

facing the Maas, called, from its rows of trees, the Boomtjes or Boompjes, has behind it a broad and deep canal parallel to the river. This section of the city is succeeded first by a triangular, and next by an oblong division, each containing several streets and quays. The largest vessels unload in two great inlets from the Maas, one stretching to the W, and the other to the N, until they meet each other. In the SE quarter of the town are also two canals, with a basin and a dock for the repair of shipping. In general, each particular species of merchandise has its appropriate canal and quay; and following up this principle, each of the eight or ten market-places has its own particular articles for sale, as the butter-market, the cheese-market, the fish-market. In the N or inland half of the town, the streets succeed each other without much recurrence of water communication. The canals of R. are almost all bordered with trees, and their water is kept fresh by the flow and ebb of the tide, which here rises from 10 to 12 ft. The houses of R. are rather convenient than elegant, the peculiar style of Dutch architecture, with pointed gables to the street, being here more than usually prevalent. Their height is of four, five, or even six stories. The bricks used in building are in general very small; and in some instances the walls project as they ascend, so as to place the higher part of the building several feet out of the perpendicular. The windows are in general larger than is usual in France or England. In many houses the ground-floor is not inhabited, but serves, with its gate and arched passage, merely as an entrance to the warehouses behind. "Persons," says Mr. W. Chambers, "who are accustomed to see towns composed of streets with carriage-ways in the centre, behold in R. much to astonish them. In penetrating through the town from the Boompjes, we come to street after street, each consisting of a wide harbour or haven of water, in the middle, lined with trees on both sides, and exhibiting a mixture of lofty gable fronts of houses, trees, and masts of shipping, as odd as it is interesting: water and water-craft meet the eye in every direction. You find yourself in the midst of a town in which it is difficult to say whether there are a greater number of houses or ships. The deep havens stretch lengthwise and crosswise, like the meshes of a net, through the city; and at every short interval is perceived a drawbridge of white painted wood, constructed with ponderous balancing beams overhead, and raised by means of chains, for the passage of vessels to and fro. The ground beneath the trees is paved with small yellow bricks, and is chiefly occupied as quays for the landing of goods. The space from the trees to near the houses is paved in the usual coarse manner for carts and carriages, and here the foot-passengers are generally obliged to walk, for small outshot buildings, flights of steps to doorways, and such like interruptions, prevent any regular thoroughfare on the small brick trottoirs close by the houses. The straggling of foot-passengers in the middle of the streets is therefore a distinct feature in all Dutch towns, and the only comfort is, that the streets are more than ordinarily clean for this mode of locomotion. The havens are in few places protected by chains from the streets, so that there is a constant liability to accidents, particularly at night, when the darkness is but poorly relieved by oil lamps, dangling, Parisian fashion, from ropes stretched betwixt the trees and the houses. Latterly, a portion of R. has been lighted with gas; but, according to a parsimonious plan, the lamps are not lighted when the moon is expected to shine; so that during many nights of theoretical moonlight, but practical darkness, a

stranger would require to have a lantern carried before him, if he wished to avoid tumbling into one of the many havens which intersect his path. The deaths from drowning in the havens, I was informed, average one in the week throughout the year."—Of the public buildings, the principal are the exchange, the Schieland palace, the church of St. Laurens, the stadt-haus or town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the extensive buildings of the East India company, a number of large warehouses, and a few manufactories. The churches have little to recommend them in an architectural point of view; though the old cathedral in the upper part of the city is a fine lofty building, with a remarkably large square tower, and an organ unrivalled perhaps in power and tone. There are several commodious market-places. In the centre of the Groote-markt is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467. Of scientific collections, R. contains a cabinet of antiquities, a cabinet of natural history, and a public library. It has also an academy of science, instituted in 1771. On every side of the city are tea-gardens and houses of entertainment, where the citizens meet to drink wine, tea, or coffee, and smoke. The pop. of R. in Jan. 1840 was 78,098; in 1850, 88,812.

As a commercial city, R. has in several respects greater accommodation than Amsterdam, the Maas—which is here as large and deep as the Thames at Gravesend—being open, and the passage free from ice, earlier than in the Zuyder-Zee, and a single tide sufficing to carry vessels to the German ocean; whereas the navigation from Amsterdam to the Texel is tedious and intricate. R. became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, so early as the 13th cent., owing, like other towns in Holland and Flanders, its increase to the facility of communicating by water not only with the sea, but with the interior, in almost every direction. The time of its greatest prosperity was the 17th and 18th centuries; but after 1795, the invasion of the French, and the war with England, ruined its commerce. It had begun to recover in 1802, when it was again rapidly depressed by the renewal of war. The years 1809, 1810, and still more 1811, 1812, and 1813, were marked by an almost total suspension of trade. Its prosperity returned with the overthrow of Napoleon's power, and it is now the chief entrepot of Dutch commerce. In 1840, 1,671 ships = 329,584 tons, entered from foreign ports; in 1851, 2,127 vessels = 449,196 tons. Its imports are reckoned at little short of £12,000,000 sterling per annum; and its exports at more than £8,000,000. "Antwerp," says a recent journalist, "has suffered enormously by the competition of R. since the Belgian revolution of 1830. Antwerp, with a far finer position than R.,—with magnificent docks, and an outlet to the sea which, unlike that at R., is always navigable,—is commercially a desert in comparison with its Dutch rival. The trade of R. embraces almost every conceivable article of commerce: coffee, tobacco, spices, sugar, cotton, tea, wool, corn, wines and spirits, metals and metal work, flax—in short, almost all products of nature or of manufactures—find their way to this great mart, either from neighbouring countries or from the Dutch colonies, or other places across the seas. On the other hand, R. exports cheese, butter, seeds, linen—of home manufacture—cotton and cotton fabrics—also of home manufacture—and, as a general rule, all the different articles produced in the Dutch colonies, which are first brought to R. and then transferred to the various markets of the world. The industrial establishments of the city are considerable, but not enough to entitle it to rank as a

manufacturing town. The most important are the sugar and salt refineries, which are conducted on the most approved principles, and with the latest improvements. The wages of labour are high, at least by comparison with Belgium. The difference is not so great in skilled as in unskilled labour; the last being paid for at a higher rate than in Belgium, in consequence of the greater dearthness of the necessaries of life. As a general rule, we may take the average wages of a Dutch unskilled labourer as double what he would receive in Belgium. The skilled labourer may be calculated to receive one and a-half. The common people live much better than their fellows in Belgium; indeed, the Dutchman's ideas of the necessaries of life approach much nearer those of the English artisan."

ROTTERDAM, a township of Shenectady co., in the state of New York, U. S., 19 m. NW of Albany, intersected by the Mohawk river and the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,284; in 1850, 2,446.

ROTTI, or **ROTTA**, an island off the SW end of Timor, in S lat. $10^{\circ} 53'$, E long. $123^{\circ} 5'$ [*Raper*]. It is about 40 m. in length from NE to SW, and 18 m. in greatest breadth. It is fertile in rice, maize, and millet, and is thickly peopled. On its SE side is a good harbour.

ROTTINGDEAN, a parish and village of Sussex, pleasantly situated on the coast, 4 m. E of Brighton. Area of p. 3,639 acres. Pop. in 1841, 983; in 1851, 1,084.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the r. bank of the Tauber, 9 m. NE of Mergentheim. Pop. 480.

ROTTLEBORODA, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, 4 m. S of Stolberg.

ROTTLEKIRCH, a village of Baden, 6 m. NE of Huningue.

ROTTNEST, or **RAT-NEST**, an island of Australia, in S lat. $32^{\circ} 0'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 6 m. in length; and has a lighthouse on a point 3 m. NE of its W extremity, with a light of two groups revolving once in two minutes, in S lat. $32^{\circ} 0' 19''$, E long. $115^{\circ} 31' 18''$.

ROTTTO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the div. and 15 m. SSW of Novara, near the r. bank of the Sesia.

ROTTOCOMB, a town of Bornu, in Central Africa, about 120 m. S of Bornu.

ROTTOPEDDO, a village of the duchy and 6 m. W of Piacenza, on the r. bank of the Loggia.

ROTTUM, an island of Holland, off the coast of the prov. of Groningen, separated from Borkum by the West Ems. It is inhabited by a few fishermen.—Also a village of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 14 m. NW of Appinjedam.—Also a river of Württemberg, which rises near Muhlhausen; runs N, passing Ochsenhausen and Laubheim, and flows into the Danube, 7 m. SSW of Ulm, after a course of 30 m.

ROTTWEIL, a town of Württemberg, situated on a height near the Neckar, 46 m. SSW of Stuttgart. It is walled, and is a place of considerable antiquity. Pop. 3,700. It has a trade in cattle, horses, and agricultural produce, and has a few small manufacturing establishments of silks, cottons, and paper.

ROTUMA, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $177^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 16 m. in circuit, and is of volcanic formation.

ROTUNDA. See **REDONDA**.

ROTURAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. ESE of Caceres. Pop. 400.

ROTUROA (LAKE), a sheet of water in the Northern island of New Zealand, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 10'$, 30 m. WSW of Mount Edgecombe. It is about 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and is almost sur-

rounded by boiling springs, mud volcanoes, and solfataras. The water of the lake itself is pleasantly warm.

RÖTZ. See **RETZ**.

ROTZ, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 10 m. W of Waldmünchen, on the r. bank of the Schwarzach, with a royal chateau and an hospital. It has manufactories of saltpetre and tobacco, and breweries, tanneries, and brick-works. Pop. 1,253.

ROUAD. See **RUAD**.

ROUANGA, or **AROUANGA**, a river of Africa, which flows through the Maravi territory towards the Zambeze, which it is said to join near Zumbo.

ROUANS, a town of France, dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 20 m. W of Nantes, near the l. bank of the Achenau. Pop. of com. in 1846, 4,499.

ROUBAIX, a town of France, dep. of Nord, 6 m. NE of Lisle. Pop. 22,142. It is a thriving well-built place; with considerable manufactories of woollens, satins, camelots, serge, and small articles in thread and cotton. A number of the inhabitants are likewise employed in spinning and dyeing. It has been estimated that in the town and adjacent district above 30,000 hands are alternately employed in the manufacture of cotton and of woollen goods; the latter from about June to September; and the former from October to May.

ROUBION, a river of France, in the dep. of Drome, which rises near Bouvieres; runs NW, and falls into the Rhone at Montelimart, opposite Teil, after a course of 42 m.

ROUBLEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WSW of Kharkov, district and 39 m. SW of Bogodoukhov, on the r. bank of the Merlo.

ROUCAN, a village in the p. of Torthorwold, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Lochmaben. Pop. 250.

ROUCHEL, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, an affluent of the river Hunter.

ROUCHEMISTERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Ferriere. Pop. 174.

ROUCOURT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai, intersected by the canal from Pommereul to Antoing. Pop. 1,359.

ROUCY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 11 m. WSW of Neufchatel-sur-Aisne, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 750.

ROUDOUALLEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. W of Gourin. Pop. 1,000.

ROUELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Auberive. Pop. 210. It has a large glass-work.

ROUEN, a city of France, the capital of the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, and of the ancient prov. of Normandy, situated on the r. bank of the Seine, in lat. $49^{\circ} 26'$, E long. $1^{\circ} 5'$, 68 m. NW of Paris, and 44 m. ESE of Havre, with both of which it is connected by railway. It is beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity sloping to the S, in a valley connected with that of Darnetal on the E, and of Deville on the W. Its form, as determined by its old line of ramparts, now occupied by a series of boulevards, is an irregular oval, 2 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. The streets, though in general straight, are narrow, which, joined to the height of the houses, gives a gloomy aspect to a large part of the city, especially that quarter of it in which the operatives chiefly dwell, which has been described by a recent writer as a "rotten old mass of picturesque magnificence, swarming with inhabitants as does an ant-hill." Fortunately the situation of R. is not unhealthy, and the frequency of rain corrects in some measure its sanitary deficiencies. It is traversed by three streamlets, the Robec, the Aubette, and the

Renele. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine, the quays being spacious and bordered with good houses, while the river and its islands, with the beautiful walk called Cours, extending along the opposite bank, and the neighbouring hill of St. Catherine, form an assemblage of very pleasing objects. The squares of R., with the exception of the Place-Royale, near the centre of the city, are small and insignificant. That of La Pucelle contains a statue of the warlike maid of Orleans, who was burned here by the English as a sorceress in 1431. The ramparts being levelled and lined with trees contain pleasant walks; and the public roads leading to Paris, Havre, and other places, are likewise bordered with rows of trees. The upper classes chiefly reside in the faubourg Cauchoise, and the suburbs on the N. R. contains several public buildings of great interest. The cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France. Its nave is 89½ ft. in height; while that of Ely is only 70 ft., and that of Gloucester 86 ft. York, however, and Westminster abbey exceed it in height, the former being 99 ft., the latter towering to the height of 101 ft., but still falling far short of the overpowering elevation of many other Norman edifices. The church of St. Ouen, in size, purity of style, masterly execution, and splendid decoration, exceeds the cathedral itself. It dates from 1318; and was nearly completed in the short period of 21 years. The interior is 640 ft. long; the height of the nave, 106 ft. The completion of the transept was deferred till 1429. The central tower was completed before the end of the 15th cent., and the whole work, with the exception of the W front, which was left unfinished, was brought to a conclusion about 1540. The church of St. Maclou is also considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of the florid Gothic; the other churches and convents are of little note. The town-house, or municipality, is a handsome renovated edifice, containing a public library of 33,000 vols.; and the Palais-de-Justice is a Gothic pile of singular beauty. The old castle, the prisons, the exchange, and some of the buildings appropriated to the different manufactures, particularly the cotton-cloth hall, are all well worth the attention of the traveller. The great hospital is a handsome modern building, with accommodation for 2,000 patients. The bridge of boats over the Seine, which rested on large barges, which fell and rose with the ebb and flow of the tide, has been for many years replaced by an elegant stone bridge, which connects the city with the suburb of Saint-Sever.—The Seine at R. is from 500 to 800 ft. in width, and with the aid of the tide, which flows above the town, brings up vessels of 150 or 200 tons; when of greater burden, they are lightened in the lower part of the river. The chief difficulty in navigating the Seine arises from its shifting sand-banks. Its upward navigation, from Rouen to Paris, has been much facilitated by the use of light steamboats. The quays are 1,555 metres = 1,700 yds. on the city side of the river, and 830 metres = 907 yds. on the St. Sever side. In 1845, the imports amounted to 4,896,500 quintals, of which 1,592,510 q. were foreign goods, and 3,303,990 coasting goods from Havre, Bordeaux, Harfleur, Cette, Marseille, and Caen. The pop. of R. in 1789 was 64,922; in 1821, 86,736; in 1841, 96,002; in 1846, 99,295.

Manufactures and trade. R. ranks as one of the chief manufacturing towns in France. As in our own country, Manchester stands forward as the head-quarters of the cotton manufacture, and cotton fabrics of certain descriptions are popularly known as 'Manchester goods'; so in France, R. has attained a similar eminence, and the checked print-

ed cotton cloths for women's dresses are known generally by the term of 'Rouenneries.' In 1833, M. Lelong estimated, that in the entire dep. of the Lower Seine, of which R. is the capital, 107,000 individuals were employed in the cotton manufacture, or in aids to its prosecution; viz., cotton-spinners 21,000, weavers 65,000, dyers 5,000, cotton-printers 9,000, builders and repairers of machinery 5,000; and others, carrying on accessory trades, 2,600 more. But the weaving industry in Normandy went on augmenting rapidly after the above epoch; and in December, 1835, the prefect of the Lower Seine estimated that the individuals then engaged in the manufactures of cotton and woollen goods within that dep. comprised 130,000 persons, of whom 106,000 inhabited R. and its vicinity. Villermé estimated, in 1840, that 50,000 persons in R., or at least half the pop. of the city, derived their subsistence from the cotton and woollen manufactures. Down to the middle of the last cent., the workmen employed at R. were nearly all foreigners,—Germans, Dutch, or Swiss—who stayed in France only during a part of the year, returning to spend the remaining months in their own countries: and less than fifty years ago, the cotton yarn used in its manufactures was wholly spun by hand: at present, both water and steam power are extensively employed. Mr. Symons says, "the manufacturers of R. pride themselves greatly on the superiority of their products; and it is but justice to say, that I have seldom seen printed cottons so good, in colour and texture, at 7d. per ell, as those of R. at that price." The wages of Norman weavers are, if anything, lower than in Scotland; but provisions are at least 20 per cent. cheaper, so that no marked difference exists in the condition of the artisans in the two countries. R. has likewise manufactures of linens, and in a smaller degree, of iron ware, paper, hats, combs, glue, soap, pottery, wax cloth, and liqueurs. It has sugar refineries and dyeing works.

History, &c. R. is a place of antiquity, though its Latin name, *Rothomagus*, is of uncertain derivation. Like Caen, it was a town of consequence in the reign of William the Conqueror, and like that city, participated severely in the disasters attendant on the subsequent contests for Normandy between England and France. It stood in 1418, a siege of five months against Henry V., but was at last obliged to capitulate; and it fell definitively into the power of the French in 1449. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a cour-royale, a tribunal of commerce, a university academy, a faculty of theology, a Calvinist consistory, a school of pharmacy, a school of navigation, and a school of design. It has given birth to some of the most eminent men of France: among others, Basnage, Bochart, the two Corneilles, and Fontenelle. The arrond. of R. comprises 10 cantons, with an area of 129,635 hect. Pop. in 1836, 238,805; in 1846, 256,530.

ROUERGUE, an ancient subdivision of France, in the old prov. of Guyenne, now comprised in the dep. of the Aveyron and of the Tarn-et-Garonne. It consisted of three parts distinguished as the Haute-Marche, Basse-Marche, and Comte, and comprised an area of 907,880 hect. Its capital was Rhodéz.

ROUESSE-VASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SW of Sillé-le-Guillaume, on the l. bank of the Vegre. Pop. in 1846, 2,310.

ROUEZ-EN-CHAMPAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Sillé-le-Guillaume, near the l. bank of the Vegre. Pop. of com. 2,348; of village in 1846, 373. It has a mine of iron and slate quarries.

ROUFFABE, a canton, commune, and town of

France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,307; in 1846, 13,912.—The town is 9 m. S of Colmar, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Vosges, on the Ombach, a little above its confluence with the Lauch. Pop. in 1846, 3,879. It is enclosed by walls, has a communal college, and contains manufactories of hosiery, of felt for hats, cotton-spinning and weaving factories, a tannery, and dye-works. R. was erected into a town in the 13th cent. It suffered much during the wars between the princes of Lorraine and the Imperialists; and in 1675, was taken by Turenne.

ROUFFIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 5 m. NW of La Roquebrun. Pop. 1,220.—Also a village in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Blanzac, on a hill. Pop. 220.

ROUFFIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 10 m. W of Montignac. Pop. in 1846, 2,600.

ROUGE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire and arrond. of Chateaubriant. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,168; in 1846, 5,477.

ROUGE, a river of Upper Canada, which has its rise in the township of Whitechurch, and falls into Lake Ontario.—Also a river of the state of Michigan, U. S., formed by the confluence of several streams in the E part of Wayne co., and which falls into Detroit river, 5 m. below Detroit.

ROUGE-EAU, a river of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, formed by the confluence of two streams which descend from the Hessesprunsch, in the Vosges, and after a course of about 15 m., falls into the Sarre on the r. bank, 1 m. NE of Lorquin.

ROUGEMONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Beaume-les-Dames. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,786; in 1846, 10,723. The town is 9 m. N of Beaume-les-Dames, on a small affluent of the Oignon. Pop. 1,453. It has several iron-mines.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Morée, and com. of St. Jean-Froidmentel. It has a glass-work.—Also a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 30 m. E of Lausanne, on the r. bank of the Sarine. It has a Cistercian convent. Pop. of circle, 1,946.

ROUGEMONTIER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Routot. Pop. 968.

ROUGEMONTOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 8 m. NE of Marchaux, on a small affluent of the Oignon. Pop. 330.

ROUGH-AND-READY, a village of Chambers co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., on the Montgomery and West Point railway, 68 m. from Montgomery.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Georgia, on the Macon and Western railway, 11 m. from Atlanta.

ROUGHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. ESE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 3,840 acres. Pop. 374.—Also a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. N by W of Swaffham. Area 2,627 acres. Pop. 374.

ROUGHFORT, a village in the p. of Templepatrick, co. Antrim, a little S of the road from Belfast to Antrim.

ROUGHLEE, a township of Whalley p., Lancashire, 3 m. W by N of Colne. Pop. in 1851, 719.

ROUGHTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. 166.—Also a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. S of Cromer. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 412.

ROUGHTY, a rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises 6 m. W by N of Inchigeelagh, and runs to the head of Kenmare estuary, a little above the town of Kenmare.

ROUGIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Maximin. Pop. 860.

ROUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. N of La Valette, at the foot of a mountain near the r. bank of the Manaure, an affluent of the Lozonne. Pop. 1,080. It has a manufactory of nails.

ROUILLAC, a town of France, dep. of Charente, 14 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,200.

ROUJAN, a town of France, dep. of Herault, 4 m. NE of Beziers, near the r. bank of the Peine. Pop. 1,500. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

ROJANA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. SE of Grodno.

ROULANS-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 12 m. NE of Besancon. Pop. 600.

ROULEE, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 3 m. ENE of La Frenaye, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,048.

ROULERS, or ROUSSELAERE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Mandel, an affluent of the Lys, 12 m. NNE of Ypres. Pop. 10,300, employed partly in the linen manufacture, partly in the cultivation of the surrounding district, the principal product of which is flax. The adjacent pastures are rich, and butter forms an article of export. There are extensive tanneries, breweries, and distilleries here.

ROULLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, 12 m. NE of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,200.

ROULSTON, a parish of Herefordshire, 13 m. SW of Hereford. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 228.

ROUMELIA. See ROMELIA.

ROUMYAH. See URUMYAH.

ROUNCTON (EAST and WEST), two villages of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S by W of Yarm, with a conjoined pop. of 360 in 1851.

ROUND-HEAD, a township of Hardin co., in Ohio, U. S., 89 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 569.

ROUND HILL, an island in the N. Pacific, near the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 53° 25'.

ROUNDHILL, a village in the parish of Ballymodan, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 212.

ROUND-HILL-BLUFF, a cape on the N coast of Jamaica, to the W of Montego bay, in N lat. 18° 29', W long. 77° 58'.

ROUND-ISLAND, an island in Bristol bay, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 58° 37', 7 m. from the continent.—Also a small island near the E coast of Borneo, in the bay of Gumong-Tellu.

ROUND ROCK, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in N lat. 18° 10'.

ROUND-TOP, a peak of the Catskill mountains, in the state of New York, U. S. Height 3,804 ft. above tide-water.

ROUND, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, on the E side of the Ghira, in N. lat. 20° 54'.

ROUNDSTONE, a bay or natural harbour in the p. of Moyrus, co. Galway, the western wing or branch of Birterbuy bay. On its W shore is a port village of the same name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Innislacken. The quay runs along the side of a bight of 150 ft., with a jetty of 60 ft. long, in 5 ft. water.

ROUNDTOWN, a pleasantly situated village, in the p. of Rathfarnham, co. Dublin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1851, 851.

ROUNDWOOD, or TOCHER, a village in the p. of Derralossory, co. Wicklow, 5 m. NE by N of Glendalough.

ROUNO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Riga, in N lat. 57° 48'.

ROUPHIA. See **ALPHEUS**.

ROURE, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Pignerol, near the l. bank of the Clusone. Pop. 1,450.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands, separated from Pomona by a sound of from a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S from the headland of Skea in Westray. It measures about 4 m. from E to W, and 3 m. from N to S. On every side, almost from the very shore, the surface rises in hilly acclivity, and forms an upland mass of the general shape of a flattened cone. The interior is fitted only for the rearing of sheep and black cattle. A stripe of fertile land is carried round most of the island, between the base of the uplands and the beach. Picts' houses, and tumuli, are frequent. Pop. in 1821, 834; in 1831, 921; in 1851, 937.

ROUSAY AND EGLISHAY, a united parish in Orkney, comprehending the inhabited islands of Ronsay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two holms in small pasture islands. Pop. in 1851, 1,215.

ROUSE'S POINT, a village of Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Lake Champlain, 166 m. N by E of Albany, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the Canada line, at the point where the great railway route between Ogdensburg and Boston, crosses the lake by a permanent bridge 5,000 ft. in length, and a drawbridge 300 ft. by 30 ft. which is swung round, when not in use, so as to give free navigation. By the Champlain and St. Lawrence railroad, this place is 47 m. from Montreal; from Boston, it is distant by railroad 288 m.; from Ogdensburg, 118 m.

ROUSHAM, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. NE of Woodstock. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1851, 136.

ROUSSELAERE. See **ROULERS**.

ROUSSES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 3 m. SE of Morez, in the midst of the Jura chain, and a little to the SW of a small lake of the same name, which gives rise to the Orbe. Pop. in 1846, 2,254. It has a custom-house, and contains manufactories of cloaks, and of cheese.

ROUSSILLON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,532; in 1846, 17,469. The town is 12 m. S of Vienne. Pop. 1,337.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SW of Lucenay. Pop. 1,528.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. E of Gordes. Pop. 1,451.—Also an ancient prov. of France, bounded on the N by Languedoc, on the E by the Mediterranean, on the S by the Pyrenees, and on the W by the co. of Foix, and now comprised in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees. It comprised an area of 364,810 hect., and contained several towns of which the principal was Perpignan. It derived its name from the ancient town of *Ruscino*.

ROUSSINES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. SE of Montembœuf, near the r. bank of the Tardonere. Pop. 950. It has mines of iron, and forges and a nail manufactory.

ROUSTAN, a district of Russia in Europe, in the Daghestan, and banat of Kouba, near the snowy mountains. It is inhabited by Tartars, Armenians, and Jews. Its chief place is Makhali.

ROUTKA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Viatka, and district of Jaransk, to the N of Lioumpanoura; flows S into the gov. of Kazan, and after a course of 78 m. throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, 6 m. below Kozmodemiansk.

ROUTOT, a canton, commune, and town of VI.

France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Pont-Audemer. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,297; in 1846, 13,407. The town is 11 m. E of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1,199. It has a large cattle-market.

ROUVENAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Gaillan. Pop. 320.

ROUVEROY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Trouille. Pop. of dep. 537; of com. 517.

ROUVRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 11 m. W of Prezy-sous-Thil. Pop. 1,086. It has manufactures of cloth, serge, and table linen, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. The locality is noted for its excellent granite.

ROUVRAY-ST.-DENIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 7 m. NE of Janville. Pop. 659.

ROUVRE, or **RUWER**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, which has its source in the circle of Treves, 8 m. NE of Nieder-Zerf; runs first SW, then N, and after a sinuous course of about 30 m., flows into the Moselle, on the r. bank, 3 m. NE of Treves, and at a village of the same name.

ROUVRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. W of Genlis, between the r. bank of the Ouche and the canal of Dijon. Pop. 440.

ROUVRES-SUR-AUBE, a village of France, in the cant. and 6 m. NW of Aubernee, on the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 516. It has a blast furnace and a finery.

ROUVRES-LES-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Levroux. Pop. 886.

ROUVREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Louveigne. Pop. 120.

ROUVROY-SUR-MEUSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 5 m. NNW of St. Michiel, on an arm and near the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 639. It has manufactories of cloth.

ROUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 527.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Pieton. Pop. 2,491. It has a nail manufactory and several coal-mines.

ROUX (CAPE), a headland of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Frejus, to the S of the gulf of La Napoule, and opposite the Lerins islands. It presents in geological structure a remarkable resemblance to Cape Rosso in Corsica.

ROUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Roux. Pop. 889.

ROUX-MIROIR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 703; of com. 482.

ROUXIERE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Varacœuf. Pop. 1,226.

ROUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. S of St. Sauge, on an eminence, encircled by two branches of the Quenne. Pop. 1,497. It has an extensive castle, and carries on an active trade in charcoal, forage, and cattle.

ROUZA, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Moscow, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Moskva, and traversed by two small streams, the Gorodenka and Saratschka. Pop. 2,500. It consists of a fortress, of the town properly so called, and of suburbs. The fortress stands on a height enclosed on three sides by the above-named rivers, and on the fourth by a

deep ravine. The town is defended by high earthen ramparts. It has a cathedral, 3 parish-churches, a school, and several breweries and public store-houses. The origin of this town is unknown. It was given in 1328 by the grand duke, Ivan-Danilovitch to his son Ivan Ivanovitch, and by him when he came to the throne united to the grand-duchy of Moscow.

ROUZEDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montbron, in the midst of vast and well-watered prairies, on which large numbers of cattle are pastured. Pop. 725.

ROVATO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Brescia, district and 5 m. NE of Chiari. Pop. 2,400. It has a silk-mill, several factories, a forge, and 2 tile-kilns. It has the remains of a castle, which sustained several sieges.

ROVEEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Overijssel, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Hasselt, in the midst of marshes. Pop. 2,600.

ROVENKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. S of Voronej, district and 42 m. SE of Valyki.

ROVERBELLA, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Mantua. Pop. 2,800.

ROVERCHIARA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Verona, district and 6 m. NNW of Legnano, on the r. bank of the Adige.

ROVERE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 16 m. SE of Aquila, cant. and 9 m. SSW of San-Demetrio, in a wild and mountainous locality. Pop. 400.

ROVEREDO, or ROVERETH, a town of the Austrian states, and the chief place of a district in the S of the Tyrol, situated near the l. bank of the Etsch or Adige, on the high road from Trent to Verona, 12 m. SSW of Trent, and 32 m. N of Verona. Pop. 8,000. It formed an important position in the campaign of 1796; was taken by the French in the beginning of September; retaken by the Austrians in November; and finally re-occupied by the French. Under the protection of the emperor of Germany, R. enjoyed privileges which attracted foreign traders to it, and made it a staple for the silk manufacture. This branch of industry was at its height about the middle of the 18th century; since then it has greatly declined. The environs of R. produce tobacco, which forms a leading article of manufacture. Without possessing public edifices, or great family mansions, R. is a well-built town; and has an academy, a gymnasium, a public library, 7 churches, and an old castle. Marble, found in the vicinity, has been used for the construction of a number of the houses. —Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 47 m. SW of Coire, on the Moesa. Pop. 750.

ROVERSANO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 12 m. SE of Forli, near the r. bank of the Savio.

ROVEZZANO, two contiguous villages of Tuscany, 3 m. E of Florence.

ROVIGNO, or TREVIGNO, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, 39 m. SSW of Trieste, built on a rock, which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours, in N lat. 45° 4'. Pop. 10,600. The chief employments are the anchovy and tunny fishery, ship-building, rope-making, and the sale of wood. The environs produce olive oil and wine, and contain quarries of beautiful marble.

ROVIGO, a delegation of Austrian Italy, bounded by the delegs. of Venice, Padua, Verona, and Mantua, and separated by the Po from the States-of-the-Church. Its superficial extent is about 550 sq. m.; its pop. 63,000. It is traversed by a number of rivers; and from the lowness of its surface,

is in many places marshy and unhealthy, but is fertile throughout, the marshes producing luxuriant crops of rice. Other objects of culture are maize, flax, hemp, and silk. This district was formerly called Polesina-di-Rovigo, from the number of canals by which it is intersected. So unvaried is the monotonous landscape, that a large tree forms for many miles the most conspicuous object in the horizon. In 1806, the title of duke of Rovigo was given by Bonaparte to Savary, his well known minister of police.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the Adigetto, a branch of the Adige, 35 m. SSW of Venice. Pop. 7,000. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has numerous churches, an hospital, a theatre, and a library of 36,000 vols. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria, and is the seat of the superior courts of the deleg. The surrounding country is a marshy tract, with a soil of deep clay, traversed by muddy streams.

ROVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, 15 m. SSE of Nancy.

ROW, a parish in the W extremity of Dumbartonshire, bounded on the S by the frith of Clyde; on the SW by the Gair-loch; and on the W by Loch-Long, which divides it from Argyleshire. Its superficial extent is about 64 sq. m. The two prettily situated hamlets of Row and Gairloch-head, —the former the site of the parish church, and the latter of a neat extension church,—are situated respectively 2½ m. up Gair-loch, and at its head. The large village of Helensburgh stands at the entrance of the loch. Pop. in 1831, 2,037; in 1851, 4,372.

ROWAN, a county in the W part of N. Carolina, U. S. Area 332 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 13,870. Its chief town is Salisbury.

ROWANDIZ, or ROWANDEZ, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, 75 m. NE of Mosul, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Zab, in N lat. 36° 34', E long. 44° 27'. It contains about 1,200 houses.—The peak of R., an eminence at the N extremity of the Kendilan mountains, 33 m. NNE of R., has an alt. of 10,568 ft. above sea-level.

ROWBARROW, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. NE of Axbridge. Area 954 acres. Pop. 369.

ROWDE, a parish of Wiltshire, 2 m. W by N of Devizes. Area 2,665 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,128.

ROWE, a township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 98 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 659.

ROWENSKO, a town of Bohemia, 18 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,564.

ROWER, a parish and village of co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. SE of Innistogue. Area 10,758 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,589; in 1851, 2,807.

ROWINGTON, a parish of Warwickshire, 6 m. NW by W of Warwick. Area 3,424 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,046; in 1851, 934.

ROWLEY, a parish and village of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ENE of South Cave. Area of p., 6,450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 503; in 1851, 498.

ROWLEY, a township of Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., 28 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 1,075.

ROWLEY (KING'S), or ROWLEY-REGIS, a parish and township of Staffordshire, 2 m. SE of Dudley. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,438; in 1851, 14,249. There are extensive iron-works in this p., and the manufacture of nails employs a large proportion of the inhabitants.

ROWNER, a parish of Southamptonshire, 3 m. S of Tarnham. Area 1,191 acres. Pop. in 1851, 133.

ROWNO, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 115 m. WNW of Jitomir. Pop. 9,240.

ROWSLEY, a chapelry and hamlet of Derbyshire, in the p. and 3½ m. SE of Bakewell, pleasantly situated on the Derwent. Pop. in 1841, 243; in

1851, 265. It is a station on the Ambergate branch of the Midland Junction railway.

ROWSTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Sleaford. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 228.

ROXAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 430.

ROXAS, a fort of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, situated near the river Arecife, about 120 m. W of Buenos Ayres.

ROXBOROUGH, a township of Person co., N. Carolina, U. S., 55 m. NW of Raleigh.

ROXBURGH, a county of New South Wales, lying between the Cadgegong river on the N, and the Macquarie on the S. Area 972,160 acres. Pop. in 1846, 2,353.—Also a township in the Eastern district of Upper Canada, lying between Plantagenet and Finch townships. Pop. in 1842, 1,107.

ROXBURGH, a parish in lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, bounded on the NW and N by the Tweed. Its superficial extent is about 14 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 962; in 1851, 1,141. The village of R. stands 2 m. S of the castle of Roxburgh, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Kelso. Pop. in 1840 about 400. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Ker of Cessford.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county in the middle of the border-district, or southern marches of Scotland; bounded on the N by Berwickshire; on the NE and E by Northumberland; on the SE by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the SW by Dumfriesshire; and on the W and NW by Selkirkshire, and the southerly projection of Mid-Lothian. It is situated between $55^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 42' N$ lat.; and between $2^{\circ} 11'$ and $3^{\circ} 7' 50'' W$ long. Its greatest length, from the point where it is left by the Tweed in the NE, to that at which it is left by the Liddel in the extreme S or SW, is 41 m.; its greatest breadth in a direction at right angles with the line between the above points, is 29 m. Its medium length is about $30\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and its medium breadth about $22\frac{1}{2}$. Its superficial extent, as stated by Dr. Douglas, in his *Agricultural Survey*, is 672 sq. m., or 430,080 acres; as estimated by Chalmers from Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, 696 sq. m. or 445,440 acres. The surface N of the Tweed, and of the whole northern part of Teviotdale, jointly constituting what without impropriety might be called Lower Tweeddale, is, as compared to the rest of the county, decidedly champaign, undulating, and even boldly variegated; on the S it is, in a general view, all hilly, and over a great extent mountainous. A towering range, the commencement in Scotland of that which stretches from the Northumberland Cheviots quite across the island to the Western sea, comes in, with its loftiest summit-line, at a point 7 m. SSE of where the Tweed leaves the co., and extends, in its water-shed, along or near the whole of the E and SE border, till it strikes the division of the English Tyne and the Rule; and it thence runs W between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and finally passes off NW, forming the upper rim of the basin of the Teviot. This great range, particularly where it cuts off Liddesdale from the rest of the county, sends up as menacing summits, and has as alpine roads or passes as occur in most districts of even the Northern Highlands. No co. in Scotland, much less in the other sections of the United Kingdom, excels R. in the number and beauty of its running waters. The Tweed, the chief of all, both in bulk and in beauty, rolls in majestic sweeps along the N, in a direction principally E, but tending to the NE, and takes leave at the point of its beginning to divide Scotland from England. The Ettrick touches the co. but for a mile or two before falling into the Tweed. The Gala, the Allan, the Leader, and the Eden;

come in one instance from Edinburghshire, in one from the extremity of the NW projecting district, and in two from Berwickshire, and all join the Tweed on its left bank. The Teviot, the other great river, belongs wholly to the co., and runs NE, from its SW extremity, nearly through its centre, to the Tweed at Kelso. Besides rivulets which rush down upon it from their springs in the mountain-land near its origin, this ample and very beautiful river receives from the heights on its left side the Borthwick and the Ale, and from the many hills and vales of the Cheviot range, the Allan, the Slitrig, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail. The Liddel, receiving on its r. bank the Hermitage and the Tinnis, and on its l. the Blackburn, the Kershope, and some smaller tributaries, runs SSW through Liddesdale. The Bowmont, the Coquet, and some other but smaller English streams, have a brief connection with the eastern border.

Geology and soil.] Trappean and porphyritic rocks, in all their varieties, and in nearly all their modes of occurrence, are found in the co. Felspar porphyry is most abundant, and composes nearly all the Cheviots in Yetholm, Morebattle, Hownam, and the larger portion of Oxnam. Greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, trap tuff wacke, and other trappean varieties, occur in a large part of the co. Red sandstone, of disputed age, generally possessing the characters of the new, but often occupying the position of the old, occupies the larger part of the central and N districts of the co. Transition rocks, consisting almost entirely of greywacke and greywacke slate, occupy all the W district, and make a sweep round the S so as to shut out, but not to enter Liddesdale; and they are separated from the sandstone district by a line from near the point where the Leader first strikes the co., past the base of the Eildon-hills, and by Bowden and Hassenden, curvingly to Southdean, Old Jedburgh, and Oxnam. But the region of these rocks in the latter or curving and southerly part of it, is greatly narrowed on the Cheviot side by the invasion of trap, and much overlaid on the other with the red sandstone, and in the interior is frequently dislodged and shivered up into vertical arrangement by towering and abrupt hills of porphyry and trap. The coal formation and superincumbent strata, consisting of red, grey, and micaceous sandstones, carboniferous limestone, clay-ironstone, shales, and thin seams of coal, come in from the Northumbrian coal-field, and, with local variations and some interruptions, more or less distinctly occupy Castletown or Liddesdale, and parts of Ednam, Sprouston, Kelso, Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean. The coal is mineable only in Liddesdale; and limestone, whether carboniferous or of other formations, is but limitedly calcined for sale. In the pastoral regions the soil is dry, wet, or heathy. The dry prevails all E of the Jed; a large tract of stubborn clay, lying on a cold impenetrable till, stretches from the SW skirt of Raberslaw to the confines of Liddesdale. In the arable district the soil is partly light and partly heavy. The light consists of rich loam, or mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, and sand, gravel and clay, in every variety of proportion; the heavy soil consists chiefly of clay of different depths and densities, or of mixtures in which clay predominates.

Agriculture.] About one-third of the entire area is now subject to the plough. Most of the arable farms range between 400 and 600 acres; most of a very numerous class, which are partly arable and partly pastoral, range between 600 and 1,400; and most of entirely, or almost entirely, pastoral farms, range between 1,000 and 3,000. R. has long been famous for the number and excellence of its sheep. Those with black faces and legs, short bodies and coarse wool, which for ages walked the pastures, were wholly discarded before the close of last cent. The white-faced and long-bodied breed, so decidedly superior in their wool, obtained everywhere a preference; and they have been subjected to very numerous and successful experiments of crossing and general treatment, with a view to remove some defects, and to improve their carcasses without injuring the quality of their fleeces. Most of the present stock of cattle is altogether motley, and consists, not so much of the offspring of Northumberland, Lancashire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Highland, Guernsey, and Dutch breeds, as of such an intercrossing of the whole as has effaced nearly all trace of distinct origin.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of R. have, with trivial exceptions, their seats in Hawick, Jed-

burgh, Galashiels, and their dependencies, and are noticed in the articles on these towns. The commerce, in the sense in which an inland co. has any, consists principally in the importation of foreign wool, coal, some common necessities, and a few luxuries, and in the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, lambs, domestic wool, and the produce of woollen factories. Most of the exported grain is delivered at Berwick, and much of it is sent by land conveyance to Dalkeith, and there sold in bulk, affording occasion to load the carts on their return with the superior coal and lime of Edinburghshire; a considerable proportion is sent through the Kelso market to the hilly regions both of the co. itself and of the NW of Northumberland. Large fairs, especially for black cattle, horses, and sheep, are more numerous than in most other cos. The greatest is that of St. Boswell's, on the 18th of July; and this, jointly with fairs at Yetholm and at Rink in Upper Jedburgh, usually fixes the price of wool with staplers from Yorkshire and other parts of England. St. James' fair, on the site of the ancient Roxburgh, on the 5th of August, is the scene of much miscellaneous traffic.

Divisions and Statistics. For the purposes of justice and police, the county is divided into the four districts of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, and Hawick. The only royal burgh is Jedburgh, the county-town, and the seat of the assize-court for both Roxburghshire and adjacent counties. The towns are Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and part of Galashiels. The larger villages are Castletown, Les-sudden, Yetholm, Denholm, Darnick, Gattonside, Morebattle, Ancrum, and Roxburgh. The parliamentary constituency, in 1838, was 2,045; in 1848, 2,037. Pop. in 1831, 43,663; in 1851, 51,642.

ROXBURY, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 45 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. 266.—Also a township of Litchfield co., in Connecticut, 36 m. WSW of Hartford. Pop. 1,114.—Also a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 2 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. in 1800, 2,765; in 1840, 9,089; in 1850, 18,373. The soil of R. is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants supply Boston market with vegetables and fruit. The town of R. forms a picturesque suburb of Boston, and has considerable manufactures of carpeting, cordage, India-rubber goods, chemical substances, iron-ware, leather, hats, and shoes.—Also a township of Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 39 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 2,160.—Also a township of Delaware co., New York, 56 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 2,853. Also a township of Washington co., Vermont, 15 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 967.

ROXBY, or **ROUSEY**, a chapelry and township in Hinderswell p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NW by W of Whitby. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. in 1851, 211.

ROXEN, a lake of Sweden, in the laen of Linköping, 20 m. E of Lake Witter. It is 18 m. in length, and forms a part of the navigable line established by the Gotha canal between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

ROXHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SE by S of Downham-market. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 41; in 1851, 45.

ROXO (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of Spain, in Valencia, in N lat. 37° 53'.—Also a bluff headland, forming the SW point of the island of Porto-Rico, in N lat. 17° 57', W long. 67° 10'.—Also a low point of land, forming at times an inland, on the W coast of Africa, in N lat. 12° 2'.

ROXTON, a parish in Bedfordshire, 7½ m. NE by E of Bedford. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 575; in 1851, 622.

ROXWELL, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. WNW of Chelmsford. Area 4,755 acres. Pop. in 1851, 915.

ROY, a small river of Inverness-shire, which rises on the frontier of Lochaber, 5 m. E of Loch-Oich, and runs 16 m. SW to the Spean.—Also an island half-a-mile long in Mulroy-bay, 1 m. N of Carrickart, co. Donegal.

ROY-BAREILLY, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Oude, situated on the Syc river, 46 m. SE of Lucknow. It was celebrated for the manufacture of bows and arrows, and painted furniture.

ROYA, a river of Continental Sardinia, which rises in the Maritime Alps, in the prov. of Coni, to the NE of the Col-de-Tende, and flows in a S course of 36 m. to the Mediterranean at Vintimille.

ROYAL CANAL (THE), an inland navigation of Ireland, through the cos. of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Westmeath, and Longford. It connects the river Liffey at the city of Dublin, with the river Shannon at Richmond-harbour or Turmonbarry. It measures 72 m. in length; proceeds in the general direction of W by N; and, at 4½ m. from its W terminus, sends off a branch of nearly 4 m. in length to Longford. It leaves the outskirts of Dublin and proceeds to the Shannon, touching or nearly approaching, in its progress, the villages and towns of Blanchardstown, Castletown, Leixlip, Maynooth, Killeck, Courtown, Knockatulla, Clooncurry, Enfield, Johnstown-bridge, Cadamstown, Ballynadrummy, Longwood, Clonard, Rathwire, Killucan, Mullingar, Ballymacarrig, Abbeyshrule, Taghshinn, Ballymahon, Barrykeenagh, Corlea, Killashee, and Cloondara. The summit-level is 322 ft. above the level of the E terminus in the Liffey, and 191 ft. above the level of the W terminus in the Shannon; and its rate of lockage is, therefore, 7½ ft. per mile. The number of locks are a tide-lock at the Liffey, 11 double ascending-locks, 14 single ascending-locks, and 21 descending-locks. The total cost of constructing it was £1,421,954.

ROYAL ISLAND, a small island in the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 44° 46'.

ROYAL ISLE, an island in the NW part of Lake Superior, about 40 m. long, and 13 m. wide.

ROYAL OAK, a township of Oakland co., in Michigan, U. S., 72 m. ESE of Lansing. Pop. 1,092.

ROYAL OAK, a village in the p. of Killinane, co. Carlow, on the r. bank of the Barrow, 2 m. S of Leighlin-bridge. Pop. in 1851, 161.

ROYAL PORT, a harbour on Garden island, in Cockburn sound, in W. Australia, between Point-Colpoys and Point-Perkin.

ROYAL SOUND, a large bay on the coast of Kerguelen's Land, between Cape George and the Prince of Wales's Foreland.

ROYALSTON, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 61 m. WNW of Bothen. Pop. 1,546.

ROYALTON, a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, U. S., 252 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 4,024.—Also a township of Windsor co., in Vermont, 31 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,850.

ROYAN, a town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. SW of Saintes. Pop. 2,000. It has a small harbour, and conducts a considerable pilchard fishery.

ROYAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 1 m. WSW of Clermont-Ferrand, celebrated for its curious caves. Below the village, the stream which flows down the valley has cut through a bed of basaltic lava to a depth of 65 ft.

ROYDON, or **WOODREDON**, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. W by S of Harlow, intersected by the Northern and Eastern railway. Area 2,995 acres. Pop. 902.

ROYDON, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. W of Diss, bounded on the S by the Waveney. Area 1,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1851, 588.

ROYDON, or **REYDON**, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. SE by E of Castle-Rising. Area 1,351 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 190.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SSE of Hadleigh. Area 2,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 555.

ROYE, a small but fortified town of France, dep. of Somme, on the river Avre, 28 m. E by S of Amiens. Pop. 3,764. It was once a place of considerable strength and military importance, but was

nearly destroyed in the last siege it sustained, in 1522.

ROYERE, a village of France, dep. of Creuse, 25 m. S of Gueret.

ROYMUNGUL, a river of Bengal, one of the deltaic branches of the Ganges, which flows SSE, and falls into the Sunderbunds, and is strongly affected by the tides. On its banks, the East India company have an extensive salt manufactory, the produce of which is sold at Calcutta.

ROYSTON, or DE CRUCE ROESLE, a parish and market-town, partly in the co. of Cambridge, and partly in that of Hertford, 12 m. SSW of Cambridge, and 20 m. N by E of Hertford. Area of p., 320 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,331; in 1831, 1,757; in 1851, 2,061. The town, which is supposed to have had its origin in the time of William the Conqueror, is situated at the intersection of two Roman roads, the Ikenild-way and Ermin-street, in the midst of chalk downs. The houses are principally built of brick. Malting is the chief business carried on. The bird termed the 'Royston crow,' visits this neighbourhood in winter, and migrates in spring to Sweden and Germany. R. is a polling-place in the election of members for Cambridgeshire.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNE of Barnsley, intersected by the Barnsley canal, and the York and Derby railway. It comprises the chapelry of Woolley-with-Emley, and the townships of Carlton, Chevett, Monk-Bretton, Cudworth, Notton, and Royston. Area 12,708 acres. Pop. 4,045.

ROYTON, a chapelry and township in Prestwich p., Lancashire, 4½ m. S by E of Rochdale. Area 1,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,652; in 1851, 6,974. The cotton and flannel manufacture is extensively carried on here, and coal is wrought in the district.

ROYUELA, a village of Spain; in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Burgos, on the Riofrancos, an affluent of the Arlanza.

ROZAN, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Plock, 18 m. NE of Pultusk, on the r. bank of the Narew.

ROZANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 27 m. WNW of Sisteron. Pop. 700.

ROZDIALOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 37 m. ENE of Prague, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 800. It has saw-mills and tile-works.

ROZDOL, a town of Austrian Galicia, near the l. bank of the Dniester, 30 m. S of Limberg.

ROZEILLE, a river of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, which rises near St. Aignaut, and runs NNW to the Creuse, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 18 m.

ROZENBURG, an island of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. of Vlaardingen, formed by the Maas, opposite Brielle. It is about 6 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Pop. 900.

ROZNQW, a town of Moravia, 35 m. E of Olmutz, near the l. bank of the Betslwa. Pop. 2,300.

ROZWADOU, a town of Austrian Poland, on the San, 13 m. SE of Sandomir.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 74 m. WSW of Tver, situated on both sides of the Wolga, which is navigable here. Its situation is pleasant, occupying several eminences, and being surrounded by plains. It has 15,000 inhabitants, without reckoning the workmen or labourers who settle here annually in spring, and are employed during summer. It carries on a trade in corn and hemp, with St. Petersburg and Riga.

RUBABON. See RUIWABON.

RUBAD, the ancient *Aradus*, an island off the coast of Syria, in N lat. 34° 49', E long. 35° 21', about a ½ m. from the mainland. The whole of its E side, or that facing the continent, about 400 yds.

in length, is occupied by two little ports, formed by three ancient piers or moles; and along the three outer sides of the island are gigantic vestiges of ancient walls. The central part of the island is nearly covered by the modern town. No part of the island is available for cultivation. The inhabitants, chiefly sailors and ship-builders, are about 900 in number.—*Allen*.

RUAN-LANYHORNE, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. SW of Tregoney. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 410.

RUAN-MAJOR, a parish in Cornwall, 7½ m. SSE of Helstone. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1851, 173.

RUAN-MINOR, a parish in Cornwall, 9 m. SE by S of Helstone. Area 658 acres. Pop. 288.

RUAPAHU, an isolated mountain in the North island of New Zealand, in S lat. 39° 28', which has an alt. of about 9,000 ft. above sea-level. Even in the middle of summer it reaches above the limit of perpetual snow.

RUARDINE, or RUARDEAN, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. NW of Newnham. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 1,033.

RUATAN, or ROATAN, an island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat. 16° 24', W long. 86° 19'. It is 30 m. long, and 9 m. wide, and is naturally fortified by rocks and shoals; also by the narrowness of the port into which only one vessel can enter at a time, though capable of containing 500 vessels in safety. From the sea this island appears singularly rich and beautiful, being entirely covered with trees, of which the cocoa-nut is the most common. It abounds with deer, wild hogs, rabbits, and birds of many species, especially parrots. The small adjoining islands of Helene, Moratte, and Borburette, are separated from it by a narrow channel, and seem to be almost detached parts of it. In the S part of the island are some ports, and some little channels fit for small vessels, but Port-Royal on the E coast is the only good harbour. All the N coast is bordered by reefs.

RUBELAND, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. SW of Blankenburg, on the Bode, in the midst of the Harz mountains. Iron is extensively wrought in the vicinity.

RUBERSLAW, a long, rugged, and peaked hill near the centre of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. Its range, in elongation, is from SSW to NNE; and its greatest alt. above sea-level is 1,420 ft. Though rearing its bulk in a rather boldly tumulated region, it forms, through wide openings of the general landscape, a conspicuous, far-seen, and arresting object.

RUBENACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 3 m. WNW of Coblenz. Pop. 800.

RUBENS, an island off the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 7', E long. 132° 57'.

RUBIALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Teruel.

RUBIANA, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Susa. Pop. 3,200.

RUBICON, or IL RUBICONE, a small river of Italy, which flowed into the Adriatic to the N of Rimini. Antiquaries have differed much as to its identity, some supposing it to be the Pisatello, others the Fiumesino in the Marecchia, and the greater number, the Luso: all which three rivers belong to the Papal legation of Forlì. It formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul; but is chiefly remarkable in ancient history as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the advancing army of Caesar, when the ambitious designs of that commander became suspected. He disregarded the prohibition, and crossing the stream commenced that civil war which overturned the republic.

RUBICON, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which

rises in Norfolk-Plain, and flows N into the head of Port Sorell, on the N coast.

RUBIELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Teruel. Pop. 2,476. It has woollen factories.

RUBIELOS-BAXOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 18 m. S of San-Clemente. Pop. of pueblo, 1,860.

RUBIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, situated on the Secchia, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, 5 m. WSW of Modena, near the l. bank of the Secchia.

RUBIESZOW, a town of Poland, on the borders of Russia, 29 m. E by N of Zamoski, on an island in the Hultzwa, an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 1,800, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

RUBINSK. See **RYBINSK**.

RUBIO (CAPE), a cape of the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of the island of Ivice, in N lat. 39° 5'.

RUBIO, a river of Venezuela, which runs E, and enters the gulf of Venezuela.—Also a small river of the La Plata prov. of Tucuman, which runs E, and enters the Parana in S lat. 28° 30'.

RUBLEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. WSW of Kharkov. Pop. 1,500.

RUCA, a river of Venezuela, which rises E of Coro, and runs N to the sea.

RUCANDIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSE of Santander, near the Riano.

RUCH, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, near the l. bank of the Dordogne, 15 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 900.

RUCHIL, a river of Perthshire, which rises in the forest of Glenairtney, and falls into the Erne at the bridge of Comrie.

RUCKERS, a village of the duchy of Hesse, 9 m. S of Fulda. Pop. 780.

RUCKERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Sagan, 7 m. N of Sprottau, on a small affluent of the Bober. Pop. 1,100.

RUCKHUBEL, a mountain in the Swiss cant. of Unterwalden, alt. above sea-level, 7,340 ft.

RUCKINGE, a parish of Kent, 6½ m. S by E of Ashford. Area 3,445 acres. Pop. in 1851, 256.

RUCKINGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the r. bank of the Kinzig, 5 m. E of Hanau. Pop. 580. An obstinate engagement occurred here between the French and Bavarians, on the retreat of the former from Leipsic, on 30th October 1813.

RUCKLAND, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. S by E of Louth. Area 713 acres. Pop. 30.

RUDA, a village of Prussian Silesia, reg. of Oppeln, near Beuthen. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Zarad, 2 m. SE of Brad.

RUDAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NNW of Königsberg, remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1370, between the Teutonic knights and the Lithuanians.

RUDBAR, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, on the l. bank of the Sufid-rud, 35 m. S of Reshd. It contains about 500 houses.

RUDBUXTON, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 3 m. E of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1851, 669.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. WSW of Stokesley. Area 7,386 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,119.

RUDDERVOIRDE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 7 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 2,500.

RUDDINGTON, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. S of Nottingham. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,428; in 1851, 2,081.

RUDDRY, a parish of Glamorganshire. Area 2,639 acres. Pop. 342.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, in

the gov. of Reichenbach, on the Bober, 20 m. W of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,200. Copper is mined here.

RUDEN, or **RUDEN**, a small island of Prussia, in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, near the mouth of the Peene, 36 m. ESE of Stralsund. It is 2 m. in length, but considerably less in breadth. It is almost entirely surrounded by shoals and sandbanks, and is said to have been in former ages of larger extent. It is defended by a fort.

RUDEN. See **RUTHEN**.

RUDENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 19 m. E of Würzburg. Pop. 954. It has a traffic in hops, fruit, and agricultural produce.

RUDERSBERG, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. of Weilsheim. Pop. 1,268.

RUDERSDORF, a village of Prussian Brandenburg, 18 m. E of Berlin. Pop. 450.

RUDERSWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. NE of Bene. Pop. 2,533.

RUDESHEIM, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 15 m. W of Montz. The wine produced in the environs, on terraces overhanging the Rhine, is accounted the best Rhenish. Pop. 2,500.

RUDFORD, a parish of Gloucestershire. Area 1,204 acres. Pop. in 1851, 232.

RUDGWICK, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. from Hortham. Area 5,830 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,031.

RUDHAM (EAST), a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. W by S of Fakenham. Area 4,231 acres. Pop. in 1831, 950; in 1851, 999.

RUDHAM (WEST), a parish and village of Norfolk, half-a-mile distant from the above. Area 2,835 acres. Pop. in 1831, 456; in 1851, 487.

RUDHAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Kirman.

RUDHEATH, a hamlet of Cheshire, 4 m. NW of Middlewich.

RUDIANO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, 5 m. SW of Chiari. Pop. 1,470.

RUDIG, a town of Bohemia, 23 m. ESE of Carlsbad, on an affluent of the Goldbach. Pop. 1,060.

RUDIGERSHAYN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the Eichsfeld, ceded by Hanover in 1815.

RUDKIOPING, or **RUDKIÖPING**, a town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, on the W coast, in N lat. 54° 55'. Pop. 2,200. It has a small port with 8 ft. water.

RUDNIK, a small town of Servia, situated among the mountains, 50 m. S of Belgrade, to the SW of Shatornia.—Also a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. NNE of Rzeszow, on the l. bank of the San.

RUDNOK, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Abaujvar, near Jaszo-Ujfalu. Pop. 1,160.

RUDOLPHSTADT, a village of Bohemia, to the NE of Budweis. Pop. 840.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Germany, the residence of the counts of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 16 m. S of Weimar, situated in a valley on the l. bank of the Saale, at an alt. of 570 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,700. It contains a palace belonging to the count, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a library of 40,000 vols. The manufacture of flannel and other woollens is the principal employment.

RUDSTEDT, a village of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. NW of Weimar. Pop. 800.

RUDSTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Bridlington. Area 5,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 541; in 1851, 599.

RUE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, which has its source in the mountain of that name, in the Col-de-Cabre; flows first N, then W; enters the dep. of the Correze; and 2 m. S of Bort, joins

the Dordogne on the l. bank, and after a course of about 39 m.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Somme and arrond. of Abbeville. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,810; in 1846, 12,477.—The village is 15 m. NW of Abbeville, on the Maye, near its entrance into the English channel. Pop. 1,770. It has a considerable trade in fish, wool, sheep, horses, and cattle.—Also a town of Switzerland, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 21 m. SW of Friburg, near the r. bank of the Broye. Pop. 515.

RUE (LA), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Blandin. Pop. 288.

RUE-D'AMOUR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 483.

RUE BASSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 135.

RUE-DU-BOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 305.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of the Chievres. Pop. 320.

RUE-DE-BOULAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Marche-lez-Ecaussinnes. Pop. 250.

RUE-DE-LA-CHAPELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 524.

RUE-DE-L'EGLISE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 289.

RUE-DU-GAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 205.

RUE-HAUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 170.—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Herzell. Pop. 278.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 177.

RUE-DE-LA-LOGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 255.

RUE-LONGUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Avelghem. Pop. 322.

RUE-DE- MOULIN-ET-DENDERBELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 525.

RUE-D'ORLEBAIX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Bois-de-Lessines. Pop. 205.

RUE-SAINT-PIERRE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Clermont. Pop. 600.

RUE-DES-PRAIRIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Avelghem. Pop. 168.

RUE-DES-TISSERANDS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 442.

RUE-DU-TRY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Ophain-Bois-Seigneur-Isaac. Pop. 292.

RUE-DEL-VAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 145.

RUE-VERTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Ternath. Pop. 130.

RUE-DU-VIANE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Deux-Acren. Pop. 190.

RUE-DU-VONDEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lebbeke. Pop. 157.

RUECAS, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, formed by the confluence of several streams which descend from the mountain of

Las-Villueras, a branch of the Sierra-de-Guadalupe, and after a tortuous course in a generally SW direction of about 45 m., joins the Guadiana on the r. bank, a little to the E of Rena.

RUEDA-DEL-ALMIRANTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. E of Leon, in a fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Esla. Pop. 2,897. It has a convent.

RUEDA-DE-MIDINA, a town of Belgium, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid, partido and 12 m. NNW of Medina-del-Campo, in a valley. Pop. 2,501. It is well-built, and has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactories of common cloth, and carries on an active trade in wine and fruit.

RUEDA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Zaragoza, and partido of Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, on the r. bank of the Xalon or Jalon. Pop. 774.

RUEGLIO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Turin, prov. and 8 m. W of Ivrea, mand. and 2 m. SW of Vistrorio, near the r. bank of the Chiusella. Pop. 1,800.

RUEL, or RUEIL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. E of Marly-le-Roi, and 8 m. W of Paris, near the l. bank of the Seine, at the foot of Mount Valerien. Pop. in 1846, 5,042. It has a fine parish-church, in which are the tombs of the empress Josephine, and of Queen Hortense, magnificent barracks, built by Louis XV., several handsome country seats, and a fine castle and park, built by Cardinal Richelieu, and used as an asylum by the royal family in 1648. It contains a manufactory of hosiery and starch, and several bleacheries. Grapes are grown in the environs. This town is supposed to be the *Rotalensis* of the ancients.

RUELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. E of Angouleme, on the Touvre, an affluent of the Charente. Pop. in 1841, 1,508. It has a powder-mill and extensive cannon foundries.

RUELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Basse-Vire. Pop. 945. It has iron-mines and forges. The dep. comprises the coms. of Grande and Petite Rouette, containing respectively 425 and 182 inhabitants.

RUELLE-DE-PRIESMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Marbais. Pop. 257.

RUESTA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 72 m. N of Zaragoza, and partido of Sos, in a fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 617. It has a castle.

RUEVAL (Loch), the sound which separates the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. Though nearly closed at the W end by the intrusion of an island, it has free communication at both ends with the sea, and is improperly styled—even in the marine sense—a loch. It is about 9 m. long from E. to W, and has a mean breadth of about 3 m.

RUFFANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 18 m. ESE of Gallipoli, on a hill. Pop. 1,690. It has a Capuchin convent and a school.

RUFFEC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente. The arrond. comprises an area of 86,908 hect., and contains 4 cants. Pop. in 1831, 58,745; in 1841, 58,681; and in 1846, 59,208.—The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,421; in 1846, 15,577.—The town is built amphitheatrically in a valley, on

the Lien, and near the r. bank of the Charente, 29 m. N of Angoulême, and 42 m. S of Poitiers. Pop. 3,074. It is well and regularly built, and has an alms-house. In an island of the Lien, on a terrace, is the castle of Broglie, a structure of the middle ages, now partly in ruins. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, cheese, truffles, confectionary, &c. In the vicinity are quarries of lithographic stone and a corn-mill. This town was the capital of one of the finest districts of Angoumois, and bore successively the titles of barony, viscounty, and marquisate.

RUFFEY, or **OISENANS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 2 m. E of Bletterans, on the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,535.

RUFFI. See **ROSSBERG**.

RUFFIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Malestroit. Pop. 1,694.

RUFFEUX, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy Proper, 19 m. N of Chambéry, near the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,100.

RUFFIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateaubriant, on a plateau. Pop. 890.

RUFFINE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NE of Gorze, on a height, near the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 250. The locality is noted for its wine.

RUFFORD, a parish of Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ormskirk, on the East Lancashire railway. Area 3,102 acres. Pop. in 1841, 866; in 1851, 861.

RUFFORTH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of the city of York. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1851, 299.

RUFIA. See **ALPHEUS**.

RUFISK, **TENTAGUNEY**, or **RIO-FRESCO**, a town and port of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kayor, ESE of Cape Verd and NE of the island of Goree, and 114 m. SSW of St. Louis. Pop. 1,500. It carries on an active trade with the Europeans, in skins, gum, ivory, ostrich's feathers, cotton, indigo, &c.

RUFO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato Citra, district and 8 m. WNW of La Sala, cant. and 6 m. S of La Polla, on a lofty hill. Pop. 2,320. It has a fine chapel.

RUGBY, a parish and market-town in the county of Warwick, on the river Avon, intersected by the Great North-western, and at the S terminus of the North Midland railways, both of which have here principal stations, distant by railway 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, 29 m. from Birmingham, and 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Derby. Area of p. 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,501; in 1851, 6,866. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the SE bank of the Avon. A new impulse to the spirit and prosperity of the town has been given by its central railway connections. Though now noted as a central railway station, R. owes its past as well as present celebrity chiefly to its magnificent public school, founded in Elizabeth's reign. The management is vested in 12 trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head-master and 6 classical assistants. The income within the last century has progressed from £116 to £5,000 per annum. The number of boys on the foundation is 50; and the whole school consists of 300 scholars. The present edifice, erected in 1808, forms an elegant range of white brick building, in the Tudor style.

RUGBY, a town of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, and p. of Sutherland, on the Derwent.

RUGELEY, or **RUDGLEY**, a parish and market-town in the county of Stafford, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Stafford, and 7 m. NW of Lichfield. Area 3,411

acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,030; in 1831, 3,165; in 1851, 4,188. The town, situated in a pleasant vale bounded on the W by the hills of Cannock-chase, and on the NE by the river Trent, consists chiefly of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it. The houses, in general, are well-built. The principal manufactures are those of hats, sheet-iron, and cast-iron. There are also forges and rolling-mills, foundries, corn-mills, and chemical works; and the parish contains six coal-mines.

RUGEN, an island of Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite to Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania, from which it is separated by a shallow channel, about 1 m. in breadth. It is the largest of all the islands belonging to Germany. It is about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 25 m. in breadth; its area is 320 sq. m. The sea indents it in every direction, so that it has the appearance of a number of peninsulas joined together with the bays of Tromperwick, Prorerwick, and Rugerbodden, between them. Of these divisions the largest are two tracts, one towards the NE called Jasmund, joined to the continent by a small steep ridge of granite and porphyry boulders called the Prora, and the other on the NW called Wittow, which is joined to the N of Jasmund by a narrow strip of sand-hills. The coast of R. is everywhere much more steep and elevated than on the opposite shore of Pomerania; and consists in many parts of chalk-cliffs, which contain a number of petrified shells and other marine substances. The island is well-wooded, and abounds in beautiful scenery; a considerable part is under tillage, and corn as well as cattle is exported. Its fisheries also are productive. There is unfortunately no well-sheltered harbour, and the sand-banks on the coast cause frequent shipwrecks. The pop. in 1835 was 25,000. The language of the inhabitants is German, with a partial mixture of Swedish and Danish. This island was long subject to Sweden, but was acquired by Prussia, with the rest of Pomerania, in 1814. The chief town is Bergen. To Rugen belong several smaller islands lying around it, such as Hiddensee, Rimen, Ummang, and Vilm.

RUGENWALD, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the gov. of Koslin, on the river Wipper, 20 m. W of Stolpe. Pop. 4,885. Its harbour is too small to admit any thing but barges, so that ships must lie in the road. The greater part of this town was burned down in 1722, after which it was neatly rebuilt. It has manufactures of sailcloth, and coarse woollens, and a trade in fish, particularly dried salmon.

RUGGA, a village of Tunis, 40 m. S of Kairwan.

RUGGED ISLE, a small island near the S coast of Cork, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$.

RUGGIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 24 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,790.

RUGGISBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. S of Berne. Pop. of parish 3,456.

RUGGLES, a township of Ashland co., in Ohio, U. S., 77 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 1,085.

RUGLES, a town of France, dep. of Eure, on the river Rille, 24 m. SW of Evreux. It has extensive manufactures of pins, which employ here and in the neighbourhood between 2,000 and 3,000 workmen, and also of nails which employ a nearly equal number.

RUHLA, or **RUM**, a town of Germany, divided by a rivulet, the Ruhl, into two parts, the one belonging to Coburg-Gotha, the other to the principality of Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. The pop. of the two is 3,300—of whom about 1,930 belong to Gotha—who manufacture iron, brass, ivory ware, and Meerschaum pipes.

RUHLAND, a town of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster, 28 m. N by E of Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

RUHME, a river of Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, in Prussian Saxony, 15 m. W of Nordhausen, and flows in a NW course of 30 m. to the Leine.

RUHN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 m. NE of Schwerin, on the l. bank of the Warnow. Pop. 350.

RUHR. See ROER.

RUHR, a river of Prussia, which rises in the Rothhaar-Gebirge, in Westphalia, and running prevailingly N and NW, joins the Rhine on the r. bank, at Ruhrort, after a course of 120 m.

RUHRORT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. N of Dusseldorf, on the r. bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,400.

RUIB, a small island in the Pacific, in N lat. 0° 4', E long. 130° 20'.

RUILLE-SUR-LOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cent. and 3 m. NE of La-Chartre. Pop. 1,300.

RUINERWOLD, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 17 m. NNE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,050.

Flax is cultivated in the environs.

RUISHTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. ENE of Taunton. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. 453.

RUISLIP, a parish of Middlesex, 3½ m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 6,260 acres. Pop. 1,392.

RUIVAES, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 22 m. WSW of Chaves. Pop. 600.

RUKONI, a town of Russian Poland, 8 m. ESE of Wilna.

RULE, a river of Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and, after a course of about 20 m., falls into the Teviot at Manslees.

RULLE, a village of Hanover, in the princip. and 4 m. N of Osnabrück, on a small affluent of the Haase.

RULLES, a village of Belgian Luxembourg, 12 m. W of Arlon. Pop. 1,300.

RULLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 3 m. SSW of Chagny. Pop. 1,300.

RULTZHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 11 m. E of Landau.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, 5 m. NW of Eig, and 16 m. N of Ardamurchan-point. Its length from N to S is about 8 m.; its breadth from E to W is about 7 m.; and its superficial extent is about 22,000 acres. It consists of an irregular mass of mountainous heights, without plains, and scarcely diversified by a single intervening valley. The loftiest heights, called Ben-More, Halival, and Haiskeval, rise on the E, and attain an alt. above sea-level of nearly 2,300 ft. The E side of the island, at a point a little N of the middle, is indented to the length of 1½ m., and mean breadth of upwards of 1 m., by an arm of the sea called Loch-Sresort. The geognosy and the mineralogy of the island are possessed of much interest. None of the schistose strata superior to the old red sandstone, and its shales and limestones, were discovered by Dr. Macculloch; but on this sandstone basis four rocks of the trap family repose, two of which are probably of different dates from the others. Of these, augite rock is the lowest and most abundant. Pop. 162.

RUM, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. SE of Steinamanger, on the l. bank of the Raab.

RUM KEY, one of the Bahama islands, situated about 9 leagues E of the N end of Long Island.

RUMA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, in the com.

of Syrmia, 35 m. NW of Belgrade. Pop. 6,170, Rascians, Germans, and Hungarians.

RUMAL, a small town of Russian Finland, prov. of Savolax, on a lake formed by the river Woxen.

RUMBEKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 17 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 6,700. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce.

RUMBOLDSWYKE, a parish in Sussex, 1 m. ESE of Chichester. Area 645 acres. Pop. 318.

RUMBOWE, a small interior state of the Malacca peninsula, intersected by the parallel of 3° N. It has generally been accounted by the Portuguese and Dutch governments at Malacca as the principal of the states in the interior; "but," says Lieut. Newbold, "their ideas, like our own, until of late years, of the relative situation of these states, both political and geographical, appear to have been very erroneous." The area of Rumbowe proper, not including the dependencies, is said not to be quite so spacious as that of Naning. The nearest point of its frontier is about 25 m. NW of the town of Malacca. It is bounded towards the NE by Sriminanti and Sunjie-Ujong; E by Sriminanti and Johole; towards the S by Naning and Johole; and to the W by Naning and Salengore. It contains two divisions, viz., Rumbowe-Ulu and Rumbowe-Illir; each under its four *sukus*, who are all subject to the control of one *panghulu*. The Lingie river forms the channel of communication by water, with the straits of Malacca, into which it falls about 8 m. E of Cape Rachado. This river is about 450 yds. broad, and takes a N by E course into the interior, to the distance of about 6 m., when it divides into two branches. The one to the l., called Battang-Pennar, goes up to Lingie, and the Sunjie-Ujong tin mines, taking a NW by N course; the one to the r., called Battang-Penagie, takes a NE by E course, to Bander in Rumbowe. The three principal posts of R. are situated on the banks of the Battang-Penagie: viz. Sempang, 6 m. from the mouth at the point of the river's bifurcation; Padas, on the r. bank, 5 or 6 m. further up; and Bander, about 8 m. beyond Padas. The river, up to Sempang, is navigable for vessels of 125 tons, ranging from 3½ to 7 fathoms, high water, and vessels of 9 tons may pass up, without much difficulty, to Padas; and to Lingie, on the other branch. Including Kroh and Tamping, R. contains about 9,000 inhabitants. The principal places are Bander, Sempang, Chembong, Kaling, and Battu-Ampar. Chembong, with its environs, is said to contain about 900 houses, and drives a petty trade in timber, dammer, and wax, which are bartered for opium, cloths, iron, utensils, and tobacco. The *panghulu* is alternately elected from two tribes. Under him are the eight *sukus*, or heads of tribes into which the pop. is divided; and who act as their representatives in councils of state. Nothing of any public importance can be agreed on without their concurrence; and their unanimous vote on disputed points bears down that of the *panghulu*. The inhabitants, like those of the other states of the interior, with the exception of the aborigines, profess the tenets of Islam. They are divided into seven *mukuns*, to each of which is attached a mosque, with distinct establishments of priests, as in Naning. A *kazi* presides over the whole.

RUMBURG, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony, 58 m. N of Prague. It has manufactories of cotton goods, hosiery, and paper-mache wares.

RUMBURGH, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NW by N of Halesworth. Area 1,468 acres. Pop. 432.

RUME, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, 5 m. SW of Tournay. Pop. 3,000.

RUMELIA. See ROMELIA.

RUMFORD. See ROMFORD.

RUMFORD, a township of Oxford co., Maine, U. S., 215 m. NNE of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 1,375. —Also a river of Massachusetts, which runs SSE into Taunton river, S of Taunton.

RUMIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. SW of Rocroy. Pop. 766.

RUMILI. See ROMELIA.

RUMILLY, a town of Continental Sardinia, 19 m. N of Chambery, and 7 m. WSW of Annecy, situated at the conflux of the rivers Sewau and Nepha. Pop. 4,400. It stands in a pleasant district, for the products of which, particularly corn, it affords a market.

RUMLANG, a village of Switzerland, 4 m. N of Zurich.

RUMMEL, a river of Algiers, which passes by the city of Constantina, and joins the Wad-el-Kibir, 18 m. NW of Constantina.

RUMMELSBURG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 m. ESE of Köslin. Pop. 3,200, who manufacture coarse woollens.

RUMNEY, a township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, U. S., 7 m. NW of Plymouth. Pop. in 1850, 1,100.

RUMNEY, or ROMPNEX, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NE of Cardiff, intersected by the Rumney railway, which runs parallel with the river Rumney, and communicates with the Rumney iron-works. Area 3,375 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1851, 312.

RUMPST, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle and Rupel. Pop. 2,200.

RUMWORTH, a township in Dean p., co-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. WSW of Bolton. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164.

RUN, or RUNX, a very extensive salt morass of Hindostan, on the N frontier of Cutch-Bhooj; separating it from the Thur or Little desert on the N. It communicates with the gulf of Cutch by a channel called the Kori, which falls into the gulf a few miles to the E of the extreme eastern deltoid branch of the Indus. It is supposed to have been formerly covered by the sea, and consists principally of a sandy flat, which is for the greater part of the year dry, but during the prevalence of SW winds is converted into an immense shallow lake passable on camels. It affords excellent pasture, and fine horses are bred in its vicinity. See Cutch.

RUNALA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, in N lat. 21° 17'.

RUNANG-GHATI, a pass of Kunawur, leading across the range separating the valley of Lepa from that of Ruskalan. It has an alt. of 14,500 ft. above sea-level; and has a dreary and bare aspect.

RUNAWAY BAY, a small inlet on the NW coast of the island of Antigua, between Corbizon's point on the N, and Fort Hamilton on the S.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, 9 m. E of Rio-Bueno.

RUNCORN, a parish in the co-palatine of Chester, 4 m. N by W of Frodsham, and 10 m. NE by N of Chester, on the S bank of the Mersey, and the Trent, Mersey, and Bridgewater canals, and opposite the S terminus of a railway running from the N bank of the Mersey to the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The Weaver navigation also terminates near R. The parish, with an area of 18,906 acres, comprises the chapelries of Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall; and the townships of Aston by Sutton, Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, or Rocksavage, Halton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton by Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Runcorn, Stockham, Sutton, Walton (Inferior), Walton (Superior), and Weston. Pop. in 1801, 4,860; in 1831,

10,326; in 1851, 15,047.—The town of R. was formerly a place of insignificance; but since the completion of the Bridgewater canal it has risen to considerable commercial importance. It consists of a higher and a lower town. The Mersey and Irwell docks here afford great advantages to coasting traders. Extensive freestone quarries of a deep red colour and coarse grain are wrought in the vicinity.

RUNCTON (North), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SSE of Lynn-Regis. Area 2,239 acres. Pop. 282.

RUNCTON (South), a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. NE of Market-Downham. Area 831 acres. Pop. 144.

RUNDERODT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 24 m. NE of Cologne.

RUNGHON, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 30 m. SW of Dorpat, near the E bank of Lake Wirzero.

RUNGPORE, an extensive district in the NE of Bengal; bounded on the N by the Butan mountains, and on the E by the Brahmaputra. Area 4,130 sq. m. Pop. 1,214,800, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans. It produces wheat, silk, rice, tobacco, sugar, indigo, hemp, and cotton. Its chief towns are Rungpore, Goalpara, and Mungelhat. The land revenue is about £120,000. The capital, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 25° 47'. It has a pop. of about 15,000; and carries on a considerable trade with Butan, Assam, and Calcutta.—Also an extensive fortress, the ancient capital of Assam, situated on an island in the Dikho, in N lat. 26° 55'. The bridge by which it is approached, and which was built some centuries ago, remains a monument of the abilities of the artificers who were employed to construct it.

RUNHALL, a parish and village of Norfolk, 5½ m. NW of Wymondham. Area 854 acres. Pop. 239.

RUNHAM, a parish and village of Norfolk, 4 m. W of Caistor. Area 1,715 acres. Pop. 339.

RUNKEL, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 4 m. SW of Weilburg. Pop. 800. It gives name to the small principality of Wied-Runkel.

RUNNINGTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Wellington. Area 323 acres. Pop. in 1851, 93.

RUNNODE, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 25° 7'.

RUNNYMEDE, a famous historical locality, in the p. of Egham and co. of Surrey, 5 m. E of Windsor, celebrated for the conference held there on the 15th June 1215, between King John and the barons of England, when the former was compelled to sign the charter of rights known as *Magna charta*.

RUNSWICK, a small fishing-town of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NW of Whitby.

RUNTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. W by N of Cromer. Area 1,448 acres. Pop. 485.

RUNWELL, a parish and village of Essex, 5 m. NW of Rayleigh. Area 2,059 acres. Pop. 334.

RUOLO, a small town of Modena, situated on a navigable canal, 8 m. NNE of Novellara.

RUOTI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 11 m. NW of Potenza. Pop. 2,750.

RUPEL, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Nethe and the Dyle, and flowing in a NE course of 6 m. to the Scheldt.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, where that river receives the Rupel, 8 m. S by W of Antwerp. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs, and dyeing-works, and bleacheries.

RUPERSDORF, or HOHEN RUPERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, on the Sulzbach, 17 m. NNE of Vienna. Pop. 2,300.

RUPERT, a township of Bennington co., Vermont, U. S., 79 m. SW of Montpellier. Pop. in 1840, 1,086; in 1850, 1,101.

RUPERT'S BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 40'$, of great size and depth, and well adapted for the shelter of vessels.

RUPERT'S ISLAND, a small island in the straits of Magalhaen, 3 m. S of Passage-point.

RUPERT'S LAND. See HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES.

RUPERT'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs in a W course of about 270 m., from Lake Mistassinne, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$, into the SE extremity of Hudson's bay.

RUPNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$.

RUPPERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 8 m. NNW of Zittau.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz.

RUPPIN (New), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the W side of a lake of the same name, which is joined to the river Havel by a canal. It is regularly built, and has several public buildings. Pop. 9,890, whose principal employments are weaving woollen, tanning leather, and making gloves.—Old R. is a small town nearly contiguous on the N, with 1,700 inhabitants.

RUPUNUNI, a river of British Guayana, which rises in a savannah at the foot of the Carawaimi mountains, under the parallel of $2^{\circ} 20' N$, not far from the sources of the Cuyuvini; flows N to the parallel of $3^{\circ} 40'$, where a short portage connects it with the Xurumu, and whence it bends ENE towards the Essequibo, which it joins on the l. bank under the parallel of $3^{\circ} 58'$ and W long. $58^{\circ} 25'$. Under the parallel of $2^{\circ} 39' N$ it forms a large cataract. In $3^{\circ} 37'$ it receives the Awaricuru. In its ENE course it receives its largest tributary, the Roiwa or Rewa. Its total course is about 220 m.

RURIC ISLES, a group in the S. Pacific, between the parallels of $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $15^{\circ} 30'$.

RURKI, a village of Hindostan, in the zillah of Saharunpur, on the Solani river, 12 m. SW of Hurdwar. It is the head-quarter station of the Ganges canal-works, which is here carried over the Solani upon an aqueduct of 15 arches. A college of civil engineering has also been recently founded here.

RUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 1,917.

RUSA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Moscow. Pop. 2,400, who carry on a trade in salt, corn, hemp, and leather.

RUSCOMBE, a parish and village of Berkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Reading. Area 1,249 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

RUSH, a county in the SE part of Indiana, U. S. Area 442 sq. m. It is watered by the Big Blue and Little Blue rivers. Pop. in 1840, 16,454; in 1850, 16,445. Its cap. is Rushville.—Also a township and village of Monroe co., in New York, 200 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 2,015.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in Pennsylvania, 108 m. NNE of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,200.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in Ohio, 86 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. 1,330.

RUSH, a small port in the p. of Lusk, co. Dublin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of the entrance of Portrairie estuary. The town consists principally of a main street about 1 m. in length. The harbour possesses some shelter from N winds. Pop. in 1831, 2,144; in 1851, 1,496.

RUSHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. W of Harleston. Area 267 acres. Pop. 1,170.—Also a parish and village of Staffordshire, 1 m. NE of Walsall. Area of p. 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,609; in 1851, 1,946.—Also a parish of Wiltshire, 3 m. SW of Pewsey. Area 264 acres. Pop. in 1841, 262.

RUSHBROOK, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. 188.

RUSHBURY, a parish of Salop, 8 m. SW of Much-Wenlock. Area 4,132 acres. Pop. 495.

RUSHDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Buntingford. Area 1,486 acres. Pop. in 1851, 321.—Also a parish of Northamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Higham Ferrers. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. 1,460.

RUSHFORD, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Thetford. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 187.

RUSHFORD, a township and village of Alleghany co., in New York, U. S., 280 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1,512; in 1850, 1,806.

RUSHMERE, a parish of Suffolk, 3 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1851, 116.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. SW of Lowestoft. Area 2,142 acres. Pop. in 1851, 678.

RUSHOCK, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. W by N of Broomsgrove. Area 1,218 acres. Pop. in 1851, 214.

RUSHOLME, a parish of Lancashire, in the p. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 3,679.

RUSHTON ALL SAINTS AND ST. PETER'S, two united parishes in Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Kettering. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. 427.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a hamlet in Leek p. Staffordshire, 7 m. NW of Leek. Pop. in 1851, 283.

• **RUSHTON-SPENCER**, a village of Staffordshire, in the p. of Leek, 1 m. distant from the above. Pop. 355.

RUSHVILLE, a township and village of Schuyler co., in Illinois, U. S., 52 m. WNW of Springfield. Pop. 11,000.—Also a village in Rush co., in Indiana, 38 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1850, 2,108.—Also a village in Yates co., in New York, 177 m. W of Albany. Pop. 600.

RUSHY FORD, a hamlet of the co. of Durham, 9 m. S by W of Durham.

RUSK, a county in the NW of Texas, U. S. Area 1,134 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 1848. Its cap. is Henderson.

RUSKINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sleaford. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. 1,027.

RUSPER, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NNE of Horsham. Area 3,126 acres. Pop. in 1851, 533.

RUSS, a town of East Prussia, on an affluent of the Niemen, 28 m. S by E of Memel. Pop. 2,159.—Also a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Nassau, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 53'$.

RUSSAGH, a parish in co. Westmeath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ballinalack. Area 2,568 acres. Pop. in 1851, 458.

RUSSBACH, a town of Lower Austria, 20 m. N of Vienna, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,800.

RUSSEIGNIES, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 21 m. SW of Ghent. Pop. 1,050.

RUSSELL, a county in the SW of Virginia, U. S. Area 1,312 acres. Pop. in 1840, 7,878; in 1850, 11,919. Its cap. is Lebanon.—Also a co. in the S of Alabama, U. S. Area 858 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,513; in 1850, 19,548. Its cap. is Crawford.—Also a co. in the SE of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. Pop. 5,349. Its cap. is Jamestown.—Also a township and village of Hampden co., in Massachusetts, 94 m. W by S of Boston. Pop. 521.—Also a township and v. of St. Lawrence co., in New York, 151 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 1,808.—Also a township of Geauga co., 130 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,083.

RUSSELL ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, off the NW extremity of Eleuthera.

RUSSELLSVILLE, a township of Franklin co., in Alabama, U. S., 167 m. NW of Montgomery.

RUSSELLVILLE, a town of Logan co., Kentucky, U. S., 85 m. S of Louisville. Pop. 1,272.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine, 6 m. E of Mentz. Pop. 1,420.

RUSSEY, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 31 m. ESE of Besançon. Pop. 900.

RUSSI, a town of the States-of-the-Church, prov. of Ravenna, 8 m. NE of Faenza.

RUSSIA,

A gigantic empire, exceeding in magnitude the largest monarchy of ancient or modern times, and embracing nearly a twenty-eighth part of the entire surface of the globe. The various admeasurements of the area of this vast empire, by different geographers, are very conflicting both in their details and general results. Wichman reckons, exclusive of Poland, Bessarabia, and Moldavia, and the Caucasian highlands, which altogether amount to 97,282 sq. m., 7,397,356 sq. m. as the superficial extent of the whole Russian empire. Lichtenstein estimates the area of this empire at 7,503,559 sq. m., of which he gives 1,589,546 to European Russia. Graberg assigns to European Russia, exclusive of Poland and Moldavia, 1,366,145 sq. m., and to Asiatic Russia, 5,952,744; or 7,318,889 sq. m. to the whole empire. Koeppen estimates the total area at 7,725,000 sq. m. According to Hassel, the Russian states, including Poland, but without reckoning the colonies on the North-west coast of America, present a superficial extent of 7,491,491 English sq. m., of which 1,626,630 sq. m., being eight times the area of France, and fourteen times that of the British Isles, belong to European R. According to Professor Kraft, the Russian empire, previous to 1783, contained 6,601,120 sq. m., including inland seas, but exclusive of bays and gulfs: since that period, however, numerous acquisitions have been made at the expense of Poland, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Turkey, and Persia. A recent official organ of the Russian government states that the dominions of this immense empire extend over a surface of 873,174 German, or 8,396,415 English sq. m., of which 72,361 German sq. m.—independently of 2,293 such sq. m. forming the kingdom of Poland—are comprised in Europe; 276,020 in Asia; and 24,000 in America. Sernoff estimated the entire extent of the empire, in 1833, at 330,755 German sq. m.; Arsenieff, in a work published in 1848, assigned to it an area of 367,200 such sq. m.; while M. Reden, estimating the entire area of the possessions of the five great European Powers, Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia at 500,000 German sq. m., assigns 359,524 sq. m. to Russia, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole. The Roman empire, in its most magnificent days, hardly equalled in extent a fourth part of the Russian autocrat's dominions; and the vast Asiatic empire of China is at least one-third part inferior in superficial territory. Of the empires formed by Alexander the Great, Timur, and Jengiz Khan, only the last equalled that of modern R.; but while all the three quickly sank under their own weight, R. has gone on consolidating and augmenting her territories, until she has become mistress of nearly a seventh part of the habitable globe; and yet this country a century ago excited neither interest, nor jealousy, nor anxiety, being only regarded as a remote and heathen territory, having no more concern with European politics than Tartary or Japan!

Boundaries.] The whole northern boundary of R. is formed by the great Arctic ocean, whose waters separate it from the North pole. On one small point the boundaries in this quarter run along the Norwegian frontier, and are thence conducted to the icy sea by the Skiekem-Jok, the Tana, and the Paswig. On the E, European Russia is bounded by its own Asiatic provinces,—Siberia, Kasan, and Astrakhan, while the extreme E frontier of the whole em-

pire is defined by the 141st meridian of W long., from the parallel of 54° 40' N; on the S European R. is bounded by the Kuban, the Black sea, and the Turkish empire, while the S boundaries of the empire touch upon the Pacific, the Chinese empire, Independent Tartary, Persia, and Asia Minor, besides the boundaries belonging to the European portion; on the SW the boundaries are the Turkish empire, and that of Austria; on the W the kingdom of Prussia, the Baltic, the Bothnian gulf and Sweden. The SW boundaries, towards Turkey, are fixed by treaty by the Pruth and the Danube. On the Swedish frontiers the boundary line joins that of Norway; runs down the Muonia till it passes Kengis; and thence follows the course of the Tornea till it falls into the gulf of Bothnia. The Aland group of islands belongs to Russia. The most undetermined boundaries are those on the Asiatic side. In the political divisions of R., indeed, no attention has been paid to natural limits; and were we to follow the boundaries in this quarter proposed by Hase and Pallas, we should have to divide the extensive governments of Kasan, Astrakhan, and Siberia, between Europe and Asia; but these districts are in every feature decidedly Asiatic.

General divisions.] The following tables of the existing divisions of the Russian empire, with their respective area and pop., must be considered as approximative only. The area in German sq. m. of 15 to a degree, is that given by M. Struve; the pop. in 1850 is the approximative estimate of M. Tegoborski.

Governments.	Area.	Pop. in 1850
I. THE EAST SEA, OR BALTIC PROVINCES.		
Government of Petersburg,	944	991,000
Grand-duchy of Finland,	6,873	1,539,000
Gov. of Esthonia,	370	317,000
Livonia,	884	830,000
Courland,	496	564,000
II. GREAT RUSSIA.		
[Some geographers classify under this head, the governments of Kasan, Orenburg with the territories of the Uralian Cossacks, Perm, Viatka, Simbirsk, Saratof, Astrakhan, and Penza.]		
Gov. of Moscow,	589	1,402,000
Smolensk,	1,019	1,194,000
Pskow,	816	791,000
Twer,	1,223	1,354,000
Novgorod,	2,213	926,000
Olonetz,	2,732	268,000
Archangel [with Novaia Zemla],	15,519	258,000
Vologda,	6,967	839,000
Yaroslav, or Jaroslaw,	660	1,028,000
Kostroma,	1,496	1,076,000
Vladimir,	862	1,271,000
Nijni-Novgorod, or Nischnei- Novgorod,	876	1,202,000
Tambof, or Tambow,	1,202	1,786,000
Riazan,	766	1,393,000
Tula, or Toula,	555	1,251,000
Kaluga,	573	1,026,500
Orel,	859	1,533,000
Kursk,	818	1,714,000
Voronetz, or Woroneje,	1,209	1,691,000
III. LITTLE RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Kief,	914	1,628,000
Poltava, } In the Ukraine	897	1,819,500
Khinroff,	983	1,497,000
Tchernigof or Tschernigow,	1,000	1,459,000
IV. SOUTHERN RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Ekaterinoslav or Ekathérinoslaw, [with Taganrog and the Azof Cossack territories],	1,206	887,500
Kherson [with Odessa],	1,332	859,000
Taurida [with Khertsch-Eni- kolks and Sea of Azof],	1,208	584,000
Don Cossack territories,	2,943	718,000
Bessarabia, with Ismail,	868	808,000
V. WESTERN RUSSIA.		
Gov. of Wilna,	768	898,000
Minsk, } Lithuania,	1,622	1,067,000
Grodno,	692	925,000

Vitepsk or Witebsk,	810	805,000
Mohilev,	885	850,000
Volhynia or Wolhynia,	1,297	1,474,000
Podolia in the Ukraine,	774	1,737,000
VI. KINGDOM OF POLAND,	2,294	5,008,000
VII. ASTRAKHAN PROVINCES		
Gov. of Astrakhan,	2,860	290,000
Saratov,	3,525	1,753,000
Orenburg [with the Ural Cossack territories],	6,773	1,987,000
VIII. KINGDOM OF KASAN.		
Gov. of Kasan,	1,128	1,370,000
Viatka,	2,500	1,696,000
Perm,	6,073	1,670,500
Simbirsk,	1,315	1,345,000
Penza,	690	1,109,000
IX. SIBERIA.		
Gov. of Tobolsk,	24,900	2,937,000
Omsk,	60,400	
Tomsk,	123,300	
Jenisei or Jenisseisk,		
Irkutsk,		
Okhotsk,		1,110
Kamschatka and other Isles,		
The Lena archipelago, New Siberia, &c. Kirghiz steppes,	30,000	
X. TRANS-CAUCASIAN PROVINCES.		
Georgia,	1,475	2,648,000
Armenia,	1,350	
Minor districts,	308	
XI. AMERICAN RUSSIA,	17,500	61,000

The above estimates assign a total area to European Russia [embracing under that term sections I. to VIII. inclusive in the above tabulated view of the whole empire] of 99,275 German sq. m., or 2,108,402 sq. m., with an estimated pop. in 1850, of 62,088,000. To Russian Siberia, the Asiatic islands, and Kirghiz steppes, the above estimate assigns 239,710 German sq. m., or 5,090,960 English sq. m.; to the Trans-Caucasian provinces, 3,133 German, or 66,538 English sq. m.; and to American Russia, 17,500 German, or 371,665 English sq. m.: making a total area of 5,528,263 English sq. m. Russian territory beyond the European boundaries of the empire. A few centuries ago, the Russian territories did not exceed in extent a fourth part of what now forms European Russia; nor an eighteenth of the total area of the present empire. As early as 1667 the Poles yielded to R. the portion of Lithuania situated beyond the Borysthènes. Subsequently to the different cessions made to the house of Romanoff, Poland, in 1772, was still in possession of a territory of 13,500 geo. sq. m. By the first partition of 1772 between R., Austria, and Prussia, the first mentioned obtained the palatinates which were afterwards annexed to the empire under the name of White Russia. After the second partition between R. and Prussia, in 1793, and the third, to which Austria wished to become a party, the provinces which compose the govts. of Minsk, Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia, and Grodno, containing one-half of the territory which had been left to Poland, were appropriated by R. The duchy of Warsaw, the last vestige of an empire which had long ranked with glory among the nations of Europe, erected into a kingdom by a divisory act of the congress of 1815, ultimately passed under the yoke of the Russian autocrat, with a shadow of nationality and constitution which has since entirely vanished. To these accessions, all made at the expense of Poland, must be added—(1). The provinces of the Baltic, Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, and Finland, taken from Sweden. (2). The provinces wrested from European Turkey since the time of Peter the Great up to 1812, extending along the Black sea as far as the Danube and the Pruthi, and forming the govts. of Ekaterinoslav, Taganrok,

Odessa, Taurida, and Bessarabia. (3). The countries conquered from the Cossacks and Tartars, now divided into three governments. (4). In Asia, a portion of Armenia wrested from Turkey; Georgia, taken from Persia in 1801 and 1813; the provinces to the W of the Caspian between the Kur and Araxes; the territory to the E of that sea, extending to the gulf of Balkan; and finally, on the banks of the Araxes, the khanates of Erivan and Nakshivan, ceded by the treaty of 1828. We do not reckon in our resumé of the progress of this all-absorbing empire, the territories of the Caucasian tribes who have never ceased to struggle for their independence; and we hope the day is still distant when the frontiers of R. shall be permanently advanced beyond the Pruthi.

The following resumé of these several acquisitions may place the aggrandisements of R. in a new light:—

The acquisitions of Russia from	Sweden	equal the remainder of Sweden.
	Poland	the Austrian empire.
	European Turkey	Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces.
	Asiatic Turkey	the German minor states, Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.
	Persia	England.
	Tartary	European Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

The Russian frontier has been advanced towards

Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, and Paris, about 700 m.	
Constantinople,	500 —
Stockholm,	630 —
Teheran,	1,000 —

The total acquisitions of R. in 64 years equal her whole European empire before that time.

Physical geography. European Russia is for the greater part a champaign country, scarcely possessing in its interior a single range of mountains. In the extreme NW, the Scandinavian mountains rear their lofty heads; on the E limits, the Uralian chain; on the SW, the Carpathians; on the southern peninsula the mountains of Taurida; the Caucasian chain running between the Caspian and the Black sea, is generally held to define the Asiatic frontier in that quarter; the Waldai chain alone has a central position in the European part of the empire; but even this chain is rather a slightly elevated plateau than a ridge of hills. Northwards, the country flattens towards the White sea; southwards to the Black sea.

Mountains. The mountains of Ural, called by the Russians 'the girdle of the world,' forming in one part the natural boundaries between Europe and Asia, extend about 1,600 m. in length; but the northern part alone, from the Petshora to the Karian gulf, belongs, with its W flank, to European Russia. This chain may be regarded as rising in the island of Novaia-Zemla, in a high rocky mountain, whence it runs across the straits of Vaigatz, in which it forms the island of that name; cutting the NE corner of the gov. of Arkhangel, it forms, to the sources of the Petshora, the boundaries between that gov. and those of Vologda and Tobolsk. The continuation of this chain lies wholly within Asiatic Russia. In Novaia-Zemla, the extremity of this range is bare limestone rock, without any covering except a few patches of moss, and for the greater part of the year buried under ice and snow. On Vaigatz, the range appears in a low and barren ridge of rocks. It rises out of the Karian gulf in three branches, which unite at the sources of the Petshora, and of which the middle ridge is the highest. Here also it presents only barren rocks; a few patches of stunted wood indeed begin to appear, but wood is not found to any extent till we reach the sources of the Petshora. Some inferior limestone ridges, full of ravines and grottos, diverge from the main chain into the

govs. of Arkhangel and Vologda.—The Russian Finnic mountains, a continuation of the Scandinavian chain, or Kiöles, bear the name of Maanselkä, or 'Division of the Land,' and form the boundaries between Norway and Russia. They run, between the Baltic and White sea, through the isthmus which connects Scandinavia and Russia, to the extreme north; reach in the W the gulf of Finland, and cover a space of about 15°. Their principal heights consist of granite, trap, hornslate, and scaly limestone. In the Arctic district, this range is partly spotted with stunted vegetation; in the cold district it is covered with pines and other trees; in some places it is susceptible of culture. On its lower regions occur enormous blocks of granite; and towards the White sea numerous fragments of rock lie scattered over the country. These mountains contain copper, iron in great quantity, marble, granite, and Labrador spar. Notwithstanding their moderate height—the highest tops being scarcely 600 ft. above the level of the sea—many of them are perpetually covered with ice and snow. One of the principal branches of these hills is the ridge of Skemonskiya, which terminates in a peninsula stretching between the White sea and the gulf of Tcheskaja.—The Alauian chain, or the Forest of Volchofski—the *Alaunus Mons* of Ptolemy—consists of a series of gentle elevations running NE and SW through the govs. of Moskva, Tver, Petersburg, Smolensk, and Tula, and forming the highest district in the Russian champaign country. The rivers Volga, Dnieper, Oka, and Volkhof, have their sources in this chain. Its surface is wooded. A few ridges run off from it in almost imperceptible elevations, the principal of which are the mountains of Valdai, in the govs. of Tver and Novgorod. This chain rises to 1,250 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with trees, chiefly pine, fir, birch, linden, aspen, and alder.—The mountains of Duderhof run from Szelon to Oranienbaum on the gulf of Finland. Those of Tver are also a floetz range, and do not exceed the elevation of the Valdai.—The Carpathian, or more strictly speaking, the advanced mountains of this chain, spread out partly in the SW of Poland, and partly through Podolia. In Russian Moldavia they sink down entirely into the plain. They are rich in iron, saltpetre, and sulphur. The mountains of Taurida, a continuation of the Caucasus, rise from the plains of that peninsula to elevations of moderate height, which run in front of the Black sea and sink into it on the W and S. They exhibit limestone mixed with shells, sandstone, and marl floetz. Their mineralogical treasures have not yet been explored; but they are said to contain lead, copper, and iron; at present they only furnish marble, slate, sandstone, coal, and lime. The highest summits are the Chatyrdag—the *Trapezus* of Strabo—and the Tomschir; the former of which is said to exceed 6,800 ft. in perpendicular height.—Whole provinces of this empire are covered with uninterrupted forest. The largest forests are in the govs. of Olonetz, Vladimir, Smolensk, Vologda, and the southern parts of Arkhangel.

Plains and steppes. The Russian empire abounds in those extensive level plains called *steppes*, sometimes resembling deserts, at other times savannahs waving with luxuriant grass. These steppes are peculiar to Eastern Europe and Middle Asia; and are altogether unlike the American savannahs, which, during the tropical rains, are partially inundated. The natural causes of the destitution of forest on the steppes are, 1st, The hardness and tenacity of the earth, which in many places is of such a nature as to prevent the growth of trees

without previous breaking up of the soil. 2d, The black loam of which they consist is not favourable to the growth of forest. 3d, The aridity of the climate, and the elevation of surface of the steppes. 4th, The predominance of salt in many parts. The accidental causes consist in the destruction of the woods, of the former existence of which there are indubitable traces. Such destruction may be accounted for by the nomadic habits of the former inhabitants; by the burning of the steppes in dry seasons, the destruction of the young trees by the cattle, &c. From a very remote period, these regions were the abode of various tribes now extinct, who carried on an unceasing predatory warfare against their more settled agricultural neighbours. Forests once thoroughly destroyed seldom if ever flourish again unless cultivated by the hand of man; the country, thus left bare and exposed to every wind, becomes arid, and the climate greatly deteriorated. The steppes, in general, may be divided into the grassy, the heathy, the saline, the sandy, and the stony, not to notice the low grounds covered with reeds. The Petshoriah steppes, belonging to the Arctic plains, spread out between the Dwina and the Petshora, or from the Polar sea to the government of Vologda. They present a surface of great uniformity, forming an extensive marsh sprinkled with a little brushwood, and here and there a patch of rocky soil, or peat ground, entirely uninhabited and interspersed with numerous small lakes. The steppe of Jaroslov, between Koslov and Khopersk, is, properly speaking, two distinct plains, in the midst of which lies Tambof. It is entirely destitute of wood, and only fit for pasture. The steppes of the Don, in the country of the Don-Cossacks, extend between the Moderaditza, the Choper, and the Ilavla. The surface of these steppes consists of clay and sand, a few patches of marsh, and some spots of timber; they afford extensive pastures, and are watered by a few slowly running brooks. The steppe of Kuban, in the country of the Chernomoski Cossacks, is a barren district of pasture-land lying upon a strata of limestone and sandstone. The level of this steppe is exactly the same with that of the ocean at 189 m. W of the Caspian, and 334 ft. higher than that of the latter: thus leaving an immense basin from which the waters are supposed to have retired by some subterraneous percolation: This extensive level is extremely arid, totally destitute of wood and water, very thinly inhabited, and contains several salt lakes and plots. The steppes of Azof extend, on both sides of the Lower Manitsch, to the sea of Azof and the Lower Don; the soil is thin and dry, and intermixed with salt plots. The Nogai-Taurian steppes reach from the Lower Don to the Lower Dnieper, along the sea of Azof and the Black sea. The soil is clayey, meagre, sprinkled with salt marshes, and destitute of wood. The Taurian plains, in the neighbourhood of the mountains, consist of a limy sterile soil; further down they are clayey and fertile; but resume their sterility as they approach the sea. In some districts there are springs of sulphur which infect the atmosphere to a considerable distance. Liquid asphalt is likewise dug upon them. The steppe of Oczakof consists of two different parts; the lower towards the sea is impregnated with iron, and produces only a few rusty coloured shrubs and plants; the higher is more favourable to agriculture, but has many low marshy regions. The Budshak, or steppes of Bessarabia, are entirely like that of Oczakof, and wholly destitute of wood. The lakes upon them are covered with reeds; and between the marshes, the ox, the buffalo, and the bison wan-

der among verdant pasture, where the herbage reaches to the height of their horns.

Seas and Rivers.] No country is so well supplied with navigable rivers as R.; and few empires have such advantageous means of internal navigation. The seas by which it is washed have been united by nature and art in such a manner, that one might now set out from Petersburg, or the Baltic, and navigate uninterruptedly either into the icy ocean, the Caspian, or the Black sea. We might even travel from Petersburg to Selenginsk in Siberia, a distance of 6,225 versts, or 4,124 m. entirely upon water, with the interruption of a few versts.—The Northern ocean, or icy sea, washes the gov. of Arkhangel, forming upon its coasts several great bays and gulfs, viz. 1st, The White sea at the mouth of the Dwina, containing four considerable basins, viz. the gulfs of Mezen, Dvinskaja, Onegskaja, and Kandalaskaja, and several small islands. Its depth is sufficient for vessels of war. 2d, The Tscheskaja basin between the peninsula of Kaninos, which forms the western limit of the White sea and the continent. Before it lies the island of Kalgufef. 3d, The Karian gulf, between the island of Nova-Zembla and the governments of Arkhangel and Tobolsk; at the entrance of which lies the island of Vaigatz. The Northern ocean is only navigable during one period of the year; it is mostly surrounded with impenetrable barriers of ice, which impede all navigation toward the east. The western part and the White sea are navigable from the month of July till the winter sets in. The latter sea is shallow to a considerable distance from land; the bottom is a spongy clay covered with sand on which a variety of sea-plants vegetate. The water of this ocean is slightly salt, and it has a sensible tide of 2 ft. in calm weather. In summer it casts up drift ice and drift wood. The most considerable rivers which it receives from Europe are, 1st, The Kola, which has its source on the E. of the town of Kola. 2d, The Voroja. 3d, The Panoy. 4th, The Kovda, which carries the water of three great lakes—the Kovda, Pija, and Topozero,—into the bay of Kandalaskaja. 4th, The Kiatne, which likewise carries the water of several small lakes into the White sea. 6th, The Urig, which rises in the neighbourhood of Lake Oneyga. 7th, The Oneyga rising in Lake Jassa, near the lake of Oneyga, and falling into the sea near the town of the same name. 8th, The Dina or Dwina, a large navigable river, formed by the confluence of the Sachona and the Tug, and abounding in fish. Its course is upwards of 600 m. 9th, The Mezen. 10th, The Petshora, a large river running through uninhabited fields and steppes, in the gov. of Vologda and Arkhangel; and, after a course of 1,000 versts, falling into the ocean. Its banks are limestone, and abound in cliffs and caverns.

The Baltic, the most important of all navigable seas to Russia, has three great basins, viz. the gulfs of Finland, Bothnia, and Riga; and contains several large islands, such as Oesel, Dagho, and the Alands, and many smaller ones. The gulf of Finland, formed by the coasts of Finland, Esthonia, and Ingermanland, belongs entirely to Russia. It is 160 m. long, and from 22 to 44 m. broad. In some places it has from 50 to 60 fath. water; in others, only 10, 6, or 4; in the bay of Cronstadt only 2 fath. Its northern shores are rugged and precipitous.—The Bothnian gulf, 300 m. in length, and 100 m. in breadth, on the E. is bordered by Finland, and on the W by Sweden. At its entrance lies the group of Aland islands. This basin is almost everywhere from 20 to 50 fath. deep; and its coasts are rocky.—The gulf of Riga is bordered by the isle

of Oesel, and the coasts of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland.—The Baltic receives from Russia and Poland the following rivers, running from N to SW, viz. 1st, The Tornea, which forms the boundaries between Russia and Sweden. This river rises in the Scandinavian mountains, and falls into the Bothnian gulf at the Tornea. 2d, The Kemijoki, which likewise rises in the Maanselka, and falls into the same gulf at Kemi. It is full of cataracts, and is navigable only by small boats. 3d, The Uleå, which has seven cataracts, but is also navigable. 4th, The Pyhäjoki, navigable to the distance of 64 m. from its sources. 5th, The Kumojoiki, which falls into the ocean at Björneborg. It is one of the greatest rivers of Finland; but is not navigable. All these rivers flow into the gulf of Bothnia. 6th, The Kymen, proceeding from Lake Pajand and consisting almost entirely of a connected chain of lakes flowing into the gulf of Finland. 7th, The Neva, the outlet of the great lake of Ladoga, flowing from the SW extremity of that lake, and after a circuitous sweep to the S falling by several mouths into the gulf of Finland at Petersburg. It is everywhere navigable, and never freezes earlier than the 20th of October; but the ice seldom breaks up before the 25th of March. It receives the Mcha, the Tosna, the Ischora, and the Ochta. 8th, The Narova, flowing from Lakes Peipus and Pskow, and falling into the gulf of Finland at the town of Narva. 9th, The Pernau, a Livonian river, falling into the gulf of Riga at Pernau. 10th, The Aa, another Livonian stream. 11th, The Düna, or Drugova, sometimes called the Western Dwina, a large river which rises in some marshes among the Alaunian mountains; becomes navigable at Toropez for large vessels; and after having passed Riga, where it has a breadth of 900 fath., or rather more than a mile, falls into the gulf of Riga at Dunamünde, after a course of 666 m. Its breadth is various, the depth from 2 to 4 fathoms. Navigation is impeded on this river by the occurrence of several shallows and whirlpools, and the vegetation of the *Butomus umbellatus*, whose leaves are sometimes 22 ft. in length. It receives the Mesa, the Duessa, the Obol, the Evest, the Oger, and the Riga. 12th, The Holy Aa, a small stream which falls into the gulf of Riga, after passing Mittau. 13th, The Vindau, also a river of Courland. 14th, The Niemen, a large river, which rises in the forest of Kopaslof, in the gov. of Minsk; runs through the gov. of Grodno, and the voivodeship of Augustovo, into the kingdom of Prussia, where it receives the name of the Memel; and at Ragnid divides into two great branches, the Russe and Gilgo, and falls into the Kurischehaff by several mouths. This river is navigable in summer; it has numerous tributary streams, particularly the navigable Vilia. 15th, The Vistula. The embouchure of this large river does not belong to the Russian empire. It is joined in Poland by the Pilica, the Nida, the Bzura, the Orvenca, and the Bug. 16th, The Varta, a tributary of the Oder, which rises in Cracovia, and passes into Prussia.

The Black sea, in the S of Russia, is bordered by the gov. of Cherson, Taurida, and Katerinoslav, the province of Bessarabia, and the territories of the Cossacks of the Don and Tchernomorsk. This sea is nearly of an oval shape. Its shores are low, flat, and sandy; several points of land, however, rise from 40 to 50 ft. above the level of its waters. It is separated from the sea of Azof by the isthmus of Arabat. The sea of Azof is entirely within the Russian dominions. It is joined to the Black sea by the strait of Kaffa. Where it receives the Don, it is but from 6 to 10 ft. deep, its greatest depth in the middle being 48 ft. The following rivers fall

into the sea of Azof, viz. 1st, The Kuban, or *Hypanis*, which rises in N lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$, at the N foot of Mount Elburz, the central and loftiest summit of the Caucasian range, in the district of Karatshai; and, after a comparative course of 340 m., falls into the Black sea, and sea of Azof, by two arms. This river is broad, clear, rapid, free of rocks and cataracts, and admirably adapted for the navigation of vessels which draw but little water. Its stream is successively swelled by innumerable rapid and large streams descending from the N slope of Mount Caucasus. From its source to its mouth, the Kuban forms the frontier between the Russian and Turkish dominions. 2d, The Don, which flows from Lake Ivanofskoe-osero, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 55'$, has a comparative course of 660 m. This stream—the *Tanaïs* of the ancients—resembles the Nile, says Dr. Clarke, in almost all its characteristics: having the same regular annual inundations, the same aquatic plants, the same tall reeds, flags, and bulrushes, sometimes rising to 20 ft. in height, and forming a delta at its mouth, full of fens and morasses, by the variety of channels into which it divides itself. Where the Don and the Volga approximate, the intervening space is not above 40 m. across, and might be easily connected together by a canal. 3d, The Berda. 4th, The Salghir, the largest river of the peninsula of Taurida. Into the Black sea falls: 5th, The Dnieper, or Borysthenes, one of the largest rivers of European R., which rises from a marsh at the base of the Alaunian mountains, and waters a large and fertile district. Attempts have recently been made to increase the navigable length of this river. Its whole length is 1,050 m.; but the want of intelligence and industry among the people on its banks diminishes its commercial importance. 6th, The Dniester issues from a lake at the base of the Carpathians in Austrian Galicia; it enters the Russian territory on the W of Kaminiack, and forms cataracts near Jampol, so that boats cannot ascend it. It terminates in a large *linan*, or lake united to the sea, after a course of 480 m. 7th, The Danube, one of the greatest European rivers, but of which only the lower part, from Galatz to its mouth, belongs to the Russian empire. This river, with its tributary the Pruth, forms the S and SW boundaries of European Russia on the side of Turkey.

The Caspian sea, though properly belonging to Asiatic Russia, is noticed here because it receives the waters of the largest and most important river in Europe, the Volga. This river originates in the forests of Twer, in $56^{\circ} 50'$ N lat.; after running a comparative course of 1,700 m., falls into the Caspian sea, having previously formed a number of islands by the division of its stream into nearly 70 branches. During the last 250 m. of its course, it is exclusively an Asiatic river. It is navigable up to Twer, without any interruption from cataracts, the elevation of its source not exceeding 1,200 ft. above the level of the sea. By ancient writers, this river is sometimes called the *Rha*, sometimes the *Araxes*; it is supposed by Rennel to be the *Oarus* of Herodotus, and the E limit of Darius Hystaspes' march in pursuit of the Scythians. Its chief tributaries are the Kama, rising at the western foot of the Ural chain, and meeting the Volga after a SW course of 700 m. direct distance. At its confluence the Kama rivals the Volga in every requisite of a large river; and as it is navigable almost during its whole course, it is of great commercial importance to the interior of European Russia. The Oka is the great SW branch of the Volga; the Kama conveys to it all the waters of eastern Russia.—Of all the rivers above-named, the Vistula and the Dniester alone have their sources beyond the frontiers of the empire.

Lakes. The European part of the R. empire abounds in inland lakes, especially the N and W parts lately conquered from Sweden, as the lake of Enara-Träsk in Lapland, 65 m. long by 20 m. broad, and the smaller lakes of Pasvig-Kiemi, Kila, Kola, and Pajiskoi; the lake of Ulea in East Bothnia; a multitude of small lakes in the NE parts of Finland, besides the extensive lakes of Payna or Payana, and Saima or Samen,—the former 70 m. long by 12 m. broad; the latter, which is to the E of the former, extending 160 m. in length, by 30 m. in greatest width, including its different branches and sinuosities. The last-mentioned lake is connected with that of Ladoga, to the SE, in the gov. of Viburg, and between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Oneyga, which is perhaps the largest fresh water lake, not merely of the R. empire, but even of Europe, being 120 m. long by 65 m. broad, and containing a surface of at least 7,200 sq. m. It is connected with the Neva by a navigable canal, commencing at the SW extremity, 67 m. long and 70 ft. broad. By this canal, the lake is connected with the gulf of Finland and the Baltic; by the Swir, with Lake Oneyga; and by the Volkhof with the Ilmen lake. To the NE of the Ladoga lake, is the Oneyga lake, in the gov. of Olonetz, 50 m. SW of the head of the gulf of Arkhangel, with which also it has a water-communication. This lake is nearly 150 m. in extreme length, but is comparatively narrow, and of irregular form. The Ilmen lake, in the gov. of Novgorod, lies 125 m. S of Lake Oneyga, into which latter the Volkhof, issuing out of the former, empties itself, is a small lake not exceeding 40 versts in length, by 30 broad. Lake Peipus, or Tshudskoi-osero, between the gov. of Pskov, Revel, Riga, and St. Petersburg, is connected with Pskov lake by a short and narrow neck. Both these lakes, taken together, are upwards of 110 m. long, and from 20 to 30 m. broad. The Peipus communicates on the N with the gulf of Finland, by the Narva river; on the W, with the gulf of Pernau, by the Em; and might be connected on the SW with the gulf of Riga, by a short canal connecting the streams that fall into the above gulf, with those that fall into the lake of Pskov. The Bielo-osero, or White lake, in the gov. of Novgorod, is a small lake, not exceeding 20 m. in length and breadth. With the Volga it is connected by the river Sheksna; and it might be connected with Oneyga lake by the Vytegra and Rousha, and with the gulf of Arkhangel by means of a short canal to the lakes of Voze and Lacza, from which latter the Oneyga river flows towards the SE extremity of that gulf. In the gov. of Olonetz there are 1,998 greater and smaller lakes; in that of Livonia, 1,120; in Jaroslav, 38. Bessarabia contains the Saasijk, the Murtasa, the Alebei-Ulu, Burnassolo, and others. In Poland are the lakes of Bielsko and the Bladno.

Canals. Numerous canals have been formed in R. since the reign of Peter the Great, with the view of facilitating commerce; and these, in conjunction with the great rivers of the country, open an extensive communication, during summer, from the gulf of Finland and the gulf of Riga, to the White sea and the Caspian; from the Caspian to the White sea; and also from the Black sea to the Baltic, Caspian, and White sea. I. The White sea is connected with the Caspian by means of, (1st), the canal of Kubenski, projected by Peter I., and again commenced by Paul I., uniting the Sheksna and the Porosovitz, and completing the communication between Arkhangel and Petersburg. (2d), By the canal of Catherine, begun in 1786, and finished in 1807, 17 versts long, which unites the Northern Keltma with the Dschuritsch, a branch of the Southern Keltma. II. The Baltic is connected with the Caspian by the following canals: (3d), The canal of Vischni-Volotschock, which unites the Msta with the Volga by means of Lake Ilmen. This canal was begun in 1704, and finished in 1804. From 4,000 to 6,000 barges annually pass along this canal from the Volga to St. Petersburg, with a freight chiefly of flour, leather, and iron, from the Uralian mountains. The barges themselves are broken up at St. Petersburg, and their materials sold, as the strong rapids of the Msta hinder their re-

turn. (4th). The canal of Novgorod, uniting, by means of the Msta and Volkhof, the Neva and the Volga, was finished in 1802. (5th). The canal of Ladoga, finished in 1732, formed along the southern banks of that lake to avoid its dangerous navigation. It enters the Neva at Schlüsselburg, and is 104 versts in length, and 70 ft. in breadth. In spring it has a depth of 10 ft. of water; at other seasons about 7 ft. (6th). The canal of Tielvin was finished in 1811. (7th). The canal of Sias, uniting the Volkhof with the Sias, was finished in 1807. Its length is 10 versts. (8th). The canal of Maria, uniting the Vytegra with the Kofscha, 6 versts long. It was finished in 1808. (9th). The canal of Onyega which unites the Vytegra with the Swir, and the canal of Swir which is to unite the Swir with the Sias. (10th). A junction of the Volga and the Moskva was begun in 1825 by means of a canal which will unite the rivers Sestra and Istra, the first of which communicates by the Douba with the Volga, while the second runs into the Moskva about 26 m. above Moscow. The first stone of the first lock of the canal was laid in October 1827. The expense of this great undertaking was estimated at 5,340,000 rubles. (11th). A junction between the Volga and the Western Dvina was completed in 1828, by a line of canals beginning in the Sheksna, about 20 m. below its efflux from the lake of Bieloje, and continued through a series of small lakes to Lake Kubinskoe, whence the Sukhona, the principal branch of the Dvina, issues. III. The Baltic and the Black sea are united by means of, (12th), the canal of Beresinska, or Lepel, begun in 1797, and finished in 1801-3, uniting the Dnieper and the Duna by means of the river Ula, a branch of the latter, and the Sergatcha, which falls into the Beresina, a branch of the Dnieper. (13th), by the canal of Ozinski, 34 m. in length, finished in 1803, which unites the Niemen with the Pripetz, and thus with the Dnieper. (14th), the Royal or King's canal, begun by order of the last king of Poland, and uniting the Vistula with the Pinna. IV. The gulfs of Riga and Finland are united by (15th), the canal of Fellin, which is to unite the Pernau with the Peipus and the Narova, but is not yet executed. V. The inland navigation of Finland is conducted by the canals of Telaitapolski, Kukontapolski, Kial'kinski, and Kutoelentapolski.

Railroads. The first railway line completed in R. was that from St. Petersburg to Zarskojeselo, a distance of 17½ m. This railway was opened for regular traffic, in April 1838. It is a single track road, but very solidly finished, and cost £224,000, or about £12,000 per mile. It has been a successful speculation, paying a dividend of 8 per cent.—M. De Gerstner, its projector, was next employed upon a line of railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, 400 m. in length, which has been completed, and pushed onwards from Moscow to Kolomna on the river Oka, a distance of 66 m. From Kolomna, steam-boats might convey passengers to Nishni-Novgorod, at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, where the great annual fair of the merchants of Europe and Asia is held.—A railroad betwixt Warsaw and the Austrian frontier, where it joins the Royal Ferdinand line, is also completed. It passes by Grodzisk, Skierniewicia, Tomazew, and Dumbrowa, and is 65 leagues in length. Coals, salt, iron, zinc, dressed stone, chalk, timber, corn, and brandy are the articles chiefly carried along it. A company of capitalists have obtained a concession of 100 years for a railway effecting a junction between Vienna and Odessa, by a line through Bereytschoff, Brody, and Lemberg; and measures are now being pursued for the construction of a railway from Petersburg to Odessa. This line would be above 1,000 m. in length. There do not exist any very formidable obstacles to this great line, for the whole intervening country is a plain of alluvial formation, the highest part of it having only a few hundred feet of absolute elevation. As projected, it will pass by Ostrof, Vitepsk, Regachef, Kief, and Balta, to Odessa.

Climate. R. unites almost all the climates of the known world. In Taurida, spring is covering the earth with flowers, while around the capital all nature lies yet buried under snow. The fruit-trees on the borders of the Black sea are covered with blossoms, while around Kola the rein-deer is still scratching its scanty pittance of moss from under the gelid covering of the soil. (1) In the Arctic district, or icy region,—which may be regarded as comprising Novaia-Zemla, part of the Kolskaja district, and the extreme northern points of land projecting into the Frozen ocean—the Northern ocean and White sea are covered with ice from the end of September to the beginning of June; and the rivers are frozen much earlier and thaw later. At Umba on the White sea, almost under the 67th parallel, the longest day measures 30 of our days; at Kola, in N. lat. 68° 52' 30" it is equal to 60 days, and at Novaia-Zemla, to three months of our computation. The sun, during this season, appears like an enormous red balloon hanging motionless in the air. The aurora borealis is very frequent and vivid in the regions of the extreme North. Where the Jenesed falls into the icy ocean, this phenomenon is seen in its greatest brilliancy and most terrific forms every night from October to Christmas. In this region, distinguished by its total destitution of vegetable productions, the seal, the walrus, and fish of various descriptions which abound towards the pole, supply the only means of sustenance for man, the polar bear, and its inseparable companion the fox; except on Novaia-Zemla, where multitudes of a peculiar kind of mice breed, and lay up heaps of roots for their winter store. The mice serve, in their turn, as food for the bears and foxes. (2) Immediately on the outskirts of the icy region lies what may be denominated 'The Mossy Region,' where the ever-frozen ground is covered with a kind of greyish moss, and, towards the boundaries of the following re-

gion of forests and pasturages, with a kind of dwarf brushwood and fir. This tract is endowed by nature with an animal that alone makes it habitable for man, the rein-deer. Its vast deserts, stretching from Arkhangel, along the shores of the White sea to the Eastern ocean, are thinly peopled by scattered nomadic tribes of Laplanders, Samoyedes, and Vokkalas. By degrees, the dwarf-trees and brushwood of this region increase in size, until we come to the region of forests. (3) In the cold district a milder temp. is experienced; for the E winds begin here to exert their influence, and the cultivation of the soil sensibly ameliorates the climate. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter and shortness of the summer most corns ripen to the 63d parallel. Winter lasts in this region till the beginning of April, when moist warm winds from the SW, accompanied with frequent showers, begin to blow, under the influence of which vegetation makes rapid progress: so that it is not rare to witness ice and snow, green trees and blossoms, succeed each other on the same spot, within the brief space of three weeks. Two warm days do more in this climate than eight in another. A hot and oppressive, yet misty and damp summer, succeeds the brief spring. In June and July the nights are as clear as the days. In August the weather is usually very warm, but cloudy and changeable; in the beginning of September every thing appears sinking into its wintry sleep. This is an unhealthy season, succeeded only by frost and ice. The longest day at Riga, in N. lat. 56° 56', is 17 hours 34 minutes; at Petersburg, in N. lat. 59° 57', it is 18 hours 28 minutes; at Arkhangel, in N. lat. 64° 33', it is 21 hours 48 minutes. The cold in Petersburg varies from 22° to 31° of Reaumur. The greatest degree of cold ever experienced in that city occurred on the 4th Feb. 1772, when the therm. of Reaumur indicated 30°. The greatest degree of heat was observed on the 17th July 1788, when the therm. indicated 26½°. The average temp. during the six summer months is 12½°; during the six winter months 2.43°. The latest frost uniformly occurs between the 1st April and 12th May, the earliest between the 8th Sept. and 13th Oct. During the close season, the thickness of the ice on the Neva averages 28 inches. The reigning winds are the W; the rarest are the S. Oats come to maturity around Vologda, under the 59th parallel, in 17 or 18 weeks; pease in 18; summer-wheat in 15; and flax in 12. If, says Pallas, the pear and plum trees be grafted, they perish in winter, and biennial plants rarely resist the cold here. The severity of the winter in this region is not nearly equal to that between the same parallels in Siberia, but exceeds that of Norway. (4) In the temperate district the climate is uniform, milder, and more favourable both to animal and vegetable nature than in the higher districts. On the N edge of this region, the summer is brief, but a quick vegetation brings every thing to maturity. Winter is still marked by the long duration and great intensity of the cold. At Moscow the therm. sometimes descends to 30° R. The greatest heat is 27°, but generally much less. In the winter of 1812-13, during the disastrous retreat of the French army, the therm. fell on the 30th of Nov. to 16° below zero of Fahrenheit, that is 21° 3' of R.; and in December to 24° below the same point, 24° 8' R. on the road from Smolensk to Wilna in Russian Poland. The southern half of this district has a severe but brief winter, a warm summer, and a pure and healthy air. Poland enjoys an uniform temperature, and a pure and salubrious air. The severest cold of winter never exceeds 26° of Reaumur; and the greatest summer-heat is never above 26° R. The climate of Moscow may be regarded as the medium climate of R., and is exceedingly favourable to all agricultural pursuits. Towards Siberia, the seasons increase in severity; while towards the W, beyond the Dnieper and the Dvina, they increase in mildness. The provinces on the Baltic are favoured by the vicinity of the sea. (5) In the warm district a flourishing vegetation is found: the climate is delightful, and may vie with that of Southern Europe. Spring commences early; summer is constant and often dry; autumn, though late, is always sufficient for gathering in the fruits of the soil. The winter in this region is short; little snow falls, and frequent thaws occur. The longest day at Kief lasts 17 hours 1 minute; and the average temp. is from 10° to 7° of Reaumur. In the dry steppes the summer-heat is most oppressive to man and beast. There is little rain during this season; and the few streams in the plains or heaths are frequently dried up. The plagues of this district are the dreadful whirlwinds, and an occasional flight of locusts, which sometimes devastate whole provinces; while the rapid changes of temp., and the bad water, occasion colds, fevers, and agues. The most unhealthy season in the Crimea is the autumn.

Productions. The diversified soil, climate, and surface of R., enable it to support a vast variety of vegetable productions. In an agricultural view, the whole polar district is of no value whatever; a few firs and junipers, with some mosses and a few grasses, being the sole produce of the soil. The districts watered by the Volga are tolerably fertile as far as the steppes near Astrakhan. The most fertile part of European R. is the tract watered by the Dnieper and Don rivers, called the Ukraine, and the government of Voronetz. In these extensive plains, as well as on the lower shores of the Volga, the soil is a rich fat black mould strongly impregnated with

nitre, and formed from successive layers of vegetable remains. In Livonia the soil is excellent. The plains on the Don are too rich for being manured. The southern parts of Finland are well cultivated by the peaceful and industrious Finns. The fact is, that the tracts conquered at different periods since the reign of Peter the Great, from Turkey, Sweden, Poland, and Persia, in respect of fertility of soil, abundance and variety of produce, are worth more than all the rest of the Russian empire together: even the comparatively small peninsula of the Crimea is estimated by judicious agriculturists to be alone of more value than all the Russian Asiatic possessions. Barley is a general produce; and is employed in Taurida for feeding cattle, and in the manufacture of spirituous liquor. Millet is widely diffused, while spelt and pease are little cultivated. Rice succeeds well near Kislár in Circassia. Potatoes are neglected, except in the N. Hemp and flax are abundantly cultivated, particularly in the central provinces. The best flax is grown in the interior, in the Baltic provs., and on the banks of the Ráma. Hemp is produced chiefly in the gov's. of Novgorod, Tver, and Pskov. It grows wild on the banks of the Ural, the Terek, and the Volga. The annual amount of flax reared is about 1,000,000 poods; of hemp, about 6,000,000 poods. Madder, woad, and saffron, grow wild in the woods. Hops are cultivated, and are also found in a wild state in Taurida. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent in the south. The olive has been tried in vain near Astrakhan, but prospers in the southern mountains of the Crimea or Taurida. Sugar-melons abound near the Don and Volga. Asparagus grows even at Petersburg, where it attains the thickness of a child's arm; excellent artichokes are raised at Kíef; and onions—of which vegetable Borófsk alone furnishes to the value of 4,000 rubles annually to Moscow—to the 61st parallel. Fruit is common in the S, but rare in the N. Forests of cherry trees are found in Vladimir, prunes in Little Russia and Kherson, and walnuts in Taurida, where one tree sometimes bears 50,000 nuts. Apricots, peaches, chestnuts, almonds, figs, and other fine fruits are reared in Taurida. On the Uralian heights cedar-nuts are produced. The most common fruit in Russia is the hazel-nut, which grows almost to the edge of the Arctic district. A great variety of small berries is also every where found. The vine might be cultivated in Russia to the 49th parallel; but is at present confined to the country of the Don Cossacks, Taurida, and some districts upon the Pruth in Moldavia. A very strong and pleasant wine, like the Hungarian wine, is produced in Taurida, of which 100,000 okas are annually exported. According to a recent report, the Crimea contains 8,000,000 of vines, of which the best kinds have been brought from Burgundy and Malaga. In Moldavia, likewise, a good table-wine is made. White mustard, capers, Spanish pepper, anise, and cummin are grown in the south. The *saxifraga crassifolia* is used as a substitute for tea, under the name of Tschagirian tea; this plant is more frequent, however, in Siberia than in European Russia. The saline plants in the southern steppes are little employed. Pure soda is produced in Taurida. Oaks are found to the 60th parallel. There are entire forests of lime-trees in Poland and Lithuania; elms, birches, willows, poplars, alders, aspens, maples, pines, firs, cedars, cypresses, and junipers, are common. The Siberian cedar is rare. The turpentine-tree, the balm-poplar, and the beautiful Byzantine poplar, are found in Kherson. The provinces beyond the Caucasus form the region of the olive-tree, and the silk-worm, and the sugar-cane. Raw silk is produced in very large quantities in Trans-Caucasia, Bessarabia, and the Crimea,

but principally in the former, where the mulberry grows wild, and the climate is extremely favourable both to the silkworm and its food. The cultivation is carried on chiefly by the landowners at a very slight expense, the labourers being all serfs, and as the raw silk fetches a high price, they make very considerable profits. Trans-Caucasia produces annually between 30,000 and 34,000 poods of raw silk, nearly a third of which is carried into the interior of R. The best kind is produced in the district of Schekin; it fetches about 100 silver rubles per pood, while the inferior sorts fetch only from 30 to 35 per pood. The mode of winding adopted by the Tartars is very imperfect; but they obtain from three lbs. of cocoons one lb. of silk, while in Europe 10 lbs. of cocoons are required. The silk they produce is not very strong, and in many places eight cocoons are required for winding, while in Europe only five are necessary. A society has been formed in St. Petersburg for the improvement of the silk cultivation in Caucasia. It has established schools for the purpose, but with very slight success up to the present.

[*State of Agriculture.*] "In Russia," says M. Golovine, a native authority, "agriculture is in the primitive state,—a state of alarming backwardness. Dearth occurs periodically; more or less general, they happen regularly every five or six years, and each time bring the country to the brink of ruin. The reason of this is not, as one would be tempted to believe, in the severity and inconstancy of the climate, but in the deplorable state of agriculture, which in R. has not yet profited by the progress which it has made in other countries; it is likewise owing to the insufficiency of the ways of communication, in consequence of which certain parts of the empire are sometimes glutted with corn, while others are suffering famine, without any possibility for the former to afford assistance to the latter. To this cause must also be attributed in a great measure the enormous differences that are remarked in the prices of grain, not only according to years, but even according to localities. Pasturage, that test of agriculture, is an object of no attention. Artificial meadows are generally unknown, and irrigation and drainage still more so. The cattle spoil the grass, and the hay that is made is ill dried and badly preserved. A simple routine presides over all the operations of agriculture. People sow, cut, and harvest, not at suitable seasons, but at such times as their forefathers were accustomed to do, reckoning from certain holidays, which are more or less moveable according to the ancient calendar in force in this country." Mr. Salter's notes in 1842, are to the same effect, and, as those of a practical English farmer, are especially worthy of attention. He says, "The whole country is exceedingly flat, and cultivated in one open field, intersected occasionally by extensive pine forests, but devoid of hedges or ditches. A large portion of the land is a mixed soil, of not the richest quality; there are also immense tracts of barren sands and peat bogs, difficult of drainage from being very flat; good rich lands, as in most other countries, forming by far the lesser quantity. The earth is closed against all cultivation for seven months of continued and severe winter. One month of the year may be divided into spring and autumn, and four months into extreme heat of summer." Of the means and method of cultivation pursued in R., Mr. Salter says, "The land is cultivated chiefly by women, children, and old men. They not only plough, but harrow, sow, reap, mow, and harvest the crops,—the able-bodied men being chiefly engaged either as soldiers, or as servants to their lords, or at work as mechanics in the towns. The plough, or rather grubber, is simply two pieces of iron set at right angles, with a pair of light shafts; this is drawn by one horse, whose labour depends upon the pressure of the hand that steers it. The implement was worth in the English market from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The harrow, also, is peculiar, being constructed of a given number of slabs of the fir-tree, with the spurs or branches left on, about 15 inches long; these slabs are fastened to two cross-bars, by means of a withe at each end, and of which the value could not be above 1s. 6d. to 2s. The waggons are also of a very rude construction, and about the size adapted for a donkey to draw upon a common road; value from 50s. to £5; but to this, in general, either two or three horses or oxen are attached abreast." Mr. Salter found that the yield of the grain crops was, for rye, on an average of years, from 2½ to 3 times the seed sown; and for wheat, barley, and oats, in the same proportion. He found neither turnips nor oats cultivated to any extent; cabbage being the chief vegetable in use for food. The shortness of the season is in some degree compensated for by the rapid growth of the plant. Severe droughts, however, are common; and on the stiff lands these very much impede sowing, which on his journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he observed that the straw in the corn-fields was "perfectly green, and the grain in a milky state;" but, "in returning the same road nine days afterwards (14th Aug. 1842), thousands of acres were cut, and some carted and thrashed for seeding the land for the next crop, which should be put in before the latter end of that month." Mr. Salter no-

fices the want of adequate means of communication as another reason for the backward state of Russian agriculture; and a main obstacle to its improvement. In the interior "the visitor will travel hundreds of miles over tracts of deep sand, seeing but a small portion of retentive loam. The depth of these sands renders it necessary to apply the labour of at least three horses to draw a light load for one on a common road; and if it was not for the facility afforded by sledging in the winter, many parts would almost be shut out from a market altogether." An official document, professing to give a *coup d'œil* of the progress of R. agriculture from 1844 to 1849, says: "All systems of agriculture seem to meet in R.; but the two principal ones are the *culture libre* and the *assolement triennal*. The others are only found in a few localities. The system of *culture libre* is general in the extremes of north and south. This system does not involve any strict order in the rotation of cultivation. In the steppes of the south, this species of cultivation was first found, and took its rise there, as much from the abundance of arable land as in ignorance of a better way of using it; while, in the north, agriculture, in not restraining itself to any fixed rule, had a wiser aim,—that of laying hold of the best possible portions of the locality. In the north the practice is to sow year after year, so long as the supply of manure will allow and the fields are not overgrown with weeds. Here agricultural labour and improvement are concentrated upon lands of small extent. In this respect the lands of the north, regulated under local conditions, display fewer imperfections of system than the lands cultivated under that of the *assolement triennal*, which begins as we advance towards the south, and which has taken so fixed a hold there that it is universally adopted without regard to the differing characters of the localities. The principal objections to the system last mentioned may be summed up as follows: It gradually exhausts the soil, and cannot, by means supplied by itself, and without recourse to extraordinary assistance, preserve the ground in its original fertility. This could not be retained, even were the cultivation conducted in the best possible manner, which, generally speaking, is far from being the case in Russia. The *assolement triennal*, as compared with other systems of agriculture, and especially with the alternative *assolement*, gives, from the same extent of ground, a smaller harvest, and, of course, a smaller profit. And, as under this system the agriculturist cultivates only cereals, and those always of the same kind, his profit is subject to great fluctuations, and may almost be called accidental—a state of things from which must result grave inconveniences. It is for this reason that in years of scarcity the price of cereals rises beyond all rule, and the consumer, in the humbler ranks of society, suffers terrible privation, especially as this system of cultivation excludes all the other vegetable productions, as well as the provender indispensable for the support of a variety of domestic animals. In prosperous years the result is not less unfavourable, because, in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the price of the cereals, which are everywhere the same, the producer loses the reward of his labour." The same document supplies the following observations on the soil and climate of R. as connected with its agricultural capabilities: "The immense extent of R. must necessarily cause it to include the utmost variety of soil and climate. As regards land unfit for cultivation, we have a rocky soil, shifting sands, and salt marshes. The rocky soil is very rare in R. and is found only in the north. The shifting sands are also found in very few places in the interior of R. and only on the banks of rivers; but on the other hand, they cover the vast plains of the steppe on the SE. on the borders of the empire; but they are still less frequent of occurrence than the salt marshes, which, as is well known, are decided obstacles to agriculture. But these three kinds of land form in R. but a very small portion, comparatively speaking, of that devoted to agricultural purposes. It is enough to mention here those immense *strata of humus*, or vegetable earth, entirely foreign to the formation of the soil in Western Europe. These strata cover, in European R., a space of which the northern limits extend westward to 51°, and eastward to 57° N lat.; and the southern limits westward to 47°, and eastward to 54° N lat., which, by an approximative calculation, gives a superficies of 87,000,000 declivities. Besides, the banks of most of the rivers and streams of R. are gentle declivities, so that their overflow irrigates the adjacent land, and creates excellent pasturage. The climate of R. is far from being favourable to agriculture. In the N portions, in the govs. of Olmutz and Arkhangel, it is so cold that there is no possibility of cultivating cereals. The immense extent of R. eastwards,—its distance from the Atlantic,—and its slope northwards,—are so many causes why with us the real agricultural region commences lower than in the rest of Europe. In another respect, very material to agriculture, namely, the distribution of warmth and of moisture throughout the various seasons of the year, R. is less favourably placed than the west of Europe. The northern district of the triennial *assolement* will not allow the cultivator to labour more than from 4 to 5 months in the year, and even then, in certain places, he finds the ice and snow lingering into the spring, and sometimes into the summer. The climate of Western Europe, under the same degree of lat., is infinitely more temperate, in consequence of the constant influence exercised upon it by the Atlantic ocean, so that the spring seed-time can begin in March, and that of autumn can be postponed till September, and take place, therefore, at the time of the equinoctial rains, or very near them. In R., in the northern and midland regions, and in a portion of the south at these periods, we have in spring, with the thaw, snow mixing with

the rains (the fields not having lost the covering supplied them by winter); and in the autumn, cold rains, frequently accompanied by snow and by frosts, which prevent vegetation. Consequently, the spring seed time cannot begin with us until considerably after the equinox—that is, in April or May, a period when, instead of rain, we have often calm and dry weather, with east winds, very injurious to vegetation. The autumn seed time, six weeks before the equinox, is at a time when the fields are exposed to the still scorching heat of summer. This important disadvantage has the result, that in R., in the districts we speak of, the term of all agricultural labour is much shorter than in the west of Europe. Again, in consequence of our NE position, the temp. is infinitely more variable with us than in Western Europe; that is to say, the transition from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, are more rapid and more perceptible. The western portion of the central district which approaches the basin of the Dnieper is, perhaps, that most favourably situated in regard to climate, soil, and distribution of irrigation. Here the average extent of the agricultural year may be estimated at about six months. The region of the steppes, commencing from 50° N lat., and advancing southwards, enjoys a far gentler climate. The winter is shorter, the summer is longer, so that the period of agricultural labour extends over from seven to nine months; but, on the other hand, the atmospheric variations in that region are so very sudden, unexpected, and violent, that they defy all the forethought of the labourer. These meteorological caprices exert a great influence, not only upon agriculture, but also upon the breeding of cattle. For example, in 1832-3 (though not a drop of rain fell for twenty consecutive months), the pastures of the steppe furnished an ample supply of provender for the cattle, while in 1848-9 it was necessary to feed them in the stable for 125 days."

Minerals.] R. produces gold, silver, platina, and copper, of all which the principal mines are in the Asiatic part of the empire; but imports quicksilver, tin, and zinc. The semi-metals are rare.

Gold mines.] The following are the quantities of the precious metals raised in all the mines in the Russian dominions during 10 years from 1820 to 1829, inclusive:

	Poods.	Lbs.	Lbs. avoird.
Gold,	1,814	29	= 65,330
Silver,	11,451	1	= 412,246
Platina,	168	21	= 6,087

The workings of the gold mines of Siberia and the Ural in 1846, are stated, from official sources, to have far transcended the yield of any former year. The total quantity received in that year at the mint is given at 1,722 poods, 29 pounds, 87 zolotniks. The pood is equal to 36 lbs. 1 oz. 11 drams English; 40 pounds Russian go to the pood; and 96 zolotniks to the pound. The value of the gold produced in 1846 was roughly estimated at about £4,000,000. The rate of production of the mines from the year 1829 to 1846 was as follows, taking, for the sake of brevity, every third year:

	Poods.	Pounds.	Zolts.
1829,	314	31	...
1832,	410	8	61
1835,	413	1	8
1838,	314	37	69
1841,	681	20	34
1844,	1341	25	60
1846,	1722	29	87

The aggregate quantity of the eighteen years represented 12,624 poods, 28 pounds, 24 zols, roughly estimated in value at £29,000,000. In the ten years preceding from 1819 to 1828, the mines of the Ural only being worked, the yield had advanced from 40½ poods of gold in the first year to nearly 318 poods in the last year; the aggregate product of the ten years being 1,711 poods, of the value of about £3,940,000. In 1829, the existence of gold, not before suspected, was ascertained in Siberia. The first mines discovered were, however, too poor to defray the charges of working, and further research was for a short time abandoned. In the first four years the gold produced had only increased from 5 poods 32½ pounds to 36 poods 32½ pounds. In 1834 production took a great start at 65 poods 18 pounds, and in every successive year since has been ascending uninterruptedly. In 1842, twelve years after the discovery and first working, the Siberian gold mines yielded 632 poods, exclusive of 30 poods of gold more extracted from the silver of the mines of Kolyvan, against 310 poods for the same year from the mines of the Ural, still so rich, though no longer pre-eminent in production. We have seen returns estimating the produce for 1847 at 1,825 poods; and for 1848 at upwards of 2,000 poods. The mines are situated principally in the Ural and Altai mountains, and the lower range of hills which surround Nertchinsk, in Siberia. The mines in which gold is found belong partly to the imperial domains, and partly to private individuals. They occur in the largest numbers in the neighbourhood of Yekatherinenburg, in the gov. of Perm, which is the seat of the superior administration of all the mines of Perm and Siberia. Gold-washings exist in the district of Warchouria, in the gov. of Perm. Large quantities of gold are also found in Eastern Siberia. The mines on the Ural were not worked until 1814, and those on the Altai not before 1830. The gold found in the sand is of various forms and weights; pieces weighing 16 and even 24 lbs. have been discovered; but

the shape in which it is chiefly found is a fine sand. The mines in Siberia can only be worked during four months; and the gold hunters are compelled to obtain a license from the minister of finance. The crown has a royalty of from 20 to 24 per cent. on all gold found, and every pound of gold pays four rubles for police and other purposes. The import and export of gold in all shapes is duty free. It cannot, however, be exported from the western frontier of the empire. The annual publication of the St. Petersburg academy for the year 1849, contains the official returns of the total amount of gold obtained in the year 1847. The following table refers only to the mines on the Ural, which it will be seen are by no means so productive as the mines in Siberia:

I. FROM THE CROWN MINES ON THE URAL.		Poods.
Yekatherinenburg,		35
Slatust,		48
Bogoslovsk,		34
Gowblagodatsk,		10
Total,		127
II. FROM PRIVATE MINES.		Poods.
Werch Taetsk,		48
Kactinsk Kaschtmisk,		13
Nijnj-Taglisk,		28
Syassert,		27
Newiansk,		19
Schaitansk,		6
Bilimbajewsk,		2
Krewstowodswishensk,		18
Wsewoloshskisch,		6
Wersini Ufaieisk,		2
Itabansk,		10
Other mines,		18
Total,		196

Siberia produced in the same year the enormous quantity of 1,456 poods. In the previous year the produce was 1,677 poods.

Platina is found in the Ural mountains; the mines being worked by the government and by private persons. The quantity produced annually has decreased very much of late years. In 1838 it averaged about 40 poods, while in 1847 it did not amount to 2, and in the following year a very little more. The present price is about 3,600 silver rubles per pood. France is the chief recipient of the platina exported from R.—Silver is found in the Altai and Nertschinski mountains. The latter produce on an average about 207 poods annually. Some silver mines exist also in the Ural mountains, but were only discovered in 1834. The total quantity of silver produced in 1846 was 1,191 poods.—R. possesses vast quantities of iron ore in all parts of the empire; many of the inland lakes and bogs are very productive of iron stone. The ore gained from the latter is used principally for the casting of cannon. The best lake and bog-iron is found in and about the sea of Tuma, 150 wersts from Petrosawodsk; this sea seems to be inexhaustible. Since 1774 more than 30,000 guns have been cast by the imperial foundry at Petrosawodsk, which uses annually about 300,000 poods lake iron, and 100,000 poods bog iron. Its average annual produce is estimated at 173,922 poods of various kinds of iron, valued at 693,173 silver rubles. The foundries in Finland produce annually about 15,000 poods bar iron. Those on the Ural, on the Caucasus, and on the Carpathians, are estimated to produce 6,000,000 poods of the best iron annually, exclusive of that used for anchors, cannons, &c.—The copper resources of R. are equal perhaps in value to the iron. The upper mines are all in South Siberia, in the districts of Salonez, Ural, and Altai, from whence it is carried to Petersburg by means of canals. The official returns state the quantity annually gained at 250,000 poods. In 1847—

	Poods.
The crown mines produced	32,064
Private mines produced	222,505
Total,	254,569

The quantity exported amounts annually to about 150,000 poods. It was in—

1845.	1846.	1847
82,963 poods.	126,646 poods.	133,113 poods.

The finest copper is produced from the Pash-Kow mines, from which about 50,000 poods are annually brought into market at Petersburg. Its price is about rubles 25 kopecks per cwt. The export of copper ore is prohibited.—Lead is only found in the Altai and Kertschinski mountains, and is therefore imported in great quantities, as will be shown by the following figures:

	1845.	1848.
Pigs,	253,491	447,403 poods.
Sheet,	44,463	30,042 poods.

Saltpetre, alum, nitre, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, and natron, are abundant.—R. contains several large beds of coal, on the sea of Azov, between the Dnieper and the Donetz, in Siberia and in Caucasia. Some of these districts are said to produce a better coal than even the best English. The anthracite coal found at Gruschevka in the Cossack country is represented to contain 93.70 per cent. combustible matter, and only from 3 to 4 per cent. incombustible or ashes. The coal mines are, however, very little worked; the quantity raised in 1830 was 486,799 poods; and in 1836, 567,765 poods. The absence of the proper means of communication, and the enormous distance of the mines from any market, together with the low prices of wood for fuel, are the chief causes of the neglect of this valuable resource of wealth. The coal imported from England in 1848 was 63,721 chaldrons.—Of the precious stones R. possesses the common topaz, the semiopal, and the jacinth. The beryl and chrysolite are found near Ikaterinburg. Green felspar, and beautiful red and green jasper are abundant in the Alaunian mountains; and the curious and beautiful malachite is wrought in Siberia. Fine white marble presents itself in some parts; and granite of every kind, from the finest to the coarsest, exists in the primitive ranges.—Salt forms a considerable branch of interior commerce. Of this mineral there are three kinds, namely, rock-salt, lake-salt, and that obtained from brine-springs, or manufactured from sea-water. The chief mines of rock-salt are in the vicinity of Ilek, in the gov. of Orenburg, in the vicinity of Astrakhan, and on the Vilui, in Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia. The most productive salt lakes are the Elton, those in the vicinity of Astrakhan, the Induriskian lake, those in the gov. of Kholvyvan, and those in Taurida. The bay-salt is either boiled from the brine of salt-springs, or from sea-water. The most productive and numerous salt-springs are on the Kama, in the vicinity of Solikamskoi, in the gov. of Perm; on the Lovat near Staraya-Rosa; on the Donetz near Backmut and Tor; on the Volga near Totna and Balachna; in Taurida, and on the isle of Taman; on the Düna near Usting; and on the Angara near Irkutsk. The most productive of these are those of Solikamskoi, which annually yield more than 216,000,000 lbs. Two-ninths of this are royal property, and the residue belongs principally to the family of Strogonoff. The sea-salt manufactured at Arkhangel amounts to 7,800,000 lbs. annually.

Fisheries. The inland fisheries of R. are a source of considerable wealth and commerce. The fisheries of the Ural, the Volga, and other waters of the Caspian, furnish the materials for manufacturing caviar and isinglass, both articles of exportation. The total annual value of the sturgeon alone, caught in the waters of Astrakhan, the Kur, and the Yemba, is computed at 1,760,405 rubles, or £352,000. Besides sturgeon, however, a great

many other kinds of fish are caught. Inclusive of the seal-fishery, the total value of the Caspian fisheries has been estimated at 2,500,000 rubles, or £500,000. "The mode of fishing," says Lord Londonderry, "varies according to the season. Upon the banks of the Ural the winter-fishery is the most interesting. Preparations are made for it, in the month of June, by closing, near the town of Ouralk, the passage to the swarm of sturgeons which ascend the river to hibernate near the head of it. A kind of barrier, formed with palisades and nets to fill up the interstices, is fixed for this purpose in the bed of the river; all fishing and even navigation are then forbidden, for an extent of 200 versts = 133 m., down the river, all which space becomes gradually filled with an almost incredible number of fish. After a trial has been made in the first week of the month of December, the grand fisheries commence a few days before Christmas. All the Cossacks colonised upon the banks of the river may take part in them. The reserved space of 200 versts is then divided into several sections, and the fishery at each must be terminated in one day."

Animal kingdom.] In some of the southern parts of R. dromedaries are found, but their number is few. Sheep abound everywhere, except in the more northern parts; their wool, however, is said to be coarse. The small Tauridan has long silky wool. The Spanish breed has been introduced into Lesser Russia and Poland. An excellent breed, with wool equal to the English, is produced in the islands of Oesel and Dagho. The Kirghissian sheep is larger than a new-born calf, and has an enormous tail, which frequently produces from 20 to 30 lbs. of tallow. In the Crimea, a Tartar peasant will frequently possess 1,000 sheep; while an opulent flock is estimated at 50,000; those of the whole peninsula amounting, it is supposed, to 7,000,000. Their wool is coarse, but the Tauridan lamb-skins furnish a very pretty fur. The principal localities in the Russian empire, in which the breeding of sheep is carried on, are in the south, the Crimea and the Ukraine; and in the Baltic provs. of Livonia, Esthonia, and Kurland; the number of sheep of the finer kinds of fleece, was in 1846, 7,763,000; producing 582,000 poods of wool. Merinos were introduced into R. in 1813, but this breed as well as every other has been very much neglected, and the general quality of the wool produced is poor. The best breed of sheep is the Ziganian in Bessarabia. Only the finer kinds of wool are imported into R., and a large amount of coarse quality is exported annually. The amounts for the six years from 1842 to 1847 were the following:

IMPORTS.					
1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
27,788	26,075	36,677	43,414	50,779	56,176
EXPORTS.					
1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
56,607	532,686	844,154	783,588	498,763	434,930

The duty on raw wool is 1 ruble 90 kopecks per pood. The prices of wool range from 4 rubles 58 kopecks to 6 rubles. The most important markets are in Charkov, Odessa, Riga, and Warsaw. Goats and swine abound in the European part of the empire, to the 60th parallel. The chamois is found upon the Carpathian heights, and the goat of the steppes inhabits the vicinity of the Black sea. The breed of horses in many places is excellent, strong, and beautiful. The steeds of Lithuania are noted for strength, and those of Livonia for speed. The horses of Poland and the Ukraine are small but hardy. The strength and beauty of the Tartar

horses are well known; and they have been much improved by the introduction of the Turkish and Arabian breeds. Wild horses are found in the steppes of the Don. Black cattle are numerous, on account of the vast quantity of pasturage almost everywhere to be found, and which would be turned to still better account were the people more industrious: many of the richest pasture-grounds are totally neglected, and the luxuriant grass is suffered to rot. Cattle decrease in size as we advance north; those of Arkhangel, however, are of the large Dutch breed. In Russian Lapland, rein-deer are numerous, and perform the different offices of the horse, the cow, and the sheep. In Kamtchatka, dogs are used instead of this useful animal. The formidable *urus*, or bison, is still found in the Caucasian mountains and in the Polish forests; the argali, or wild sheep, is yet hunted in Southern Siberia; the ibex, or rock-goat, is frequent on the Caucasian precipices; and large stags roam in the Baikalian mountains, with the musk-deer and wild boar. Wolves, bears, and lynxes are common. Several species of hares, little known in other regions, are found in Siberia; the castor, or beaver is an inhabitant of the Jenisei; the walrus, or large seal, once termed the sea-horse, is common on the Arctic shores, while the common seal is found in the sea of Azof and the Black sea.—Geese of various species, ducks, turkeys, hens, and pigeons, are common in R. Among the wild birds are vultures, falcons, owls, ravens, crows, cuckoos, wood-peckers, ice-birds, bee-birds, lapwings, divers, ducks, albatrosses, petrels, pelicans, mews, sea-swallows, herons—of which one species yields the plume worn by the wealthy Kirghises—snipes, water-fowls, bustards, pheasants, partridges, blackcocks, woodcocks, the *Lagopus corylorum*, wild-pigeons, larks, starlings, and many others. Singing birds are upon the whole rare.—Eels, shell-fish, cod, salmon, soles, perches, mackarels, pikes, herrings, carps, sterlets, sturgeon, sharks, skates, lampreys, and a variety of other species, are found in the seas and rivers of this kingdom.—Among the most valuable insects of R. is the Polish *cherme*, or cochineal, the scarlet grains of which are sometimes sold for 2 or 3 rubles per pound. The silk-worm is reared in Taurida and the Ukraine. There are several kinds of flies, one of which is very destructive to the rein-deer. Here is also found the *Pityo campasis*, or pine-caterpillar (*Bostrichus piniperda*), the Asiatic kakalaks (*Blatta orientalis*), and the tarantula and cantharides. The *Scolopendra morsitans* is very dangerous in the south of Taurida. Corals are found in different places. The *Teredo navalis*, so destructive to naval timber, infests the Black sea. Among the amphibious animals are turtles, frogs, lizards, and vipers, particularly the *Anguis ventralis*.

Manufactures.] The exertions of the Russian government to establish manufactures have been great and unremitting, even to neglecting the cultivation of the soil; and the number of manufactures of different kinds now established within Russia exceeds 8,000, giving employment to above 500,000 workmen. In 1802, R. possessed 2,364 manufactories; in 1815 she had 3,253; in 1823, 4,500; in 1844, 6,855. The number of persons employed in those manufactures in 1803, was 95,178; in 1844 it was 412,931. The manufactories of cloths, which in 1804 produced but 2,800,000 arshines, in 1819 produced 6,000,000 arshines. The cotton-manufactories produced in 1819 just five times the quantity which they did in 1803. The sugar-refineries in 1804 yielded 38,000 poods; in 1819, 460,000 p. The well-informed author of the *Revelations of Russia*, says: "Beyond the old Muscovite manufacture of sheeting,

cordage, the famous Russian leather prepared with the birch, tar, and soap, there is no one article sufficiently good or cheap to obtain any sale, except under the shelter of excessive duties on those produced abroad." The manufacturing industry of R. is far in arrears of that of Germany and even Austria.—The tanned leather of R. (*yuft*) is the finest in Europe; and so jealous are the Russians of their pre-eminence in this article, that nothing certain has yet been ascertained respecting their mode of tanning. The best tanneries are at Serpuchof, Belof, and Tula. Bremner says that numerous herds of goats are kept throughout R. for the sake of their hides, from which morocco leather is manufactured; but the morocco of Kasan, and the sole leather, are quite inferior to that of England. The number of tanneries in 1824 was 1,784.—The manufacture of isinglass and of caviar may be said to be exclusively Russian. The former is made of the bladder of the sturgeon; the latter, of the roe of the same fish. The banks of the Volga and the Ural are the principal seats of these manufactures.—Soap is manufactured to such an extent as not only to supply the internal demand, but also to afford very large quantities for exportation. It is chiefly manufactured by Russian burghers, merchants, and boors. The soaps most esteemed are those of Kostroma, Vologda, Kasan, Arsaniew, Moscow, Tzaritzin, Murum, &c. The number of soap and candle manufactures in 1824 was 1,023.—The cultivation of the vine in the southern provs. of R. has been much encouraged by the government, but the quantity of wine produced is still very insignificant compared with what is imported from foreign countries, and especially from France. The consumption of beer is small; there is but one brewery in St. Petersburg which produces English ale and Bavarian beer, the last of inferior quality, as there is a want of the principal thing necessary to its preservation—good cellars. The importation of foreign beer is prohibited, with the exception of porter, on which a high duty is levied; it is paid on about 90,000 bottles annually. The quantity of spirits consumed is enormous. Although much of the brandy drunk in R. is distilled from the potato, still the quantity of corn required for the distilleries during the past year was 18,000,000 bushels; yet the withdrawal of this quantity from the food market has had no sensible effect on the price of grain.—The beer of Riga is esteemed the best. Large quantities of quass, and mead, birch-wine, cherry-wine, and other varieties of vinous liquors, are also brewed. The distillation of brandy is a royal monopoly, and is very extensive and profitable.—The manufactures of potash and saltpetre are considerable; amounting in 1824 to 218. Pitch and tar are also very important articles of manufacture in this country.—In dyeing, the Russians have attained great perfection in almost all its branches, particularly in the dyeing of fur and leather, wherein they are unrivalled.—Sailcloth and cordage manufactures are upon a large scale, and furnish one of the most important articles of exportation. Very large manufactures of these are maintained by the Crown at St. Petersburg, Arkhangel, and Novgorod. The quantity of cordage manufactured in 1848 was 647,000 poods.—Linen manufactures are numerous, but chiefly confined to coarse cloths, stripes, and table-cloths. Fine napkins, printed linens, and a small quantity of linens of superior quality, are also manufactured; and a cambric manufactory was established at Yamburg by Catharine II. The finest and best Russian linens come from the gov. of Arkhangel; they are of equal breadth to those of other countries, but not so well bleached. The

linens made in other parts of the country are not above 14 inches wide. In 1841, 51,929 pieces of sailcloth, 2,822,538 arshines, 1 arshine = 28 English inches of diaper, and 1,638,646 arshines of crash, were exported from St. Petersburg.—The cotton manufacture has made great progress of late years. "To show what progress R. is making in manufactures, it may be stated," says Mr. Bremner, "that there are no fewer than 187 manufactories of various kinds in or near the capital. Many of these are worthy of especial notice, but we can mention only the celebrated and interesting Alexandrofsky-Zavod, which stands about 6 m. from the city. This is one of the largest manufacturing establishments to be met with on the continent, there being about 3,000 free labourers employed in it, and 1,000 boys and girls from the Foundling hospital. Cotton, linen, table-cloths, quilts, sailcloth, and playing-cards, are here manufactured on a very extensive scale; the men being employed in the hemp and flax departments, and the children on the cotton and linen. There is also a very extensive fabric of weaving and spinning machinery, steam-engines, &c.; but we were given to understand that (as we have usually found regarding such establishments abroad) the emperor can procure steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery, much cheaper from England than he can make them at home."—At the cloth manufactories, the chief manufacture is coarse cloths, principally for the army, and a kind still coarser for the peasants and poor people: previous to 1790, the Russian army was clothed with foreign woollens. The woollen goods manufactured within the country in 1824 amounted in value to £2,613,974; the imports of woollen goods in that year to only £402,356. It is said that Russia now exports to Asia, and particularly to China, cloth to the annual value of 2,000,000 silver rubles. "It must be admitted," writes a British manufacturer in 1847, "that progress is making in the manufacture of black cloth in Poland and Riga, in the coarse and fine medium cloths of Moscow and the neighbourhood within 40 or 60 versts. Their cotton printing is also very respectable, and their silks follow still at considerable distance from the French manufacture. I think that any stranger visiting that country might compliment the people upon the progress made, recollecting the fact, that until within a few years, during which time they procured English machinery and English mechanics, as well as practical chemists from France and Germany, who are in the receipt of very large salaries, nothing passable, of difficult manufacture, was produced in Russia. The wonder to me is that so much progress has been made, seeing the extraordinary protection that is given by government to every description of manufacture. For example, a good English black cloth that could be sold here for 7s. 6d., is equal to their favourite manufacture from Riga of 12s. per yard; but the duty upon ours being almost equal to its original cost prevents competition with Belgian or English cloth. The cotton-spinning establishments of R. have been failures; the printing establishments have, however, succeeded better, and they have a large outlet for these goods in the eastern portion of the empire. The heads of many of their first establishments, both in the woollen and cotton manufactures, have great perseverance, and might have served their apprenticeship in Leeds or Manchester, from the talents and management exhibited by them. Their want of water power, the non-existence of coal (none can exist within that part of Russia, geologically speaking), compel the manufacturers to remove into the woods, 40 or 50 versts from Moscow. It is true that woods of the silver

beech, extending as they do for many miles around them, will last for many years; but the cost of fuel under these favourable circumstances is so heavy that it must prove very obstructive to their capability of competition with the western nations of Europe, if they should ever be freed from the heavy tariff with which all foreign manufactures referred to are charged." The manufacture of woollen yarns in R. is very small, but the manufacture of cloth forms one of the principal branches of R. industry. It is carried on principally in the govts. of Kursk, Moscow, Woronetz, Livonia, Esthonia, Orenburg, &c. The district of Moscow lately possessed 107 factories with 20,900 hands, 6,700 weaving stools, 9 steam, and 3,100 other machines. The dyes employed are principally imported. Odessa is the chief importing port. A large quantity of cloth is manufactured in Poland, but chiefly the finer qualities. Many of the manufacturers are foreigners. The duties on woollen stuffs, &c., are very numerous. Chintzes are made in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, at Schlussemburg, and at Krasnoi-selo. At the other manufactures, the goods worked are chiefly half chintzes, common cotton cloths, coarse muslins, and stockings.—Silk manufactures are numerous. At these are fabricated velvets, taffeties, atlases, gold and silver tissues, Peruvians, brocades, and other varieties, especially beautiful hangings, similar, but inferior to those of Lyons. The principal localities in which silks are manufactured are Moscow and St. Petersburg. In the former city there were, in 1841, employed in silk manufactures, 135 factories, occupying 13,000 hands, 770 ordinary, and 540 jacquard looms, 800 ordinary frames, and 8 steam-engines, and using in the course of the year about 30,000 poods of raw silk. The total amount of raw silk imported into R. in 1845 was 13,676 poods; in 1846, 14,719 poods; and in 1848, 20,811 poods. The value of silk manufactures imported in the same periods was in 1845, 3,460,248; in 1846, 3,502,495; and in 1847, 4,062,762 silver rubles. The silk imported is chiefly Italian, received from Holland; but there is some Persian, Bukharian, and Chinese, and a small quantity is obtained from the colony on the Achtuba.—The glass-works of St. Petersburg have long been celebrated. Some of the largest mirrors in Europe have been made here. Until a very recent period, glass was an important article of importation into R.; that this is not the case now has arisen from the powerful assistance afforded to the native manufacture by the government. That the entire production must be very large now will be seen from the following amounts disposed of at the Nishgorod market in 1847:

Glass ground, . . .	89,270 silver rubles
Ditto unground, . . .	25,200 "
Crystal articles, . . .	89,270 "
White or Bohemian glass, . . .	139,770 "
Mirror glass, . . .	198,767 "

Poland produced in

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Window glass, . . .	22,213	30,064	23,885
Ordinary glass vessels, . . .	93,882	97,506	74,949
Butter sorts, . . .	19,145	21,404	21,254
Ground, . . .	14,980	6,248	14,000

The largest glass-house in Finland is in Neu-kirch, which produces glass to the annual value of about 16,000 silver rubles. Mirrors of an unusually large size are principally made in the imperial factory, which was founded by the Emperor Alexander, as a school for this branch of industry. The import duties on glass are very various. The importation of mirrors and mirror-glass is prohibited.—As much hardware is manufactured at Tula as to supply a

great part of the empire. Hat and felt making are carried on largely in every part of the empire; but the former are of a very inferior quality. The Tartars and Bashkirs are most expert in manufacturing the latter; some pieces of it, called *voiloks*, are made so large as to cover a whole room.—Shagreen is manufactured at Astrakhan, principally by Tartars and Armenians. It is made of the best parts of the horse and ass hides, impressed with the hard seeds of certain plants, which being trodden on, mark the leather. It is exclusively a Russian manufacture. Notwithstanding that iron is so abundant, and iron-foundries are seen wherever mines exist, yet the Russians are far from being skilled in iron manufactures. The total amount of cast iron produced in R. is about 9,000,000 poods annually. The only steel is made at Yekaterinburg, at a royal manufactory, and is of very inferior quality. At Petrazavodsk, in the gov. of Olonetz, is a large cannon-foundry, where iron-cannon of excellent workmanship are cast. At this place, along with the other iron mines belonging to the Crown, in Siberia, all the cannon and warlike implements are founded. The Crown has four manufactories of fire-arms, and other warlike weapons, at Tula, Sestralic, Petrazavodsk, and Orel; but the works at any of these places could not, a few years ago, be compared with those of private individuals in England and Scotland, of a second or even third rank. They have latterly turned out greatly superior articles. The imperial factory at Tula, founded in 1712, produces 100,000 muskets annually at a cost of between 20 and 24 silver rubles a musket.—Machines for cotton and flax spinning and for cloth factories, are principally imported from England; the importation is duty free. The value (in silver rubles) of the machines imported was in—

1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
517,208	975,386	1,318,692	1,630,529	1,918,972	1,884,847

There are several large factories in full operation in Moscow, which produce locomotives and fixed engines. Iron steamers have also been built which have been very favourably reported on. The smaller kinds of machinery are made in great perfection, and the mechanics employed are in this instance chiefly Russians. The value of the machinery made in Moscow during 1848 amounted to 100,000 silver rubles, hardly a tenth of the value of the quantity imported. There are numerous powder-mills in the empire; those for the supply of the army are at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kasan. Porcelain and earthenware manufactories exist in different parts of the country. The refining of sugar is carried on to a great extent at St. Petersburg, Riga, and Revel. Clayed sugars, as well as refined sugars of all sorts, are not allowed to be imported; and the duties on imported raw sugars are very high.

Commerce. The commerce of R. has advanced considerably of late years. The exports consist almost entirely of raw produce.

The total value of the export trade of R. with foreign countries—deducting the exports of corn and grain—stood thus:—

In 1830, . . .	58,091,339 rubles	=	£9,369,570
1838, . . .	70,562,252		11,381,008
1841, . . .	75,999,670		12,258,011

Of grain and flour R. exported,

In 1830, . . .	18,733,616 rubles	=	£3,021,551
1838, . . .	15,156,678		2,444,625
1841, . . .	10,382,509		1,674,598

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* published the following returns of the exports and imports of R. in 1841:—

EXPORTS—To foreign countries,	86,382,179
To Finland,	1,349,192
To Poland,	2,034,739
Total,	89,766,110 silv. r.
IMPORTS—From foreign countries,	79,429,490
From Finland,	551,558
From Poland,	820,541
Total,	80,801,589
Balance in favour of Russia,	8,964,521 silv. r.
Total foreign exports, from 1838 to 1841, exclusive of corn:—	
In 1838,	70,562,252 silv. r.
1839,	69,640,761
1840,	68,704,971
1841,	75,999,670

The increase which took place in 1841 is accounted for by the extraordinary development of the relations between R. and China during that year. The latter had never before sent so large a quantity of tea to the market of Kiakhta.

Total of imports from 1838 to 1841:—

In 1838,	69,393,824 silv. r.
1839,	69,993,589
1840,	76,726,111
1841,	79,429,490

It appears by official returns, that the importations for 1845 were much larger than in 1844, though in the last-mentioned year the importation of foreign goods exceeded that of 1843. The exportations of 1845 were below those of 1844. This arose in part from the very large amount of the exportations in 1844, and in part from the crops in the Baltic and western provs. in 1845 having fallen short: notwithstanding this, there were larger shipments than usual from St. Petersburg and Arkhangel, as well as of grain from Odessa. The following were the results of the year 1845, so far as concerns produce and merchandise: Exportation to foreign parts, 18,950,348 silver rubles; to Poland, 2,295,008; to Finland, 1,321,939; making a total of 92,567,345 = £20,820,000. Importations from foreign parts, 81,234,566; from Poland, 1,093,697; from Finland, 833,109; making a total of 83,161,372 = £18,710,000. The exportations for 1845 exceeded the importations, therefore, by the sum of about £2,110,000. The total importation of coin and precious metals amounted to 9,041,540 r. = £2,340,000, and the exportations to 5,655,324 r. = £1,589,000.

The increasing commercial relations of R. were thus set forth by a French writer in 1847: "The whole of Russian commerce now amounts to 713,000,000 francs, or 2,200,000 tons. In 1835 the figure was 485,000,000. This is small for a nation of 60,000,000, but its trade is daily taking new developments. This 713,000,000 worth of goods—to which 60 or 70,000,000 in precious metals must be added—is thus divided: Imports, 333,000,000; exports, 380,000,000. By land, the trade is about 300,000,000, of which 25,000,000 are by the frontiers of Poland and Finland. The maritime trade, precious metals included, amounts to 470,000,000, of which 150,000,000 to the Black sea, and 320,000,000 to the Baltic and sea of Azof. Her trade with the North amounts to 380,000,000, of which England receives 210,000,000; France, 55,000,000; Southern Europe and Levant, 170,000,000; America, 40,000,000. In 1846, the trade with China had risen to 60,000,000. This latter trade, which takes place at Kiakhta in Mongolia, increases every year. R. supplies China with cloth; China, Russia with tea; 8,000,000 lbs. of this article were sent by this road into R. in 1846, of which two-thirds is of superior quality. The French writer forcibly argues against R. continuing a system of prohibition against European manufactures, at the same time that it expects to

sell its agricultural produce all over Europe.—In 1846 there were exported over the European Asiatic boundaries:—

For abroad,	98,880,964.5 r.
To Poland,	2,339,930
To Finland,	1,493,887
	102,714,781.5 r.

Imported from abroad,	84,958,998.5 r.
From Poland,	1,316,268
From Finland,	720,523
	86,995,789.5 r.

Gold and silver coin, and in bars, imported from abroad,	9,744,293.5 r.
From Poland,	1,473,106
	11,217,369

Exported to foreign countries,	12,978,817
To Poland,	88,166
	13,061,973

Sum total of import and export trade is therefore	213,989,907
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In 1845 the sum total of import and export trade was	190,425,481
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The surplus of 1846 of import and export trade is	23,564,428
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The exportation of the principal articles of commerce, compared with the two preceding years, gives the following results:—

	1844.	1845.	1846.	
Hemp,	2,970,636	2,841,718	2,695,652	poonds.
Flax,	3,781,501	2,691,320	2,504,550	"
Tallow,	3,340,932	3,229,097	3,522,614	"
Potash,	300,256	247,346	188,608	"
Wool,	844,254	783,588	498,763	"
Brushes,	70,450	84,638	80,851	"
Iron,	781,084	817,020	691,205	"
Copper,	85,342	82,963	126,646	"
Lintseed and hempseed,	1,390,645	1,394,149	923,326	chertwerts.
Timber,	3,203,373	3,069,165	3,775,356	silver r.
Raw hides,	1,018,058	1,322,027	1,119,522	"
Russia leather,	794,789	921,093	1,169,162	"
Corn,	16,340,023	16,527,731	28,929,916	"

In 1848, R. imported from Turkey-in-Asia to the value of £136,976, two-thirds of which consisted of woven cotton fabrics. From Persia the imports were valued at £626,805, two-thirds of which consisted of woven cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics. From the Kirghiz steppes the value of her imports was £229,792, nearly one-half of which consisted of cattle. From Khiva the imports were £12,479, chiefly dye-stuffs and raw cotton. From Bokhara the imports were £108,480, one-half of which consisted of cotton fabrics. From Tashkend the imports were £76,241; from Kokhan, £6,923; from China, £868,363; and from other countries, chiefly beyond the Caucasus, £66,989; being a total of imports from various countries in Asia of £2,133,048. The exports of R. to these parts were, in 1848, as follows: To Turkey-in-Asia, £76,093; Persia, £103,780; Kirghiz steppes, £238,041; Khiva, £6,346; Bokhara, £39,154; Tashkend, £38,704; Kokhan, £736; China, £865,849; total of exports to Asiatic countries, £1,368,703. The value, both of imports and exports, appears to average nearly the same amount, taken in a series of years. The revenue and the exports for 1848 and 1849 were officially reported as follows:—

	Customs revenue.	Value of Exports.
1848, 31,220,149 r. =	£4,683,022	179,115,125 r. = £26,867,269
1849, 31,760,318	4,764,047	192,335,242 28,850,286
1850,	192,366,190 28,854,928

The exports of 1850 were partly distributed, as follows:—

By the frontier of Europe,	83,133,948 r. = £12,470,092
" of Asia,	17,222,954 1,122,295
For the Kingdom of Poland,	2,311,350 336,702
For Finland,	1,779,920 266,988

The silver *ruble* is estimated in the above calculations at 17½d. sterling, or about 35 cents. The value of importations for the same year were in part, as follows:—

From Europe,	76,107,446 r. =	£11,416,067
From Asia,	15,744,430	2,361,664
From Poland,	1,275,580	191,337
From Finland,	790,568	118,585

The commerce with China commenced about the latter end of the 16th cent., when the Russians, spreading eastward through the territory on each side of the river Amur, and subduing several independent Tungusian hordes, hostilities broke out in 1680, which were at last terminated by a regular treaty, by which the Russians lost the navigation of the Amur, but obtained a permanent trade with the Chinese; but it was not till 1728 that the treaty of Kiakhta was signed, which is the basis of all transactions carried on between the two countries at the present time. See article **KIAKHTA**.—The Russian trade in the Caspian is not only carried on with Persia, but also with all the independent Tartarian tribes to the E and SE, with Kashgar and Yarkand, in Lesser Bucharja, with the western part of Tibet, and the fertile vale of Cashmere. Russian caravans of 500 or 600 persons have even come on horseback to the fair of Ghortokh, or Ghortope, and by supplying the Tibetans with coral beads, cut up the trade in that article from Delhi and Benares. The chief marts of this commerce are Astrakhan, Orenburg, Gurel, Derbent, Tarku, Baku, and Sallian. See articles **ASTRAKHAN**, **BOKHARA**, and **KHIVA**. One good result has already taken place since the Russians became masters of Northern Turkistan: caravans can now traverse the Kirghissian steppe with safety, whether from Bokhara or Kokhan on the S, or Russia on the N. The intercourse is laid open, and instead of plundering and pillaging caravans and travellers as formerly, the Kirghissians now escort and protect them. The value of goods sent to Bokhara by the caravans now amounts to 20,000,000 r. annually. "A good deal has been said about the Russian trade with Asia, and the power which R. may come to possess of transforming the present maritime commerce betwixt Europe and Asia into a land-commerce through her Asiatic possessions. In a work recently published at Berlin it is remarked that R. already possesses a commercial route into the heart of the Chinese empire by way of Kiakhta; and that Orenburg may already be considered as an entrepot of the Russian commerce with China, Bucharja, Tibet, Cashmere, and India; while with Bagdad and Georgia easy communications already exist. But we must remark," says a well-informed writer, "that although it might be in the power of R. at this moment to enlarge her Asiatic land-commerce, still she would necessarily be compelled to be very wary in her motions on her Asiatic frontiers, where she might soon come into collision with a far more formidable power than her own, which could certainly easily strip her of a large part of her Asiatic territories in the event of a war. Besides the sovereignty of the seas seems to be the necessary condition on which the possession of the commerce betwixt Europe and Asia must be held. For suppose R. were at this moment mistress of India, but not of the seas which wash its shores, how long could she preserve the integrity of her new dominions, and the commercial intercourse of their various regions? Again, the fact seems to be lost sight of in the speculations of the Berlin economist, that although a great inland trade may have formerly existed between Europe and India, yet the character of that commerce was entirely different in ancient times from what it would now be. The merchandise which India then sent to Europe consisted of articles of great value but small bulk, such as pearls, diamonds, silk stuffs, and jewellery, which could be easily transported on a few beasts of burden; but how very different must be the means and routes of conveyance adopted for the purposes of the modern commerce of this country, the chief articles of which are tea, rice, sugar, saltpetre, and other bulky commodities? A vessel manned with 50 or 60 hands will transport as much merchandise from India to any given distance as a caravan of 4,000 camels and 400 conductors, without counting their escort. And unless we suppose R. to have made herself mistress of all the intervening territories what an amount of custom and transit-duties would not such articles have paid before they reached Europe? R. has not yet been able to expedite a single mercantile expedition into China; all her trade with that power is yet strictly transacted at the frontier-settlement of Kiakhta. The trade with Bucharja, China, and Bokhara, is more direct, and R. might be able to procure Indian merchandise through the medium of these countries; but then this trade would be constantly exposed to the depredations of the nomadic hordes of Central Asia; and as to the commerce betwixt the countries we have now mentioned and Northern India, that again would lie at the mercy of such wild tribes as the Afghans and inhabitants of Cabul. If the late treaty is strictly preserved, the commercial intercourse of R. and Persia may certainly be greatly improved, and Astrakhan and Tiflis become rich entrepôts between these countries, provided the Persians make that progress in civilization which is necessary for the support of an active trade under any circumstances." The following is an official statement, in silver rubles, of the trade of R. with her Transcaucasian territories and in the Caspian sea:—

	1847.	1848.
Grain,	178,137	111,741

Silk manufactures,	62,887	35,621
Silk,	86,428	65,456
Raw hides,	105,299	143,235
Metal goods,	33,212	59,835
Metal,	80,115	47,144
Building wood,	15,450	40,644
Precious metals,	—	3,558,867

Imports [principal articles]:—

	1847.	1848.
Cotton manufactures,	1,589,577	2,063,976
Silk,	596,781	315,459
Raw silk,	460,471	379,664
Sugar and sugar candy,	314,844	248,161
Furs,	103,545	110,618
Skins,	36,858	53,166

The commerce with Turkey is chiefly carried on by the European frontiers of both countries. The chief commerce with Turkey is carried on, by way of Taganrog, with Constantinople. The principal imports are Grecian wines, olive oil, silk, and cotton, &c. Furs are exported by land from Russia to Romelia. The maritime trade with Turkey was wholly in the hands of the Greeks, but is totally distinct from the foreign European commerce which R. enjoys by means of these seas. See article **TURKEY**.—The inland commerce of R. is that conducted in Siberia between the stationary inhabitants and the various roaming tribes subject to the Russian sceptre, and that which is conducted in European Russia. No strangers are permitted to interfere in this trade, which is confined wholly to natives and to Russian subjects. Great numbers of Bucharjans are settled in different places of Siberia and Russian Tartary, who carry on a correspondence through different parts of the empire, as well as with their brethren of the same nation in Persia, Independent Tartary, and Hindostan. Tobolski is chief centre of the Siberian inland commerce, being frequented not only by Russians and Tartars, but also by Bucharjans, Hindus, and Calmucks. The interior commerce of European Russia is far more considerable. The cities of Moscow, Tula, Jaroslav, Novgorod, Volotschok, Pleskof, Twer, and Smolensko, are all noted for their inland commerce. Makerief had a great annual fair in July, one of the most important in all Russia, being every way equal to the most celebrated fairs in Europe, such as those of Frankfurt and Leipzig; but in 1810, the buildings appropriated for magazines and shops were entirely burnt down, and the fair was removed to Nijny-Novgorod, about 50 m. higher up the Volga. See article **NIJNY-NOVGOROD**.—The chief articles of exportation from the Russian ports in the Baltic, are leather, hemp, flax, tallow, iron, tar, pitch, lintseed, ashes, timber, and grain. The best hemp comes from Riga and St. Petersburg; that from the other Baltic ports is inferior in quality, and proportionally dearer. The best flax likewise comes from these two ports: but the quantity exported from St. Petersburg bears no comparison to that from Riga. Tallow is cheaper at St. Petersburg than in the other Baltic ports; and it is also the best place for iron. The best lintseed is that of Riga and Pernau. Timber is chiefly exported from Archangel, Narva, Riga, Pernau, and Wyborg; oak timber from Riga only. The best tar is from Archangel; the best ashes are those of St. Petersburg and Riga. Grain is chiefly exported from Revel, Riga, Leibau, and barley from the island of Oesel. See articles **ARCHANGEL**, **PETERSBURG**, and **RIGA**. The following is an official statement of the number of vessels which entered Russian ports in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848:—

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Baltic ports,	2,987	3,766	6,231	3,092
Ports in the Black sea,	2,245	2,442	4,201	2,818
... White sea,	573	801	824	330
... Caspian sea,	121	116	110	161
	5,926	7,125	11,326	6,401
With cargoes,	3,637	2,920	3,063	3,010
In ballast,	2,289	4,195	8,303	3,391
	5,926	7,125	11,326	6,401
Tonnage,	567,702	654,236	968,034	661,540

The greater part were English, Swedish, and Dutch vessels; owing to the Danish war, very few Prussian and other German vessels arrived.

The number of vessels which cleared out for foreign ports in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848 were as follows:

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Baltic ports,	2,990	3,790	6,244	3,023
Ports in the Black sea,	2,222	2,432	4,231	2,685
... White sea,	588	807	822	327
... Caspian sea,	140	184	130	162
	5,940	7,213	11,424	6,197
With cargoes,	5,812	7,028	10,968	5,486
In ballast,	128	185	456	711
	5,940	7,213	11,424	6,197
Tonnage,	572,911	672,864	999,284	588,997

The commercial connection of R. with the BLACK SEA is fully set forth under that article.—The Russians are not rapidly extending themselves along the American coast, but they have greatly improved the intercourse between Petersburg and Kamtschatka. Every year a number of their fur-ships sail from the NE coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, and enter the gulf of Finland.

General review. The first Europeans who traded with Russia were the merchants of the Hanse towns, who, for a considerable period, enjoyed a monopoly of this commerce. About the middle of the 16th cent., the English succeeded to a share of the Russian trade. An English company, to which the Czar Ivan granted many exclusive privileges, was erected in 1555 by Queen Mary, for the purpose of trading to Arkhangel. These privileges, however, were abolished by Boris Godenoff, who proclaimed trade to be free in all parts of his dominions. The English commerce with R. afterwards underwent many revolutions, till 1797, when a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the two powers. This treaty continued to regulate the commercial intercourse between Britain and R. till the famous convention among the Northern powers, for abolishing the belligerent right of Britain to search the vessels of neutral nations trading with any hostile power. In a short time, however, this convention was dissolved; the treaty of 1797 virtually recognised; the right of searching explained; and articles to be accounted contraband of war were enumerated. R. acceded to the continental system of Napoleon Bonaparte; and by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, all commerce between Great Britain and R. was interdicted. In 1812, however, when Alexander threw off the French yoke, the commercial intercourse was again restored to its former footing. But whilst Great Britain takes more than half of the whole produce of R. exported to foreign countries, the total value of British exports to all the Russias is not more than half the value of R. exports to Holland alone, and does not at this moment exceed what it was in 1786. The declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to R. in 1838—which may be taken as a fair average of the six preceding years—was £663,342; but in this sum the article of cotton-twist, to be used in the Russian manufactures, amounted in value to £1,236,584, leaving a balance for

Woolen manufactures,	£94,419
Linen,	965
Woven cottons,	65,000
Ironmongery,	51,000
All other articles,	215,974
	£486,758

The value of Russian produce imported in the same year into the United Kingdom could not be estimated at much less than £7,000,000.

Flax and tow, 1,089,559 cwt., value	£2,179,118
Hemp, 580,999 cwt.,	1,016,747
Wool, 3,769,102 cwt.,	282,725
Tallow, 1,068,769 cwt.,	2,077,522
Flax and other oil seeds, 2,604,993 bushels,	651,248
Tar, 12,982 lasts,	194,730
Ashes, 1,339 cwt.,	2,423
Bristles, 1,924,814,	32,080
Timber and deals,	330,200
Corn,	127,000
Hides, peltry, &c.	38,000
All other articles,	45,000

Total value of imports from Russia, calculated at moderate shipping prices, £6,977,396

The political differences presently existing between R. and Turkey have naturally directed attention to the relative commercial position of these countries with England: the following abridgment of an extended review of the subject in the *Circular to Bankers* will, therefore, be read with interest:—"Of all the great corn-producing countries of Europe which export their grain to England, Turkey is the only one which has met us in the spirit of reciprocity. It is estimated that our importations of foreign grain last year amounted to about £12,000,000; of this quantity imported about one-third is in the hands of the Greek merchants, who have now almost the entire of this branch of trade in the Mediterranean. The official returns show that our export trade to Turkey has risen from £888,654 in 1831, to £3,113,679 in 1850, showing an increase of 250 per cent. The following is the official account from 1840 to 1850 inclusive:—

	Declared value of exports to Turkey.
1840	£1,361,589
1841	1,647,354
1842	1,847,839
1843	2,301,856
1844	2,869,232
1845	2,842,909
1846	2,211,897
1847	2,992,281
1848	3,116,365
1849	2,930,612
1850	3,113,679

"From this statement it appears that the value of our exports to Turkey more than doubled itself in eleven years.

"Our export trade to R. in 1831 amounted to £1,191,565; and for the eleven years ended 1850 was as follows:—

	Declared value of exports to Russia.
1840	£1,602,742
1841	1,607,176
1842	1,885,993
1843	1,895,619
1844	2,125,926
1845	2,159,491
1846	1,725,148
1847	1,844,543
1848	1,925,226
1849	1,566,175
1850	1,454,771

"The value of our export trade to R. has, therefore, declined to an amount below what it was in 1832, for in 1851 it was only £1,289,704. The export of cotton manufactures to the two countries constitutes the principal branch of our commercial intercourse with R. and Turkey. In 1831 the total quantity of cotton manufactures exported to R. and entered by the yard was 1,960,634, and the declared value £68,412. In the same year we exported in cotton-twist and yarn 13,959,666 lbs., the declared value being £790,371. So that our exports of cotton-twist at that time constituted the more important branch of the two; and it gradually increased up to 1837, when the quantity of cotton-twist amounted to 24,108,593 lbs., valued at £1,612,956. Since that period it has never reached to a similar amount; and in 1850 we only exported 4,370,576 lbs., at a value of £245,625. From 1835 to 1851 the exports of cotton goods to R., excepting in 1849, have generally declined, as may be seen by the following statement:—

	Exports of cotton goods to Russia.	Declared value.
1840	2,114,029 yds.	£59,292
1841	1,241,665	37,625
1842	1,524,543	36,345
1843	1,515,811	27,484
1844	1,264,558	31,468
1845	1,320,775	30,184
1846	1,219,765	30,893
1847	1,541,112	35,274
1848	1,605,297	34,509
1849	2,137,108	44,458
1850	1,890,603	41,283
1851	1,568,934	30,257

"We have seen then, that R. has not only reduced her importations of cotton-twist from England from 24,000,000 lbs. per annum to 3,500,000, but her imports of cotton manufactures from 2,000,000 to 1,500,000 yds. Now this cannot arise from any hostility to R. in our tariffs, because we admit almost duty free nearly all the raw produce she is accustomed to export to this country. It is because R. is increasing her own manufactures, that she ceases to purchase of England. It is also clear that the opening of our ports to the free importation of grain has created no reciprocal trade between England and R. If we examine the progress of our export trade to Turkey, we shall find that it presents a totally different aspect. We estimate the value of our commerce with foreign nations by what is exchanged between the two countries; and we can scarcely find a better example than that which Turkey affords. Having shown the increase in the total value exported to that country, we may next examine it with regard to the manufactures of cotton. In 1831 we exported 24,565,580 yards; in 1836 it increased to 48,079,103 yards; in 1843 it amounted to 87,779,175 yards; and in 1848 to 156,757,178 yards; such is the extraordinary progress of the export of cotton goods from this country to Turkey, that the total value of cotton goods amounted to no less than £2,458,538 in 1850; hence Turkey holds a most important commercial position in the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom. The exports from Russia to England form nearly 50 per cent., and the imports from England to R. 33 per cent. of Russian commerce. After England comes France with, in silver rubles:

	Importation.	Exportation.
1847	20,984,350	8,693,621
1850	4,150,645	8,352,650
1851	2,610,778	8,477,103

The imports for 1847, show that, in the case of deficient crops, France depends for subsistence upon the breadstuffs of the Euxine sea; but the French exports to R. remain at a stand, and it forms at least 10 per cent. of the exports of all Europe to R. To serve the purpose of comparison we append the commercial statistics of some other states:

PRU: SIA.		
	Importation.	Exportation.
1847 . . .	10,710,146 silv. r.	7,082,804
1850 . . .	5,259,445	7,336,620
1851 . . .	8,751,101	13,938,860

HANSEATIC TOWNS.			
1847	3,431,853	7,206,736	
1850	1,354,399	5,819,332	
1851	5,537,606	5,930,151	
HOLLAND.			
1847	7,500,848	3,775,634	
1850	4,100,933	3,628,356	
1851	5,020,298	3,165,182	
AUSTRIA.			
1847	4,790,355	3,082,464	
1850	4,576,047	3,101,640	
1851	4,800,398	6,684,146	

The Austrian export to R. is only doubled in appearance; it is explained by the removal of the line of custom-houses, which had been carried back to the boundary-line between Austria and Poland. It results from these figures that Russia's exports to England are almost equal to her exports to the whole of the rest of Europe. And that on the latter side, the English imports into R. almost equal those of France, Prussia, Austria and Holland, and that her commercial relations with Austria do not form more than the twentieth part of the commerce of R. with Europe. The foreign European commerce of Russia is of vast consequence to that empire, as thereby the surplus produce of every kind produced in the interior is disposed of. In R. and Poland this surplus is far more considerable than in the other countries bordering the Baltic, and forms a principal source of the annual revenue of the Russian nobility. Any war therefore which involves in its consequences the loss of commerce, especially that of the Baltic and the White sea, deeply affects the immediate interest of the Russian nobility, as it thereby deprives them of the profits of landed produce, and the labours of their vassals. A war attended with such effects is certain of being unpopular, especially if carried on with a power sufficiently able to keep possession of the principal communications of the Baltic with the Atlantic, and to blockade the Russian ports.

Measures, Weights, and Money. The English inch and foot are generally used throughout the Russian empire, except as regards measuring of timber for the export-duties.

The Russian foot = 13.75 inches English.

The Memel foot is 10.53 English inches.

The sarchine = 7 English feet.

1 verst = 500 sarchines.

1 verst = 5 furlongs, 12 poles, or 1,166 yards, English.

The smallest weight is the *zolotnick* = 6 grains.

3 *zolotnicks* = 1 *loth*.

32 *loths* = 1 pound. The Russian pound is the same for gold, silver, and merchandise.

40 pounds = 1 *poood*.

1 *poood* = 36 lbs., 1 oz. 10 drs. English avoird. In commercial transactions the *poood* is usually calculated at 36 lbs. The *polusca*, an imaginary piece of money, equal in value to 135 of a penny British currency, is the unit in Russian currency. The *denaska*, the lowest real coin, is equal to 2 *poluskas*; and 2 *denaskas* equal 1 *copeck*, whose value is therefore equal 54 of a penny British. Ten *copecks* are equal to 1 *grivna*; and 10 *grivnas* to 1 ruble. The value of the ruble, which represents a silver coin, varies from 38d. to 40d. British money, according to the exchanges. In order to meet the exigencies of the state expenditure, so excessive was the issue of these notes in former times that their value in exchange with England represented, not 38d., but sank by a steady and regular gradation, as one fresh issue succeeded another, to 30d., to 24d., to 18d., and finally to 10½d., and for many years the ruble, instead of representing an intrinsic value of 38d. to 40d., circulated for 10½d. to 11½d. The *tsarvonitch*, the lowest gold coin, is equal in value to 2½ rubles. The Imperial, a gold coin, equal in value to 5 rubles, and the Double Imperial are very rare in Russian currency. Platina pieces of 3 and 6 rubles were coined in 1827. The paper currency is called by the Russians and Poles *pomashki*, by the Germans *bank-assigsnats*, or only *assigsnats*. The texture of the assignat paper is very thin, and they are often torn in their constant circulation; but as long as all the pieces are kept together, by pasting them on another paper or otherwise, and the number of the assignat and its value are legible, it must be taken. An imperial manifesto of 1839, after declaring that "the various changes produced by time and the influence of circumstances in our monetary relations, have not only had the effect that the notes of the imperial bank, contrary to their original destination, have obtained the preference over the silver money, which is the proper standard of value in our empire, but also that hence a manifold agio has come into use, which has at length moulded itself differently in almost every locality," decreed that in order to the restoration of the basis of 1810, the Russian silver coinage is henceforth recognised as the money forming the principal medium for payments; that the silver ruble, according to its present value and existing subdivisions, is established as legal and unalterable chief metallic unit of the money current in the empire; and that the silver ruble, as well in itself as in all its subdivisions, will be at 3 rubles 50 copecks in bank paper. The intrinsic value of the ruble having been reduced to about 11d., the imperial manifesto of 1839, decreed that from the 1st of January, 1840, the enormous amount of notes then in circulation should be redeemed by new ruble notes which were to be convertible at the will of the holder into silver in the full amount of 38d.; but that for every one of such new notes as should be received three and a-half of the old notes should be

delivered up; and thus a large debt was liquidated by a payment of 28 per cent. of the amount. Since 1840 the currency of R. has till now been upon a satisfactory footing. The new notes have been circulated to the full amount in which they have been required; their convertibility has been strictly preserved by a proper reserve of specie locked up in the fortresses of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, under the care and superintendence of a mixed board-of-management, composed of government bank officers and eminent merchants appointed for the purpose. In 1846 the bullion in those fortresses had reached the amount of £19,000,000; but shortly after that date a sum of £5,000,000 was withdrawn, and appropriated to investment in England and France, which has since been otherwise disposed of. What amount now continues in those vaults is not known, but there is reason to believe it has been further reduced. The emperor has, it is said, determined to defray his present war-expenditure [1854] by the issue of notes. The scheme is that they shall be inconvertible as formerly; and 60,000,000 ruble notes, about £10,000,000, are to be added to the present circulation. Of course, depreciation will rapidly take place, just as these issues may be made in excess.

Computation of time. R. is the only European empire in which time continues to be reckoned by the Julian almanac. In business with foreign countries the Russians use both the Julian and Gregorian dates. The Greek church commences its chronology with the year of the world, and writes 7407, instead of 1854; but this calculation is exclusively confined to church records. The Tartars, like the Mongols, calculate by periods of twelve years.

Population. To state with precision the population of this extensive empire, which comprehends so many different nations and tribes, is continually enlarging by conquest, and of many portions of which no regular census has yet been taken, is impossible. The first census taken in R. was by order of Peter the Great, in 1719, and returned 14,000,000 as the pop. of his empire, including the Ukraine, the countries of Esthonia, Livonia, and part of Finland. The second census was made in 1743, and exhibited an increase of upwards of 2,000,000; a third, in 1761, showed an increase of 4,000,000; by a fourth, in 1781, an increase of 8,000,000 appeared; and in 1794, the total pop. was estimated at 32,000,000. Between 1794 and 1795, Lithuania and Courland were added to R., and increased her pop. to 37,000,000. After this latter date, all the parishes throughout the empire were ordered to make annually a return to the synod of births, marriages, and deaths; and these exhibited for some years a regular annual increase of about 500,000; in 1828—though these tables include the families of those only who profess the Greek religion—an excess of births over deaths of 666,728; and on the three years from 1846 to 1848 inclusive, of 835,444. Hassel's elaborate calculation, founded on the census of 1793, and reckoning the annual increase at 15 on each 1,000, gave, in 1823, a pop. for the whole of European Russia, of 45,633,203, and for the whole empire of 59,263,700. The classified official statement of the pop. of R., in 1838, was as follows:

1. Paying taxes,	47,292,264
2. Temporarily free of taxes,	163,544
3. Not paying taxes,	1,592,725
4. Attached to the military service,	1,932,165
5. Not subject to revision,	1,153,174
6. In the Trans-Caucasian provinces,	1,378,316
7. In the kingdom of Poland,	4,188,222
8. In the grand-duchy of Finland,	1,372,122
9. In the Russian provinces of America,	61,053
	59,133,585

This return was exclusive of the conquered and unconquered mountaineers living between the Black and the Caspian seas, who were estimated at 1,445,000 individuals, and of the Kirghisses beyond the Orenburg and Siberian frontiers. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1845 estimated the entire pop. of the empire at 62,927,854, of whom 56,778,807 were comprised within the limits of Europe. M. Tego-borski's approximative estimate of the pop. in 1850 was 62,047,000 as the pop. of the European portion

of the empire; 5,200,000 for that of Asiatic Russia; and 60,000 for that of the American territories: making a grand total of at least 68,000,000 for the empire. The pop. of R. thus greatly exceeds that of any other European state; and amounts to a third of the united pop. of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Great Britain in 1846. The pop. of France and Austria is nearest to it in Europe; but that of China greatly exceeds it, and also that of the British empire reckoning its colonies. The proportion of the R. pop. to that of the rest of Europe is as 44 to 187, or as 1 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and including the pop. of Asiatic Russia, 2-33ds of the whole of the inhabitants of the earth are subject to the Russian sceptre. The ninth part of the whole pop. resides in towns. The average density of the pop. of European Russia is 30.5 to an English sq. m.; but some of the Siberian provs. do not contain above 7 persons to every 10 sq. m. The density of the pop. of the European portion of the empire in 1850 was 648 on a German sq. m.; while on the same area in Austria it was 3,163; in Prussia, 3,265; in France, 3,723; and in Britain, 4,983.

Origin of the population. No kingdom upon earth is inhabited by so many different tribes, unlike in derivation and language, manners and religion, as Russia. The limits of the empire contain upwards of 100 of these nations, speaking at least 40 different languages. They may, however, be reduced under eight principal heads, viz.:—Slavonians, Finns, Tartars, Caucasians tribes, Mongols, Mandshurs, Polar tribes, and colonists and settlers. Of these the European pop. is as follows:

I. Slavonians. Slavonians, including—(1) The Russians proper on this side of the Ural. This is a strong race of men, of middle stature and hardy temperament. The lower class of Russians still retain as much of their ancient modes of life as markedly to distinguish them from every other European nation. As an agriculturist, the Russian cultivates his paternal acres on the same system that his ancestors did before him, with little wish to adopt the improvements of modern times. As a merchant, he is cunning, industrious, and keen. He has no original genius; but a happy conception enables him readily to appropriate the foreign arts; and no one possesses in a higher degree the faculty of imitation. The peasants in general wear breeches or trousers of very coarse linen, with an upper garment somewhat similar to a coat, formed of coarse cloth in summer, in winter, of a sheepskin with the wool turned inwards. On the legs, instead of stockings, they wear a piece of coarse cloth, or of flannel. Their shoes, or rather sandals, are formed of a kind of platted linden-bark, fixed to the legs with pieces of the same substance. The head is covered with a round hat, or a high cap. The complexion of the female peasantry is generally fair, but sometimes brunette. Beauty is rare amongst them. Their bread is of rye, which, with eggs, salt fish, a little bacon, and mushrooms, constitute the chief part of their food. At all their repasts they use a great quantity of garlic. Their drink is of two kinds, one called *quass*, a kind of fermented liquor prepared from barley, rye, and oatmeal, mixed together; the other is mead made of honey; and sometimes mixed with the juice of the birch; but both these are willingly relinquished for more powerful liquors, particularly brandy. Whisky distilled from malt is also a favourite liquor with them. Their language is accounted a very pure dialect of the Slavonian; copious, expressive, and rich in imagery. The Russians are divided into the Great Russians, inhabiting the northern and middle provinces; and the Little Russians, including the Cossacks, who, since their submission in 1654, have had a military organization. The European Cossack tribes are the Cossacks of Chernomorski, or of the Black sea; the Cossacks of the Don, the Cossacks of the Bug, and the Cossacks of Tschugrujev in the Ukraine. The other Cossack tribes belong to Asiatic Russia. Altogether they constitute a pop. of about 850,000 souls, spreading eastward from the Ukraine far into Siberia. (2) The second branch of Slavonians is the Poles. They inhabit the whole of Poland, and the govts. of Kiet, Vitebsk, Mohilev, Minsk, Wilna, Podolia, and Volhynia. They are a strong and fine-looking race of men. Their national language and costume still indicate the remains of an independent people. The nobility are numerous; a part of them are possessed of princely riches; the poorer class cultivate their own farms. (3) The Lithuanian branch of the Slavonians is found in the govts. of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilev, Vitebsk, Bialystock, and Augustovo. They are the remains of a nation degraded by slavery and oppression, and now entirely debased, but still preserving their own harmonious and flexible language. (4) The Lettonians and Kurs in the govts. of Courland and Livonia, speak a Lithuanian dialect, and profess the Lutheran creed. Their stature is short. Politically speaking, it is asserted that the mass of the Russian pop. is divided into the Great Russian or Moscow party, and the White Russian or Germanised party, the rallying point of which latter is St. Petersburg. "The distinction be-

tween these two parties rests on religious and national grounds. The Muscovites, or orthodox adherents of the old ritual, and the hierarchical church constitution, regard the St. Petersburg church, with its reformed rites and temporal head, about in the same light as the Roman Catholics do the Protestants. They are inveterately adverse to the introduction of the forms of western civilisation under which the national costume and manners of the genuine Russians are obliterated in the Neva capital, at the court, and in the army. This goes so far, that the true Muscovite or national Russian unwillingly recognises the man in the uniform of German cut to be the true sovereign, and talks of 'the white czar,' represented in old traditional pictures, with spiked crown, long beard, and flowing white robes, who shall re-appear to deliver the children of the Volga from foreign innovations, and stop the decline of the aboriginal spirit. Since the time of Peter the Great, the Germanised party kept itself predominant by the force of superior education. But in the last twenty years, the more rapid increase of pop. and wealth in the more fruitful regions of the Volga and its tributaries, the rise of Moscow to manufacturing importance, and various other causes, have begun to turn the scale. The Muscovite party, always far the more numerous, is now scarcely inferior in enlightenment, and indisputably the more energetical." The well-informed author of *Revelations of Russia* says: "To the circumstance of the constant alliance of the Romanoffs with the German families may be attributed the fact of all their sympathies being rather German than Russian. It is true that many of these Germans are natives of the Baltic provs. of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, or the descendants of foreigners who have come a generation back to seek their fortunes in the Russian empire; but those born without the pale of the imperial dominions are equally favoured. In general, the mongrel German race in this unhappy country, in which they have so much sway, constitute a class full of overweening and ill-founded pretension, and appear to have acquired, in addition to their native defects, all those peculiar to the Russian, without any of the countervailing good qualities which in him may partially redeem them. In general, decidedly inferior, intellectually and morally, to the pure Muscovite race, they affect to regard it with a contempt which the favouritism of their rulers has countenanced." In direct opposition to this testimony is that of a German writer already quoted, and of another writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, who says: "The powerful empire which has, in modern times, formed itself among the eastern people of Europe—Russia, has, at the present day, assumed an attitude more and more threatening towards the Germans of the west. It has closed its barren wastes to the German emigrations, and has even attacked the Germanism of many of the colonies extending far towards the east. It has stretched out its dominion as far as into the inmost domains of Germany. It has already reconverted to the Greek church a portion of the Slavonians who had embraced Catholicism, and now threatens the Slavonians wedded to Germanism with a similar reconversion to Slavonianism; while it cherishes and professes the project of rallying all the Slavonian tribes round its own standard and under its own ægis. All the Slavonian races and remnants of tribes appear electrified at this idea, and a wide commotion among all the *disjecta membra* of the great Slavonian world has manifested itself in consequence. Several semi-sovereign states, such as Montenegro, Servia, &c., have sprung up under the protection of Russia; others, the Bulgarians and Bosnians for example, evidently entertain a design of securing a similar independence—longingly stretching their arms to Russia as their saviour—while some, in fine, indulge in dreams of an eventual incorporation with the independent Slavonian world. A multitude of Slavonian literatures, such as the Tscheschish, the Illyrian, the Servian, &c., of which we were hitherto utterly ignorant, have arisen from their sepulchres, and have borne fruit and blossom such as they had never done before. Grammars of all the branches and ramifications of the Slavonian tongue have been written, and diligent endeavours have been made to purify the several Slavonian languages from the Germanisms and Latinisms which had crept in, and to restore the original purity of the Slavonian. From purity of language, the step is easy to purity of race, and there is no doubt but that these patriotic purifiers of language would just as readily purge, once for all, their nation from the German element. The remembrance of the old Russia of Vladimir, of the power and vastness of the Moravian empire, and of Bohemia's former magnificence, is now cherished with greater affection and patriotic fervour. All the Slavonian tribes now mixed up with the Germans and other nations are undergoing an accurate enumeration. A careful inquiry is instituted as to what land and soil were formerly Slavonian, with a view to ascertain how much the Germans will be summoned to retribute. R. has already attached to its giant body a portion of old Dacia, and is on the point of taking possession of the remainder. The Muscovite government has already united the ancient Russians of Poland, the great race of Little Russia, under its rule; an important branch of this stem stretches out into Austria, whence it must eventually be withdrawn. R. has forcibly joined to itself the greater portion of Poland, the entire trunk of the land; and, in all probability, will arrive at the conclusion that it cannot dispense with the branches of this trunk, and, in the name of Poland, will lay claim to certain German maritime provinces."

II. Finns. There are in European Russia—(1) About 1,500,000 Finns Proper. They inhabit the govts. of Finland, Petersburg, Olonetz, and Twer. They have their own language, and with a few exceptions belong to the Lutheran church. They

are a smaller race than the Russians. (2) The Esthonians, a second branch of the Finns, amount to 460,000, and are chiefly located in Livonia and Esthonia. They profess the Lutheran creed. Their language is a dialect of the Finnish; and their occupation agriculture. (3) The Livonians are a small scattered tribe of 1,500 heads. Their language is still preserved at the Salls. (4) The Lapps in the extreme Scandinavian north, amount to about 7,000 heads, who support themselves by hunting, fishing, and pasturing cattle. They are a dwarfish race, seldom exceeding 5 ft. in height; their features are large and flat; their hair yellow, and their beard thin. Their language is a Finnish dialect. (5) The Greek and Lutheran religions are professed by the Syrjans or Komi, an idle tribe, located in the gov. of Vologda, which has lost its own dialect, and now speaks the common language of the country. (6) The Tschuvaches on the Volga, in the gov. of Nishgorod, are a small wandering tribe speaking a dialect more Tartar than Finnish. They profess the Greek religion, but some of them have remained attached to Schamaism. (7) The Mordynes or Mordvi, a tribe of huntsmen and fishers on the Volga, are chiefly Shamans. They appear, from their language, to be of Finnish race, though their robust and vigorous frames disavow such an origin, are still relatively numerous among the rural pop. Their industry goes little beyond the tending of bees, and honey is their only marketable product. The Mordvi may be distinguished at once from the Russian peasantry, not only by their peculiar physiognomy, but also by the singularity of their dress, which consists of trousers and shirt, or smock-frock, all of white linen. In this respect they resemble the Scythians of antiquity, who, as the Greek historians inform us, wore garments of white linen.

III. *Tartars Proper.* The Tartars Proper are a fine race of men of Turkish descent. The genuine Tartar is of middle size; his limbs are meagre but well-shaped; his head is oval; his mouth and eyes are small, but the latter black and expressive; his complexion is fresh and lively; his hair dark brown, and his teeth white. Their language is national, and is divided into several dialects. They have numerous schools, and profess the religion of the Koran. The Tartarian tribes inhabiting European Russia, are those of Kasan, amounting to 18,000; and those of Taurida and Bessarabia estimated at 200,000. A second division of Tartars is the Nogaians. They are Mohammedans, but possess considerable resemblance to the Mongols in Taurida. They amount to about 8,000.

IV. *Calmuks.* The Calmuks are the only branch of European Mongols. They are scattered throughout Taurida and Cherson, and do not exceed 50,000 souls. They differ little from their Asiatic brethren, leading a nomadic life, and professing the religion of the Grand Lama. They are rapacious in their habits.

V. *Polar tribes.* The Polar people of European R. are the Samoides, on the coast of the icy sea, a diminutive race, amounting to about 2,200 persons, who wander about over the marshy plains of the gov. of Arkhangel, and speak a language which is kindred to no other Russian dialect. They are good-natured and honest; but insufferably phlegmatic, and prone to indulge to excess in spirituous liquors. Fishing and hunting are their sole occupation.

VI. *Foreigners.* The Russian islands of the Baltic are chiefly inhabited by Swedes. There are about 15,000 Greeks in the gov. of Ikaterinoslav; and 10,000 Armenians in Taurida and the southern districts, besides Arnauts, Wallachians, Turks, Bulgarians, Moldavians, Raizes—a Slavonian tribe, professing the Greek religion—and Gypsies in the south-western provinces. The Jews in 1840 amounted 1,600,000. They are chiefly concentrated in the kingdom of Poland. There are about 500,000 Germans in European Russia.

Religion. The established religion of R. is Christianity according to the ritual of the Greek church—a ritual to which they have adhered ever since the introduction of Christianity by the Byzantine missionaries. They have not retained this ritual, however, in its pure state; but have mingled it with many ceremonies originating, probably, in the pagan religion of their ancestors. The liturgy is that of St. Basil; the creed, that of Athanasius. The Virgin Mary and other saints are worshipped; and adoration is paid to crosses and relics. The sacrament is administered to dying persons; and extreme unction is judged to be indispensably necessary to salvation. St. Nicholas is esteemed the tutelary saint of the empire. In almost every house is a small chamber or chapel, in which is placed the picture of a saint. The picture is called a *bog*, and on all occasions attracts a great deal of attention, and occasions the performance of many ceremonies. In 1812, when R. was invaded by the French, the archbishop Augustin sent the miraculous image of 'the Mother of God of Smolensk' to his imperial majesty, accompanied by his benediction. The emperor received the image with all due

solemnity, and returned thanks for the attention and prayers of the Metropolitan. Before the celebrated battle of Borodino, Kutusof, surrounded by religious and military pomp, took his station in the middle of the Russian army, while the papas and archimandrites, habited in their most splendid robes, marched before the commander-in-chief, carrying the symbols of their religion and the elevated image of Smolensk, which received the homage of the whole army.—'The holy synod' presides over the clergy and consistories; and these latter are each presided over by an *archijerei*, who forms, with his consistory, an *eparch*. The secular clergy consist of *archijerei*, comprehending metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, to whom have been added the *katalikos* of Georgia. The inferior clergy consist of *protojerei*, *jerei*, and *diakons*. The regular clergy are divided into *archimandrites*, or chiefs of several convents; *igumenes*, or priors; *igumeniasti*, or prioresses; monks, nuns, and anchorites. The convents have been greatly restricted of late; their present number may amount to 480 monasteries and 70 nunneries. The whole Russian empire is said to contain about 26,747 Greek churches; and the number of the Greek clergy has been estimated at 67,900. Perhaps those numbers are beneath the truth; for the smallest village in R. has its church, and the towns are overstocked with them. In 1796, the total number of clergy throughout R. was reported by census to be 211,300, of which three-fourths at least must have belonged to the Greek church. Every ecclesiastic in R. is called *papa*, or pope, as in the earlier ages of the church; the higher orders of priests are styled *protopopes*. All ecclesiastics wear long beards and long hair, in imitation, as they affirm, of our Saviour. The ordinary priests or popes wear long garments of black or brown, with a high square cap; the robes of the dignitaries are distinguished by being richer. Mr. Coxie remarks—and the remark is still applicable—that the clergy are seldom seen at the tables of the nobility or gentry. There are three archbishoprics and bishoprics. Catherine II. assigned from £1,000 to £1,200 a-year to these dignitaries. The parish-priests are very poor; a wooden house, a small portion of land, and from £10 to £20 constitute their livings. The priests are generally paid by the government; the State having in 1764 confiscated the lands of the church to its own use. The great body of the country-priests are ignorant in the extreme; few of them are capable of doing more than repeating or singing the prayers of the church. They are allowed to marry only once in their lives, and the wife of a priest must not be a widow. Their sons are devoted exclusively to the service of the church, but the *archijerei* are not allowed to marry. Of the entire pop. of the empire, about 45,000,000 are members of the national church.—The Roman Catholics are estimated at 3,500,000. With the Catholic church are united many of the Greeks and Armenians, in the Polish provinces, under the name of 'the United Greek and Armenian church,' which is governed by a consistory established at Petersburg. The Lutheran church predominates in Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland; and contains about 2,000,000. At the head of this church is a bishop, whose residence is Petersburg. The Reformed church has about 56,000 adherents in R. The Armenian church has one archbishop at Astrakhan. The Moravians have a community at Sarepta, and various members in the Baltic provs. The Mohammedans are only in part followers of the Koran; the Kirghissians are but nominal votaries of Mohammed. They are governed by two mufits. The Jews, about 600,000 in number, are Talmudists

and Karaites; and protected by ukase of 9th Dec. 1804. They have their own synagogues. The Lamaïtes exist among the nomade tribes. Their principal temple is at Darsan, in the Asiatic circle of Udinsk. They have numerous priests. The Hindus have their own place of worship and dervishes at Astrakhan. The Shaman sect exists in several Siberian tribes, all of whom believe in magical incantation.—Before the time of Peter I., the religious affairs of R. were under the direction of a patriarch who enjoyed very extensive, and in some cases very dangerous privileges; but that sovereign effectually curbed the power of this religious potentate, and intrusted the nominal management of ecclesiastical matters to a general meeting, or synod, reserving to the Crown the real power in all important points. The Russian government, while it professes toleration, with astute and pitiless perseverance is seeking to reduce to unity all the differences of religion as well as race in its immense empire. In 1847, the emperor issued a decree, the object of which is to prevent proselytism in favour of any other religion than the Greco-Russian. The 1st article declares that any person abjuring the Greco-Russian religion shall be placed at the disposal of the ecclesiastical authorities, shall be disinherited by such of his relations as profess that religion, shall have all his fortune placed under control, and shall not be allowed to reside in the district in which his property is situated. If he returns within the bosom of the established church, these penalties are to cease; but if he does not return within the time fixed by the ecclesiastical authorities, he is to be cited before a criminal tribunal, which cannot inflict a penalty less than that of perpetual detention in a convent, with unceasing acts of penitence and contrition. The 4th article provides that whoever shall deliver discourses, or publish writings calculated to cause persons who belong to the Greco-Russian church to abandon their faith, shall lose the prerogatives of his rank, and be condemned to from one to two years' imprisonment. If the same offence be committed twice, the delinquent is to be condemned to the loss of civil rights, and to hard labour in a fortress for from four to six years; if a third time, he is to be exiled in Siberia, and, in addition to all this, he is to receive the knout if he belongs to the classes subject to corporal punishment. Art. 5 declares that fathers and mothers belonging to the Greco-Russian church, who shall cause their children to be baptized in another form of faith, shall be punished with two years' imprisonment, and shall have their children taken from them, and educated by other members of their family of the Greco-Russian religion; and in case there be no relations of that creed, then by persons nominated by the government. Any person preventing a member of another religion from embracing the Greco-Russian, is to be imprisoned for several months. The czar being head of the Greek church, has naturally under his order the whole of the Greek clergy. Mass is never sacrificed in the Greek churches of Turkey, but prayers are offered up by priest and people for the augmentation of the power and glory of the Emperor Nicholas. In the Greek catechism he is treated as God's vice-regent, and there is scarcely a book used in the schools in which he is not spoken of as the guardian of orthodox Christians, and terror of the infidels.

Language and Literature. "The Russian language," says M. Golovnine, "is inaccessible to foreigners, because it presents no conformity with other languages. It is of doubtful harmony and of equivocal richness, but easily managed, and susceptible of becoming very expressive. It is not sonorous for many reasons—the multiplicity of discordant sounds of the *schtch*, of *y*, of *kh*; then, again, the predominance of the consonants over the vowels,

and of hard syllables over the soft syllables. Its copiousness consists only in double uses, or in the use of words perfectly equivalent. Its synonyms are distinguished for the most part only by the kind of style in which they are employed. The Slavonian words belong to a higher order of composition, as to the elevated line of poetry, while their equivalents in Russian are reserved for prose. Most frequently it is the very same word, to which the Russians have added a vowel, which forms precisely the distinctive character of the genius of their language. Thus, *breg* in Slavonian, 'the bank,' is called *bereg* in Russian; *elas*, 'hair,' is in Russian *volos*: the two former are used only in poetry. The exigencies of rhythm frequently cause Slavonian words to be preferred to those of the modern idiom, and thus oppose the unity of the language. The Russian language has, however, one advantage, which consists in the facility of the constructions which it possesses, like the Greek and the Latin, and which it owes more especially to the existence of the declensions; this freedom permits the distribution of words in the sentence, according to the importance of the expressions and the force of the ideas." The written language of literature early differed from the spoken dialect. Some notices in Procopius, and a few disfigured names which occur in Byzantine history, appear to indicate an ancient language common to all Slavonian tribes. This language itself no longer exists; but recent philologists have attempted to trace the features of the old in the modern dialect. The existing Russian dialect differs little from that spoken about the time of the foundation of Novgorod, as is proved by ancient monuments and commercial treaties of the 10th and 11th cent. The introduction of Christianity by foreign monks added a number of foreign words to the vernacular language. The Mongols and Tartars likewise introduced many barbarisms, and another importation of foreign words took place under Peter the Great. In this manner the ancient learned and church language, as used in the translation of the Bible by Cyril in the 9th cent., or the *Slavonian*, as it is called in Russia, came to differ widely from the spoken dialect of R., which is intermixed with Mongolian, Tartarian, Polish, German, and French words and idioms. The introduction of a current system of writing, by which the heavy characters, introduced by Cyril, and borrowed partly from Asiatic alphabets, were dispensed with, greatly contributed to the progress of letters. At the end of the 17th cent., Elias Kopolevitch introduced various improvements on the Russian characters; and their form has within the last ten years been rendered still more elegant. There are now few branches of human knowledge to which Russian scholars have not approached; but it is yet in those arts and sciences which precede the prime time of a nation, that Russian authors and artists are distinguished. The names of Lomonossow and Sumarokoff shed a lustre on the annals of Elizabeth and Catherine. Karamsin, Scheraskoff, Dmitriev, Bogdanoffitch, and Derschavin, the present Choryphæus of Russian poetry, are esteemed throughout Europe; Elgin has caught the spirit of the great British dramatist; and the peasant Feodor Slapuskings is the Burns of Russia. Volkoff, Vorinochin, and Sacharef excel in architecture; Koslofsky, Martos, and Pimemos rise far above mediocrity in sculpture; while painting has skillful professors in Kalbitschew, Ivanoff, Tschervchin, and Alexandroff. They have a number of respectable historians. The works of Tatitschschew, Schtscherbatoff, Tschulkoff, Ehiloff, Norvokoff, and Karamsin, are worthy of translation into every language on account of their historical fidelity. Pleschtschew, Säblosky, and Tschubatareff, are eminent in geography and statistics. Mathematical science is fondly cultivated. In chemistry, Mussin Puschkin, in natural philosophy, Strachof, in natural history, Lepechin, and in mineralogy, Severgin, are eminent. Pravikoff and Maximovitch have distinguished themselves in legislation. The fields of human science still lie waste in R. In music the Russians fall beneath their models. Their national instruments are noisy in the extreme. The Russian horn-music, an invention of the year 1757, is still, and we hope will ever remain their exclusive property. In the execution of this unique national music, a great number of horns are employed; some long and straight, others more or less short, and a little curved, but all of the same tone. For a complete horn-band, 20 musicians at least are required; but 40 would not be sufficient, as there are 91 sounds in all, if some of the performers, having little to do, were not able conveniently to attend to more than one horn at a time. This music, barbarous as it certainly is in conception, has been brought to such perfection, that the quartettes and quintettes of Haydn, Mozart, and Pleyel, may, it is said, be performed by it, with admirable precision and celerity. The strong, though pleasing rest on the slow and dying notes, produces a very fine effect in the pathetic passages. The national instruments are the *gusla*, a species of harp; the *balalaika*, a species of guitar, with only two chords; several kinds of flutes; and a species of bagpipe, called *rohynka*, which is a favourite instrument among the Finnish tribes. The array of Russian authors and books is not yet very formidable. In 1787, Backmeister reckoned only about 4,000 volumes in this language—not as many as appears in one year in the Leipsic catalogue. In the largest Russian library—that of the academy of St. Petersburg—Bjellagel, could, in 1800, find only 2,964 printed national works, among which were 165 novels. But in 1819, there are said to have been 8,000 native works. In 1805, the whole empire had only 19 periodicals, and 3 newspapers. In 1838, more than 100 papers and periodical publications were published in the Russian, French, Polish, and German languages, and even in that commonly spoken in the provinces bordering on the Baltic.—The

number of journals and periodicals at present published in R. is 154, of which 64 appear at St. Petersburg, 13 at Moscow, 22 in the Baltic provinces, and the rest in different parts of the empire. Only 108 of them are in the Russian language. The principal centres whence these publications emanate are: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, Kasan, Dorpat, Jaroslavl, Odessa, Wilna, Arkhangel, Witepsk, Wladimir, Vologda, Jitomir, Woronesk, Viatka, Grodno, Ekaterinoslav, Kaluga, Rastroma, Minsk, Mittau, Novgorod, &c.—The first printing-office in R. was established at Moscow in 1553; but was not able to put forth the first edition of the Book of the Apostles, now extremely rare, until 1564. A press, and type in the Slavonian character, were forwarded to St. Petersburg from Amsterdam in 1708; but the package was captured by Charles XII., then at war with Peter, and the materials were made use of in the printing of pamphlets against the czar, which the king of Sweden, by means of his spies, distributed on the Russian frontiers. The ukases of Peter I. were printed at St. Petersburg, at an office erected for that purpose, in 1713. The first private printing establishment in R. was formed in 1769, by Hartung. Soon afterwards there were 16 presses throughout the empire, exclusive of Livonia; and 49 in 1803—of which 14 were established at Petersburg. In 1842 there were 33 government and 37 private printing-offices in St. Petersburg. Some of the higher tribunals and universities have also their own printing-offices.

Educational establishments. Till recently, popular education in R. was wholly in the hands of the ignorant clergy. The only existing universities, those of Kief and Moscow, were not sufficient to supply the wants of the age, and were in truth rather ecclesiastical seminaries than places of secular instruction. Youths destined for other professions than that of the ministry were necessitated to seek their learning at foreign universities, and the children of the nobles were educated by foreign tutors, while no attention whatever was paid to the education of the lower classes. The commission for schools, established by Catherine, was intended to remedy these evils, which had then become very glaring; but the political circumstances of the times opposed the execution of her plans, and they were not carried into effect till Alexander mounted the throne. A new era in the history of Russian civilization commenced with the accession of that monarch. Since 1802, the instruction of the people has always formed an important branch of the administration. An effective ministry has been established for popular instruction. Under its direction, new universities and schools have been erected throughout the empire, all of which have been liberally endowed. In 1829, the Crown paid for the support of the new gymnasias and departmental schools, 2,850,000 rubles, or £180,000. The institutions established for public instruction by government are first, parish-schools for the lower classes, maintained in towns at the expense of government, and in the country at the charge of the proprietor of the land. These are under the immediate surveillance of the priest of the parish; and reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, are the only subjects taught therein. In towns these schools are kept open during the whole year; but in the country they are closed for the summer months, when agriculture occupies the whole rural pop. The district-schools are open to all classes, and are of a superior order to the parish-schools. They are intended for the instruction of the children of trades-people and shopkeepers in towns or cities, and are maintained at the expense of government. Five professors are attached to each: one for catechism, one for the Russian tongue, one for arithmetic and geometry, one for geography and history, and one for engrossing and drawing. The pupils must read, write, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic before they can be admitted. Gymnasias are colleges established for the purpose of affording education to those sons of gentlemen who cannot continue their studies in universities, and also as preparatory schools for those who intend to enter on an academic course. The course of study pursued in them is said to embrace all the

subjects usually taught at public schools in our own country; and a gymnasium ought to be found in every town of government in the empire. Pupils educated in these establishments are received into public service with the rank of the 14th class. A boarding-school for the sons of nobility is attached to each gymnasium; these pupils only mix with the general classes in school-hours, and directors and masters are retained for their especial surveillance. The general establishments, with the exception of the parochial schools, are all supported at the expense of the state; and are placed under the inspection of six directories, of which the superior management is committed to the curator of each university, and to one imperial commissioner. In 1804, there were 494 universities, gymnasias, and district-schools, with 1,425 teachers, and 33,484 pupils. Since that period this number has not greatly increased. In 1813, there were 503 establishments for instruction, with 1,505 teachers. In 1838 there were 1,681 schools, with 85,707 scholars; 152 military schools, with 179,981 scholars; 307 special schools, with 127,864 scholars; and 711 church schools, with 25,915 scholars.—There are seven universities in R., viz.: (1) That of Moscow, with five faculties, founded in 1705. In 1804, there were 25 professors in this university, but only 63 students; in 1841, the number of students was 1,360. (2) The university of Petersburg, founded in 1819, but only fully organized in 1825, with 1,300 students in 1841. (3) Kief, founded in 1833. (4) Dorpat, founded in 1632, with 567 scholars in 1835. (5) Charkof, founded in 1803, and attended by 330 students in 1841. (6) Kasan, founded in 1803, with 252 pupils in 1835. (7) Helsingfors, originally Abo, founded in 1827, with 463 students in 1843. The two Polish universities of Warsaw and Wilna, before their abolition, numbered as many students as those of all Russia collectively.—The Grecian clergy receive their first education in theological academies at Kief, Moscow, Kasan, and Petersburg, and at 36 eparchial seminaries, and 115 inferior schools, which cost government annually nearly 400,000 rubles. The Armenian clergy study in the convent of Nakhtschivan. The Protestants receive their first instruction in the general schools, and finish it at the university of Dorpat. The Catholics study in the colleges of Minsk, Pologsk, and other places, which are no longer under the management of the Jesuits, in the general seminary at Wilna, and the ancient university of Olyka. The Mahomedans are instructed in particular schools by their own *metechetes*. The principal Tartar schools are at Kasan and Tobolsk. The Jews have, besides their ordinary schools, a celebrated national institution at Brzesc. For the Mongols and Calmucks, there are Lamaistic schools; and at Kasan there is a school for foreign tribes. However, it may easily be conjectured that within the limits of this empire many tribes are wholly destitute of the means of instruction.—The principal literary societies of the empire are:—The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; the Imperial Academy, and another society for the improvement of the Russian language; the Society of Russian History and Antiquities at Moscow; the Medico-Physical Society, and the Society for Agriculture and Mechanics, in the same place; the Economical Society of Petersburg; the Petersburg Society of Literature and Taste; the Literary and Economical Society of Riga; the Medico-chirurgical Society at Petersburg; a Society for Russian language and literature at Shitomir; the Agricultural Society at Abo; the Imperial Mineralogical Society at Petersburg; and the Academy of Arts in that city.

Constitution.] R. is an absolute hereditary monarchy, governed by an emperor whose title is, 'Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.' No form of government in Europe approaches nearer to Asiatic despotism than that of R., whose chief ruler is limited by a few arbitrary customs, revered only for their antiquity, whose person is sacred, and who divides the chief legislative and executive power with no other person or body in the empire. He is the head of the legal and ecclesiastical establishments; he is accountable to none; he possesses the right of declaring war or making peace, levying taxes, raising recruits, granting privileges, titles and dignities, constituting or abolishing monopolies, directing the regalia, and managing the whole estates of the crown. Golovine says, "Next to the King of Heaven, the czar is the object of the adoration of the Russian." He is in his estimation the representative and the elect of God, as he is the head of his church, the source of all the beatitudes and the first cause of all fear. His hand distributes as bounteously as his arm strikes heavily. Love, fear, and humble respect are blended in this deification of the monarch, which most frequently serves only to task the cupidity of some and the pusillanimity of others. The czar is the centre of all the rays, the focus to which every eye is directed; he is 'the Red sun' of the Russians, for thus they designate him; while they call the vestibule of the Kremlin, where the ancient czars showed themselves to the people, 'the Red Vestibule.' The czar is the father of the whole nation, no one has any relation that can be named in the same day with the emperor. When his interest speaks, every other voice is hushed." The succession descends from father to son, in the male and female line, according to primogeniture. A fundamental law of the empire declares that the ruler of R. must be of the Greek church, and even his wife must profess the same religion at least at her marriage. The children of a bondswoman might have succeeded to the throne, until Alexander's law of the 20th March, 1820, declared that none but the children of a princess shall be eligible to the succession.—The imperial residence is at Petersburg, and occasionally at Moscow. The arms of the empire is a double black eagle, with two heads and three crowns.

Classes of society.] By a regulation of Catherine II. in 1785, the nobles are divided into six classes: (1) the real nobles, who can trace their nobility back a century; (2) the military nobility; (3) the eight-class nobility, or those belonging to the first eight degrees of rank; (4) foreigners, or those descended from noble foreign families; (5) families honoured with titles, such as prince, count, baron; (6) the ancient noble races, whose nobility is undoubted, though its origin is covered with obscurity. The nobility of the empire is very numerous, and is daily increasing by descent, service, foreign diplomas, &c. The nobles of the empire, whatever may be their rank or class, possess the sole right of purchasing land, except in some places beyond the frontiers of R. Proper. Peter I. confirmed, and even the enlightened Catherine II. augmented privileges already by far too great. The latter commanded the colonels of regiments, in their promotions to give a decided preference to those of noble rank. She ordained that the children of nobles should, in preference to all others, be admitted into the academies appointed for military education; and that, to this class, should belong the exclusive privilege of erections for the distillation and sale of brandies from grain. All nobles, from the prince to the baron, are upon an equal footing, and enjoy equal privileges; their lands are exempt from taxation, and their persons from military ballots and corporal punishments. Their slaves—which are, probably, the most valuable portion of their possessions—are, however, liable to the capitation tax, and to military service. Russian titles are not less numerous than among the nobles of other countries; but, as has been already mentioned, these titles confer on such as possess them no influence independent of military rank. Before the time of Peter I. the Russians might, with propriety, be divided into nobles, clergy, and peasants or more properly slaves. Peter's sagacity soon perceived how much the happiness and stability of a state depend upon a middle class consisting of merchants and tradesmen, who enjoy a rational freedom, and rely for advancement only on their own exertions and ingenuity. It would have been a dangerous step at once to have emancipated the slaves which

were found in every part of his dominions; he therefore made such regulations as tended gradually to create a class of freemen; but stooped short in his measure; the privileges of freedom were confined to certain cities; Catherine II. gave a latitude to the regulations for the creation of freemen which rapidly augmented their number. The freemen in the empire are divided into merchants, burgesses, and other freemen. The merchants are subdivided into such as have a capital of about 60,000 livres; such as have 50,000 livres; and such as have any sum between 50,000 and 3,000 livres. Burgesses are the inhabitants of free towns who possess a capital not amounting to 3,000 livres. The other freemen are slaves who have been freed by their masters; such as have obtained liberty from the army or navy; members of the academy of arts, and other similar institutions; the children of freemen; and the orphans of the foundling hospital.—The fourth order of men in R. consists of the peasants, who are literally the slaves of their proprietors, being bought and sold with the soil which they cultivate, and on no account permitted to leave the spot on which they were born unless it be to recruit the army or navy. The enlightened policy of some late sovereigns has already altered their condition much for the better. Their admission into the rank of freemen has been facilitated; and consequently they give daily accessions of strength to that order which sooner or later will become the preponderating class in society. All the peasants on the crown-lands had their freedom bestowed on them by Alexander I., an example which has been already followed by several of the nobility. Peasants may become free by the grant of their masters, or by purchase; but some proprietors are careful to keep them in such a state of poverty, that the latter mode of obtaining freedom can seldom be exercised. The most common mode by which a peasant obtains his freedom, is by entering into the army or navy; for the moment in which he is enrolled, he is released from his proprietor, and after his discharge he retains his freedom.

Administration.]—The administration of this vast empire is uniform and entire, all the wheels working together as parts of one vast machine. The superior direction of the whole is concentrated in the person of the czar himself, who consults but only at his pleasure his privy council and ministers. The senate forms a medium between the ruler and the ruled in the administration of justice; and the synod, in matters spiritual. By these organs the emperor intimates his will to the provinces. What the monarch is to the state, each governor is to his province; and the tribunals of the latter supply the place of the senate and synod to the former.—The whole of R. is divided, with the exception of the lands under its protection, and the colonies, into 49 governments and 12 provinces, of which 37 have a uniform constitution. Each of these provs. has a military and civil governor; sometimes both offices are united in one person, and sometimes two or more provinces are united under one military governor. The govts. are subdivided into circles or districts. To the civil government of each prov. belongs, besides the governor, a council-of-government, a tribunal of criminal justice, a civil tribunal, a court-of-equity, a chamber-of-finance, and a chamber of general internal economy. The Cossacks, the Calmucks, Bashkirs, Mongols, and some others, retain a shade of their ancient constitution. With the internal government of the Kirghissians and Circassian tribes, the government only interferes so far as to confirm the nomination of their khans; and to receive an annual tribute.—The high tribunal of the empire is the council-of-state, of which the emperor is chief president. It consists of 35 members, including the ministers; and is divided into the four departments of legislation, military affairs, civil and church affairs, and interior political economy and finance. The ministry consists of the departments of home and foreign affairs, war, marine, public instruction, finances, justice, police, engineering, architecture, and religion. It has been usual to describe the Russian senate as a representative body; but for no other reason certainly than that it bears the name of senate. The members of that body are named by the sovereign, are paid by him, and are removable at his pleasure; in their collective capacity, they have none of the elements of a representative body. Besides, it is evident, that a tribunal

the business of which is to judge in civil and criminal affairs, to take cognizance of and to publish the ukases of the emperor, and to control in one of its sections only the accounts and contracts of some of the functionaries of the government, can exercise no substantial influence over the ordinary affairs of the internal administration, or with the alterations and improvements of which it may be susceptible. The first are confided to a committee of the ministers, which sits at St. Petersburg. As for plans relative to the administration, and measures to be adopted on important occasions, the discussion of them is reserved to the council-of-state, called also the council-of-the-empire, when the sovereign is pleased to ask the advice of its members. This council is also a court-of-appeal, to decide in the last instance on causes already brought before the senate, when the decision has not had in its favour two-thirds of the votes, or when the emperor orders them to be reconsidered. Yet neither the council-of-the-empire, notwithstanding its high rank among the public functionaries, nor the senate, have the smallest share in the deliberations on matters relating to foreign policy, which depend exclusively on the will of the sovereign. 'The Holy synod,' the highest tribunal of the Russo-Greek church, exercises its power in name of the emperor, and holds its bureau in Moscow. Its members consist of the metropolitan, an archbishop, a bishop, the confessor of the emperor, an archimandrite, a high priest, an attorney-general, and several secretaries.

Laws.] A very imperfect code of laws for the empire was promulgated by the Czar Alexis I., in 1649. Since that date it has been so augmented by ukases, that the additions are bulkier than the code itself; and no regular digest having been attempted, the age of a man would not suffice to gain a perfect acquaintance with it. However, the decisions of the tribunals are founded on these laws, and the decisions of the senate. In some German and Polish provinces, provincial law is still recognised to a certain extent. A digest of the Russian laws has been promulgated by the emperor Nicholas, in 16 vols. The barbarity of ancient times, everywhere visible in the old code, has been greatly softened; torture and the punishment of death are entirely abolished; crimes are punished by corporal punishment, fine, imprisonment, church-censure, and banishment to the mines of Siberia. Persons condemned to transportation travel to Siberia on foot, carts not being allowed excepting for the sick. Instead of numbers, proper names are given to the exiles, but different from those which they bore before their condemnation. To change them is punished with five years' compulsory labour over and above the sentence. At Kasan the exiles coming from most of the governments are collected. That city has, in fact, a bureau of despatch for exiles, which is authorised to retain, for the salt-works of Iletz, an indeterminate number of convicts condemned to compulsory labour or merely to exile. At Perm, the authorities may keep a number for the fabrication of wine, and even for the college of public beneficence. At Tobolsk sits the committee of the exiles, composed of a chief, his assessors, and a chancellery having two sections. On their arrival in Siberia, the criminals are set about different kinds of labour, according to their faculties. Some are employed in the mines, either because they have been specially condemned to them, or, having undergone the punishment of the *pleite*, they are deemed fit for that sort of labour, or simply because there is a want of labourers there; but, in this case, they are not confined to the mines for more than a year, which counts for two years of exile, and with

double pay. Those who have learned a trade are set to work at it; others become colonists; others, domestic servants.

The Army.] The Russian army, in 1820, is said to have amounted to 989,117, viz.:—613,722 infantry, 118,141 cavalry, 47,088 artillery, 27,632 extra corps, 105,534 irregular, and 77,000 troops in garrison. In 1844 it amounted to 740,000. In 1848 it was stated to be as follows:

	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
European army-of-the-line,	386,000	79,720	1,200
European army-of-reserve,	182,000	17,920	472
Caucasian army,	65,000	17,680	168
Trans-Caucasian army,	80,000	12,000	144
Finland army,	17,800	2,200	60
Orenburg army,	32,600	14,800	60
Siberian army,	17,800	2,400	48
Corps of Cossacks,	50,000	50,000	—
	831,200	196,720	2,152

These numbers are certainly exaggerated. The following detailed statement of the actual strength and composition of the 'active army,' is given in the *Berlin Army Journal*:

I. INFANTRY.

	Regts.	Battal.
Guards,	12	36
... Rifles,	—	1
Grenadiers,	10	30
... Rifles,	—	1
Carbineers,	4	12
Line,	42	168
Light infantry,	42	168
... Rifles,	—	6
Sappers and miners,	—	8
Pontoon brigades,	—	8
	110	438

II. CAVALRY.

	Regts.	Squadr.
Guards,	12	72
Line cuirassiers,	8	48
Dragoons,	8	80
Lancers,	22	140
Hussars,	14	108
	64	448

III. ARTILLERY.

Divisions.	Batteries.	Guns.
9	124	996

RECAPITULATION.

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Guns.
1 Corps of Guards,	40,000	12,000	3,000	116
1 ... Grenadiers,	42,000	5,800	3,000	112
6 ... Line,	300,000	34,800	18,000	672
1 Corps Reserve Cavalry,	—	35,000	3,000	96
	382,000	87,600	27,000	996

General total, 496,000 men, with 996 field-pieces.

Besides the above regular standing army, there is an immense militia force, which, with the exception of Siberia and the two most southern boundaries, has been established since 1807, in all the provs., and acts partly as a national guard and partly as a reserve. The rapid increase of the Russian army is very remarkable.

	Peter I. had, in 1687,	10,000 regular troops.
—	1724,	108,350
Elizabeth,	1747,	162,750
Catherine II.,	1771,	198,107
—	1786,	263,662
Paul I.,	1800,	368,715
Alexander I.,	1805,	428,287

The army is maintained by conscription; the legal term of service is 25 years. The Russian territory is militarily divided into two parts: the first, consisting of the distant thinly peopled provs., furnishes no men to the army; the other, formed out of the centre of the empire, and of thickly inhabited tracts, mainly supplies the country with its soldiers

From this arrangement it results that the army is recruited out of a pop. of 40,000,000 of natives; and that the limits of the territory within which this recruitment takes place are not too distantly removed from each other to admit of an expeditious formation or renovation of a military force. The army has been organized into regiments of 6 battalions; a seventh skeleton-battalion is always stationed in the recruiting districts to receive and discipline young soldiers, and afterwards to hand them over to the reserve battalions. The average pay of the ordinary troops may be estimated at 1½d. per diem. In addition to this, however, the soldier is furnished with lodgings, and 150 lbs. of meal, and 44 lbs. of salt annually. This sum appears exceedingly small when compared with the pay of a British soldier, not exceeding one-eighth of his daily pay; but as money is a scarce article in R., and the wants of its inhabitants are comparatively few, its relative value is much greater. A Russian private receives the yearly pay of £1 12s. 6d.; a Prussian soldier, £4 15s.; and a French from £5 8s. to £9 4s. A lieutenant-general in the Russian service receives £180 per annum, being equal to a first captain in Prussia. An ensign in the British service receives as much pay as the best paid colonel in R.; a Russian captain gets £60 per annum, while a British lieutenant receives about double the sum. Other Russian officers connected with the staff of the army are paid in similar proportion, and this miserable pay of the officers may account for much of the sufferings of the Russian soldiers, and for the comparatively few bayonets and sabres brought into the field. Dr. Jackson says: "the Russian army is eminent for the order of its economy. The clothing of the soldier is substantial and good of its kind; fashioned so as to be convenient and useful, not cut fantastically to please the eye of a dressmaking commander. The soldier is at ease while clothed in uniform; he is not fettered when he sleeps accoutred. The shoes, among other things, are excellent—the soles thick, the quarter deep, the leather impenetrable to wet by impregnation with tallow. The cloak, with which every soldier is furnished, of strong thick cloth, serves as a covering at night, and as a defence against cold or wet when on duty by night or day. The economical arrangements of the Russian army are laid on a good foundation; and, in order that they be not disturbed by common contingencies, every regiment has a certain number of workmen allotted to itself for the execution of its own regimental business. Besides professed regimental workmen, every soldier in the ranks knows how to mend his own clothes, to sew a plain seam, or to repair any accident that happens to his shoes. Hence the shoes and clothes of the Russian soldier, though patched and mended, are never ragged and torn; and it is moreover true, though it may seem incredible to those who have only seen the British army in its helplessness, that the whole of the Russian army is so instructed in what relates to its own concerns, as to be capable of clothing itself from head to foot in the space of three or four days." The uniform of the infantry is green, with white waistcoat and breeches; of the cavalry, blue; of the engineers and artillery, red. The Cossacks, Bashkirs, and other irregulars, receive no pay, being furnished with lands by government, by the produce of which they are supported. They supply what amount of irregular cavalry may be judged necessary, at their own expense, and have the choice of their own commanders. The machinery for the management of this army—the horse-guards of St. Petersburg—is in the palace of the Etat Major. One grand division of this vast institution is com-

posed of hydrographers, topographers, and geographers, in which the general map of the empire, and maps of the respective govts. are constructed, examined, and corrected from the surveys as they are brought in. Three large rooms are appropriated to the lithographic department. Another suite of rooms contains the instruments, and the manufactory of them. From 10 to 20 printing-presses are constantly at work in the neighbouring apartments; and there is a laboratory, in which the types are cast. Another range of rooms is set aside for the chancellery, for transacting purely military matters; and a large octagon saloon is fitted up as a military library. There is also a room 250 ft. long, by 100 ft. wide, containing the archives of the whole Russian army. There is an hospital attached to this establishment, which contains about 1,000 people, who constantly live in the house, besides women and children.—The life of a common soldier in Russia is much harder than that of soldiers in any other European country. He is exposed to the worst treatment by his superiors, and obliged to associate with the lowest criminals. Pursuant to an ukase of November 1836, all criminals who, previous to that period, would have been sent to Siberia, have, since then, if under 35 years of age, been enrolled in the ranks. The soldiers of no other country in Europe would submit to such an insult. Dr. Lyall remarks of the military strength of R., that the heterogeneous composition of its army, its wide dissemination, and the difficulties of assembling its various corps—the want of 'the sinews of war,' the precious metals—and the inherent weakness of autocratic government, only, are some of the drawbacks from its nominal strength. Colonel Mitchell, a more competent authority, says: "R. is rich in men, and rich enough in means to arm and equip them; but she is not rich enough in money to support at her own expense large armies engaged in distant expeditions. R. has an effective moveable army of 700,000 men, regulars and irregulars, called 1,100,000, always at her disposal: how many of these can be brought into the field must, of course, depend upon circumstances. In Turkey, and in poor and thinly-peopled Asiatic countries to the eastward of her own frontier, where the war must be maintained by the aid of resources sent from her own territory, R. is comparatively weak, and that weakness naturally augments in proportion to the distance at which the operations are carried on. Her strength lies in Europe, to the westward of her own frontier, in wealthy countries where war can be made to support the war; and her power—which is but an unsubstantial shadow on the distant Indus—is tremendous from the Vistula to the very shores of the Tagus." Again, "The Russian soldier possesses no great energy, activity, or individual intelligence, and wants indeed all the higher warlike qualities; but he is blindly obedient to his chiefs, and has enough of steadiness and passive courage to make him a good tactical soldier,—that is, a good walking-target and shooting-machine. The modern system of tactics seems almost to have been devised for the benefit of R., so well it is suited to the character of her people. The Russian cavalry, though well-mounted, is but indifferent, because in the cavalry much depends upon the individual spirit and energy of the soldier—qualities in which, besides being bad horsemen, the Russians are deficient. They never ventured to face the Turkish cavalry till the Moslems had been drilled down to the level of modern tactics by the aid of French and Italian officers. The Russian infantry, on the other hand, is firm under fire, and always maintained if not a successful at least an honourable contest against the best of Napoleon's troops.

It was only when the old Janisaries got in among their sword in hand, that the pipe-clay tacticians who wished to retain their heads wisely resorted to the use of their heels, instead of resorting to the use of modern arms. The Russian artillery is very numerous and in good order, though most English officers think the horses rather slight for the work they have to perform. In the allied army the officers of this artillery, as well as those of the engineer and quartermaster-general's department, were considered as more pedantic than scientific, on what exact grounds we pretend not to know. Of the men generally, it may be said that they are neither strong nor hardy in proportion to their size, for the numbers who perished from sickness and fatigue in some of the Moldavian campaigns were, according to Manstein and other respectable writers, who had opportunities of judging, almost incredible. The men are not well made about the knees, and are bad marchers, the natural consequence of their country being covered with snow one-half of the year, and being little better than a swamp during the remainder. A Russian military hospital is in general but the first step towards 'a cool grave.' The supplies of every kind furnished to the soldiers are wretched; and boundless corruption is the order of the day in every department of their military administration."

Military colonies.] Shortly after the conclusion of the late war, the Emperor Alexander conceived the design of reducing the expense of a standing army by establishing military colonies. General Arakschejeff drew up the plan of these establishments. He advised military villages to be built and placed under a particular code of laws, the male pop. of which should be trained to arms, and form the reserve of the army. Hitherto, on account of the immense extent of the empire, the Russian conscript was often separated during the best years of his life from his native home, and all that could inspire him with patriotic feelings: by this scheme it was designed not only to provide for the soldier's family when the father was in the field, and to supply the latter with a strong bond of attachment to his native soil, but to concentrate a formidable military power along the frontiers of Poland, Turkey, and the Caucasus. Accordingly, an imperial ukase was issued, fixing the villages in which military colonies were to be established. A certain number of the peasants of the Crown were established in these villages as chief colonists; and on each peasant a soldier and his horse was quartered, whom the peasant was bound to support, receiving in return the services of the soldier in the management of his house and spot of ground. The eldest son of each peasant was to succeed his father in the heritage; but the second and third sons were to be obliged to enter the military service. Boys were to enter military schools at the age of eight; and at seventeen were to be received as colonists. After 20 or 25 years' service the military colonists might retire from service. Each colony was to be governed by its own tribunal, of which the commanding officer was to be president. The idea of a self-supporting colonized army of millions of soldier-agriculturists was gigantic, and the projected system assumed a stupendous aspect to the politicians of Europe; but did not approve itself to the Russian people. It was held in utter abhorrence by the peasantry; it was detested by the regular army to such a degree that officers of high rank could only be induced by considerable promotion and high pay to attach themselves to colonized regiments; nor did the nobility approve of the scheme, justly regarding it as highly dangerous in the event of a popular leader appearing in the south, who might in the case of a difference with his sovereign easily place himself at the head of several hundred thousand men. Yet, notwithstanding the general unpopularity of the system, Alexander vigorously prosecuted his design; and in 1824, R. had along her western frontiers, from the Baltic to the Black sea, in the govs. of Cherson, Novgorod, Charkof, and Ikaterinoslav, a line of military colonies containing 400,000 men, destined to form the stock of her standing army. But it appears from the report of Count Arakschejeff, published in 1825, that the advantages which were proposed in the establishment of those colonies had not then been obtained. The mortality among the sons of the soldiers had been so great, in comparison with the births, that Count Arakschejeff was obliged, in order to complete the regiments, to take soldiers' children from the crown villages, or from villages belonging to other proprietors. About six-sevenths of these military colonists did not support and maintain themselves as it was expected they would do. It is said that every colonized regiment costs the state 5,000,000 rubles annually; this would make for 200 regiments the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000 rubles; if we take only the half, the sum will still be immense. It would appear, however, that Nicholas is determined to prosecute the design at all risks. There are sup-

posed to be now 70,000 of these cantonists in the army. Some years since the cantonist children were formed into 25 battalions of infantry, 20 squadrons of cavalry and 5 batteries of artillery, the guns being made of wood. The average age was from 12 to 17. When these boys become older they are sent to the battalion-of-instruction, consisting of 8 battalions of rifle-men, one squadron of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, and one battalion of engineers; others are sent to the military schools, and some at once to the army. These cantonists become excellent non-commissioned officers, orderly-room clerks, pay clerks, and musicians—in short, they fill the lower branches of the staff of the army, as the sons of nobles the higher ranks. Those young men who are physically incapable of being soldiers are either sent to the military colonies, there to be apprenticed to some handicraft, or they are sent as clerks to the public departments of the state. In 1837, the emperor reviewed 3 regiments of infantry of cantonists, with a proportion of cavalry and batteries of artillery with wooden guns, the commanding officers being children; and all showed themselves familiar with the military evolutions. In 1842 the cantonists amounted to 300,000, of whom about 80,000 were in the army, 25,000 in the public establishments, and the remainder in barracks and in the schools.

The Navy.] In 1813 R. possessed 32 ships-of-the-line, 18 frigates, 6 cutters, 7 brigantines, 34 smaller vessels, 25 floating-batteries, 121 gun-boats, 63 yawls, and 80 falconets—amounting in all to 289 sail, mounting 4,348 guns, and manned by 32,046 sailors. In 1840, the Russian naval force in the Baltic amounted to 31 ships-of-the-line carrying from 74 to 120 guns each, and 30 frigates carrying from 44 to 60 guns each, besides corvettes, cutters, and steam-boats. The head-quarters of this fleet are Cronstadt and Revel. In the Black sea, she had in 1840, 25 ships-of-the-line, 3 of which were of 120 guns, 3 of 110, 12 of 84, and 7 of 74 guns each; besides 18 frigates, and small vessels. The head-quarters of this fleet are Sebastopol, Odessa, Khereson, and Nicolaief. In the European seas, the only naval force consisted of a few small gun-boats. Peter the Great was the founder of the Russian navy. At the end of the reign of that prince, it was as powerful as in the beginning of the reign of Nicholas. In 1846, the Russian navy consisted of 7 ships-of-the-line, of 100 and more guns; 23 from 80 to 100; and 22 from 70 to 80; 6 frigates of 60 guns; 22 of from 35 to 50; and 25 corvettes, gun brigs, &c. A total of 120 sail, and more than 7,800 guns. The equipment of the fleets on the Baltic and Black sea amounted to 61,698 men, including marines. On the Baltic, Russia had, in 1846, 20 steamers, of which 13 were frigates; and there were about 30 steamers belonging to private companies, which, it was thought, could be turned to account in case of a war. In the Black sea, R. had, in 1846, 22 steamers, many of them from 240 to 260 horsepower, all of English construction; there were besides 25 to 30 steamers belonging to private companies running between the southern ports of Russia and Constantinople. R. had also 3 or 4 small steamers in the Caspian sea, but of little importance, as there is no communication between that sea and any other, or any very large river or lake.—It has been justly remarked, that if a fleet consisted of rigging and hulls only, that of R. would soon equal that of any other nation, as that extensive empire contains within itself every naval material, and even furnishes other powers with a great portion of such materials; but to whatever cause it may be owing, whether to the comparative freshness of the Baltic waters, or to the inferior nature of the timber used, or the insufficient mode in which it is prepared, it is certain that a Russian ship cannot endure sea-service above six years without needing repairs, and becomes unfit for it in fifteen years. This is a great obstacle in the way of R. becoming a formidable naval power. Other obstacles still more formidable exist, of which the principal is her comparatively small extent of sea-coast. The Black sea, and those of Azof and the Caspian, are entirely inland seas two of which are

yet but in part possessed by R., and the coasts of which are inconsiderable compared with those possessed by the European powers. The only sea-port which can be said, on the European side, to be open to the ocean, is that of Arkhangel, at which ships-of-the-line carrying 120 guns have been built; but this can never be the station of a fleet which is always to be active. It communicates with the European seas only by the way of the North cape, situated in a latitude so high that during almost half the year the passage is prevented by ice. The eastern coasts of Asia are as yet too far removed from the seat of government to be actuated by its energy, and are also unapproachable several months annually; they are besides too remote from the powers of Europe ever to send forth a fleet which shall be formidable to them.—A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* thus sets forth the naval resources of R. as regards ports. "If a war-fleet is to be good for anything besides firing salutes and rotting in harbours, the first thing requisite is the possession of a line of coast on the open sea, with convenient ports; next in importance come good ships, able crews, and efficient officers. R. has three inland seas. The one open sea she has—the Polar sea—is blocked up with ice. The Sound and the Bosphorus are the outlets to the more important of her inland seas: either opening is exposed to a blockade. The Russian ports, excepting always those of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, are not fit for the harbouring of war-fleets. Helsingfors, the best of the Finnish ports, is small. The port of Rotshensalm, at the mouth of the Kymmene, in the bay of Finland, is, indeed, fortified; and it is, moreover, the station of the so-called 'Scheersan fleet.' Revel, in the bay of Finland, is a commercial port; it possessed fortifications, but they are almost dismantled. Baltishport, in Esthonia, at the mouth of the Paddis, is large, but altogether devoid of fortifications. Riga and Libau, in Courland, are commercial ports. Arkhangel has docks and a fortified port, but it is lost in the far north, and devoid of importance in the case of a war. It is the same with the ports in the Caspian; the port of Astrakhan is being ruined by accumulations of sand; Azof and Taganrog want depth; the same may be said of all the ports in the sea of Azof, of Feodosia, and Chersof. Between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, the water is so low that vessels of more than 7 ft. draught cannot reach the capital. Vessels from the Petersburg docks must be taken to Cronstadt by land. Odessa is a more commercial port, and Sebastopol is the only serviceable war-port in the Black sea, whose fleet is stationed there. The port of Odessa is large, of great depth, strongly fortified, and it has the advantage of regular tides and winds. The ports of Bessarabia are altogether unimportant. As to the police of the ports, the maintenance of light-houses, buoys, &c., it must be confessed that all these matters are in excellent condition at no small expense to the Russian exchequer; but a strategical system of ports, such as England and France can boast of, is altogether out of the question. The fleets of France and England may, in their own seas, venture on the boldest and most hazardous manoeuvres—in case of need they have always a place of refuge under the guns of their war ports; but the Russian fleet, with nothing but Cronstadt and Sebastopol to back it, is in continual danger of being cut off, and cannot, therefore, ever be expected to advance to the attack. Its services are purely defensive. This being the case, what can be more natural than that R. should desire to possess herself of better harbours and a more serviceable range of sea-board?" The great bulk of the Russian commerce by sea is conducted

not by Russian vessels or Russian seamen, but by those of other powers, and by Greeks. The number of Russian sailors is consequently comparatively few, and is rendered still more so by the arbitrary laws of the empire. None can leave the country without a formal passport granted by the proper court. The peasants, who in all countries form the naval and military strength, are considered as being inseparably attached to the soil; and though they may be permitted to join the army, are yet strictly prohibited from leaving the country. Every merchant who fits out a vessel, must obtain a license to take on board a certain number of Russian subjects, and must insure their return at the rate of 140 rubles for each. Such restrictions must check the spirit of mercantile adventure, and repress that little ardour which the Russians have evinced in maritime affairs. It is true, indeed, that the arbitrary mandate of the sovereign may soon man a fleet; but the hands thus raised not being acquainted either with the theory or practice of navigation, are utterly unfit to cope with a fleet manned with experienced seamen, and can therefore be no object of dread to a naval power furnished with a sufficiency of hands experienced in maritime affairs. It is also to be observed that R. has as yet no colonies with which she can maintain any considerable maritime intercourse, and few fisheries which might serve as nurseries for seamen. Her navy, in case of a war with Great Britain, can be completely prevented from leaving the Baltic; and even in case of a rupture with Turkey, not a Russian ship can pass the Bosphorus. The possession of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles might indeed render her a very formidable naval power, and is undoubtedly a constant and an important object of Russian contemplation.

Revenue.] It is impossible to determine exactly the revenue of R. The government being despotic, no annual statement of its revenues or finances is laid before the public, as in republics, or in limited monarchies. "If there be an annual budget, it is opened to the czar in the profoundest secrecy; if there be estimates formed they are locked up without seeing the light of day; if there be an annual balance struck it is for the archives of the treasury, not the columns of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. Occasionally, indeed, the Russians are vaguely informed that there is no deficit; sometimes even a surplus is hinted at; and once or twice in every twenty years, some pro-Russian scribe in Germany speaks of having seen a report of the finance minister, whence he quotes a few figures, far from clear, to the eager statist of the rest of Europe. But information, dependable, regular, avouched, and honest, on Russian finance, there is none; and all that we really know on the subject is the wisdom of doubting almost everything we read. If, however, we look at the sources of Russian revenue, it is quite clear that, despite the great pop. of the country, the receipts cannot be very great. In the first place, they are composed of a government monopoly of spirits in the old provinces, and of an excise on spirits in the newer additions to the empire; then there is a poll-tax on peasants and serfs; next there is a tax on the capital of merchants and traders: these, with enormous and unprofitable customs duties, with a salt tax and the produce of crown mines and lands are sources of Russian revenue. No doubt the Russians are a drunken people; but a spirit of monopoly, as any other monopoly, has, we all know, a strong tendency to defeat its fiscal objects, especially in a country where the process of distillation is almost universally known, and morality wholly unknown. Then,

again, taxes on labour and capital, or a poll-tax and a tax on merchants' means, however profitable they may be thought,—diminish the general taxability of the country in which they exist. At most, the import duties of an empire containing upwards of 60,000,000 do not exceed £7,000,000, if indeed they reach £6,000,000. And, though credit is taken for a large sum from the gold-washing of the Ural mountains, Russian gold is generally said to be bought too dear, and to cost more to the treasury than it is worth."—[*Daily News*.] At the accession of Peter the Great, the revenue is said to have little exceeded £1,000,000, while at his death it had augmented to £1,500,000. In Elizabeth's reign it was supposed to amount to £3,400,000; and to £4,200,000 at the accession of Catherine II. In 1799, the revenue was represented at 46,737,394 rubles, or £9,352,478 16s.; in 1811, it had increased to 215,000,000 banco rubles = £12,093,750; but the expenses were 266,000,000 banco rubles = £14,982,500 or £2,888,750 more than the revenue. In 1826, the revenue amounted, according to M. Balbi, to about 400,000,000 francs, or £16,666,666. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1845 estimated the revenue to amount to about 110,000,000 Prussian thalers, or nearly £15,550,000, exclusive of the revenue of Finland, which is separately administered. The highest estimate of the present revenue of R. is £28,000,000; the lowest £15,836,574. Sir Archibald Alison sets it down at £20,000,000, whilst Mr. M'Gregor, in his *Commercial Statistics of All Nations*, states it at £18,262,715, and Mr. M'Culloch at 379,000,000 r. = £15,847,000. —R. has a considerable national debt, amounting in 1826, according to Balbi, to 1,300,000,000 francs, or £54,166,666, and consisting almost entirely of paper currency guaranteed by the crown; but this appears a too high estimate, for in 1829, according to Professor Malchus, the entire debt did not exceed £35,550,000. To bring the immense mass of paper money to a par with silver, and to establish a sinking fund to liquidate the national debt, has long been the great concern of the Russian government. On 1st January, 1839, it amounted to £44,530,790. An official document represented the debt as amounting on 29th June 1844 to 299,865,232 silver rubles, or £47,477,661. The public debt of Russia in 1852 was about £60,000,000, having increased 20 per cent. since 1849, viz.:

January.	Silver Rubles.	
1849 . . .	326,675,000	£49,001,300
1850 . . .	336,219,000	50,432,900
1851 . . .	386,309,000	57,946,400
1852 . . .	400,667,000	60,100,100

Of this increased sum no less than £5,500,000 was contracted for with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., in 1850, which was in part "required for the completion of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow." At the annual session of the administrative College, held on the 10th of August 1850, the minister-of-finance entered into a statement of the situation of the imperial exchequer. The principal operations of credit during the financial year 1849, consisted—first, in the authorisation to issue seven series of exchequer bills of 3,000,000 rubles, each in payment of the expenses of the army employed in Hungary under Prince Paskiewitch. Only four of the seven series were issued. The second operation was a loan effected in London through Messrs. Stieglitz, of Petersburg, and Baring, of London, for the amount of £500,000, at 4½ per cent., bearing the high figure of 2 per cent. per annum for amortization. The last principal operation was the reopening of the exportation of gold and silver coinage, prohibited in 1848. The rapidity with which the second of these operations, the London loan,

followed the Hungarian campaign, showed how ill supplied is the Russian government with the sinews of war, and how, notwithstanding the immensity of its military resources in men, horses and material, it would with great difficulty be able to sustain a protracted effort without the aid of foreign capitalists. The treasures buried in the fortress of Peter I. at St. Petersburg amounted, in 1849, to a sum of more than £3,000,000, and yet the government was not able to make it available for the campaign in Hungary; and notwithstanding the gold mines of Altai, it was compelled to implore the aid of strangers. On the 1st of January, 1850, the debt had increased to 336,219,000 silver rubles. This, however, is a moderate amount compared with the future resources of the empire. But it is not so with the floating debt, which, after deducting the value of guarantees, exceeds 163,000,000 rubles. For a state which has no more than 500,000,000 annual revenue, this proportion of the floating debt to the ordinary receipts, indicates an irregular state of finance.

History.] Under the common appellation of *Scythians* and *Sarmates*, a multitude of nomade tribes were anciently comprehended. These northern hordes, at a very early period, began to menace the Roman frontiers, and even before the time of Cyrus had invaded what was then called the civilized world, particularly Southern Asia. They inhabited the countries described by Herodotus between the Don and the Dnieper; and Strabo and Tacitus mention the *Rozolani*, afterwards called *Ros*, among the Sarmatian tribes dwelling in that district. The Greeks early established commercial colonies here. In the 2d cent. the Goths came from the Baltic, and, locating in the neighbourhood of the Don, extended themselves to the Danube. In the 5th cent. the country in the neighbourhood of these rivers was overrun by numerous migratory hordes of Alans, Huns, Avarians, and Bulgarians, who were followed by the Slavians, a Sarmatian people, who took a more northerly direction than their predecessors had done. In the next cent., the Khazari, pressed upon by the Avarians, entered the country between the Volga and the Don, conquered the Crimea, and thus placed themselves in connexion with the Byzantine empire. The Petschenegri, an affiliated tribe of the Khazari, appear at a very early period on the banks of the Caspian. They directed the course of their migrations towards the W, forced the Hungarians into Pannonia, and occupied the country between the Don and the Alauta, while the Tchoudes, a tribe of Finnic race, inhabited the northern parts of R. All these tribes maintained themselves by pasture and the chase, and exhibited the usual barbarism of wandering nomades. The Slavonians coming from the Northern Danube, and spreading themselves along the Dnieper, in the 5th and 6th cents., earliest acquired habits of civilized life, and embraced the Christian religion. They founded, in the country afterwards called Russia, the two cities of Novgorod and Kiev, which early attained commercial importance. Their wealth, however, soon excited the avidity of the Khazari, with whom they were compelled to maintain a perpetual struggle; and Novgorod found another and a more formidable enemy in the Varangians, a race of bold pirates who infested the coasts of the Baltic. The necessity of self-preservation prompted the Slavonians to place themselves under the protection of Kuric, a Varangian chief, who, in 862, arrived with a body of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Lake Ladoga, and by uniting his people with the natives of the country under the common appellation of Russians, laid the foundation of the present empire of R. Kuric died in 879, and was succeeded by his son Igor, who conquered Kiev, and removed the seat of government to that place from Novgorod. Igor's widow and successor, Olga, publicly embraced Christianity at Constantinople in 955, but attempted, without success, to introduce the Greek ritual amongst her people. Her son Sviatoslaf, after conquering Bulgaria, and even threatening Constantinople itself, fell in battle against the Petschenegri near the cascades of the Dnieper, in 972. Vladimir, his third son, ascended the throne, after the death of his two brothers, in 981. He married the Greek princess Anna Romanofna, in 988. Having embraced Christianity, his example was followed by his subjects. Michael Syra was appointed by Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, and his synod, metropolitan of the Russian empire, which was now considered as belonging to the Eastern church; and from this period the attachment of that empire to the Greek ritual may be dated. Vladimir died in 1015, leaving his kingdom to his twelve sons. The merits of this prince appear to have been considerable; comparing the virtues of his character with the age in which he lived, historians have united in conferring upon him the appellation of Vladimir the Great. It was doubtless his intention, that, while his sons shared among themselves the several principalities of the state, they should, according to the custom of the Slavonians, form a single confederacy united under one of their number as grand duke, whose duchy should be the territory of Kiev; but Svatopolk I. waded to the throne through the blood of three of his brothers.

and was in his turn hurled from that eminence by his brother Jaroslav, who reigned from 1014 to 1045. It would appear that the exact rule of succession to the grand dukedom was either unknown or not strictly observed; for in 1114 the inhabitants of Kief chose Vladimir II., descended from a younger line of the first house of that name, for their duke. This prince was acknowledged as Czar by the Byzantine emperor Alexis Comnenus, and was the first whose brow was graced with the Imperial crown of R. George succeeded to his father, and built Moscow in 1147; but ceaseless insurrections and calamities facilitated the enterprise of the Mongols, who, having vanquished the Poles or Slavens of the plain—to whose assistance the Russians hastened but too late—again defeated the allied forces of their opponents in a great battle fought upon the Kalka in 1225, and menaced the existence of the Russian nation. After the death of George II. who was killed in battle against the Khan Batu near Sita, in 1238, the whole kingdom, with the exception of Novgorod, which preserved its independence by treaties, fell into the hands of the Mongols. Hitherto the Russian state had made small progress in civilization; a circumstance to be attributed to the variety of nations of which it was composed, and to the military constitution inherited from the Varangians. Commerce remained chiefly in the hands of those German merchants who had followed the Christian missionaries from the Dina, after the commencement of the 13th cent.; and the principal seats of this commerce were the towns of Novgorod and Kief; the traffic with the south was mostly under the management of Greek merchants. Though reduced to grievous servitude by their Asiatic conquerors, and obliged to pay an annual tribute to 'the Golden horde,' the Russians successfully resisted the attempts of new enemies which appeared in the Livonians, the Teutonic knights, and the Swedes. Jaroslav conquered Finland, but perished by poison among the Tartars. His son Alexander defeated the Danes and Swedes in 1241, in a great battle upon the Neva, and received for this action the appellation of Alexander Nevsky. His youngest son Daniel mounted the throne in 1247. He removed his residence to Moscow, and in 1296 assumed the title of 'Grand Duke of Moscow.' This prince founded the celebrated kremlin in that city in 1300. George succeeded to his father Daniel. He successfully resisted the Swedes, and built the town of Orshch, now Schlussenburg. Demetrius Donsky rebuilt the kremlin of stone, and obtained several advantages over the Asiatic hordes now bearing the name of Tartars; but found himself unable to get rid of the burdensome tribute imposed by these invaders.

Middle history. Ivan Basilovitch I., surnamed the Great, mounted the throne in 1463, and after a fierce struggle from 1477 to 1481, succeeded in freeing R. from the dominion of the Tartars. The power of the khans of Kaptsnak had indeed been long weakened, partly by national dissensions, and partly by Timur's conquests; but the Lithuanian and Swedish war had too much exhausted the Russians themselves, to admit of their embracing the opportunity to shake off a foreign yoke. It was about this period that the Cossacks first appeared in history. The Poles and Lithuanians had conquered all the Russian dominions as far as Kief; on the east, too, pressed the Crimean Tartars. Before this external pressure a large body of the Russian subjects retired into the fertile but uninhabited regions of the Ukraine, where they settled themselves under a military constitution, having at its head an *ataman* or 'headsmen,' to whom were joined in council a body of *stannshins* or 'elders.' Ivan re-established the ancient limits of the empire, and reduced Kasan to a dependence on the Russian crown. In a war with Poland, Vassili, son and successor of Ivan, conquered Smolensk; but the Crimean Tartars devastated the country, and their allies, the Poles, repeatedly defeated the Russian forces. The emperor Maximilian, of Germany, with the view of uniting the princes of Christendom against the Mahomedans, laboured to appease these contentions. Baron Herberstein was sent as ambassador to the Czar from the Emperor; and Pope Clement VII. also attempted to win over the Russian grand duke to the Roman church. But Poland did not associate itself in the league; and Ivan remained inactive with regard to it. Ivan Basilovitch II. did more than all his predecessors to promote the civilization of his subjects. At his invitation, German artificers, artists, and scholars, proceeded from Lubeck to R.: printing-offices were established; laws enacted; and a treaty of commerce entered into with England, whose merchants had found their way by the North Cape to Arkhangel. This prince likewise first formed a standing army, in the *strelitz*, or body-guard of archers. In 1552, he conquered Kasan; and in 1554, he took possession of the kingdom of Astrakhan, and the provinces of the Caucasus. Towards the close of Ivan's government, Siberia was discovered in 1578, by the Cossack Jermak; but the conquest of that country was only accomplished in 1587, under his successor Feodor. The latter prince, in the peace of 1595, gave up Esthonia to Sweden. After his death, the royal line of R. was extinguished; and the country was convulsed by twenty years of civil dissensions and foreign wars, which greatly retarded the national progress. These domestic struggles were occasioned by the appearance of a pseudo-Demetrius, who gave himself forth as younger son of Ivan II., and laid claim to the grand dukedom. Michael Feodorovitch ascended the throne in 1613. By vigilance at home, and by the peace of Stoldow, with Sweden, in 1617, and of Delvina, with Poland, in 1618, this prince succeeded in allaying the external and internal troubles of his kingdom.

Modern History. Michael, son of Nikitiz, the metropolitan of Rostof descended from the family of Romanof, was elected Czar

in 1613, with limited hereditary powers. This prince was opposed by several parties in the state, and had also to withstand the Swedes, who, under General de la Gardie, again advanced into Russia. But he overcame these obstacles; re-established the old relations of R., and reigned prosperously till 1645. During the reign of his son and successor Alexis, the last pseudo-Demetrius was beheaded, in 1653. About this period the wars with the Turks commenced. Since 1473, and consequently subsequent to the Mongol dominion, the Osmanli Turks had been the neighbours of the Russians; two hundred years afterwards, in 1671, began a contest with them for the Ukraine, which was continued, under Feodor Alexovitch, till 1681. Alexis died in 1676. This prince, and his son, Feodor III., who died in 1682, contributed much to the civilization of the empire. His son annihilated the pretensions of the nobility to the monopoly of the higher offices of state, by burning their pedigrees, and naming his minor step-brother, Peter, his successor, to the exclusion of the imbecile Ivan. Their ambitious sister, Sophia, found means to get both proclaimed Czars, and herself associated with them as regent; but, in 1689, she was thrown into a convent, and Peter I. declared sole Czar. Russia, at this period, extended from Arkhangel to Azof, but had not yet reached the Baltic. The inhabitants of this vast district, however, formed one nation, united by a common language and religion, and found in this circumstance a powerful defence against their hostile neighbours. The constitution was an unlimited monarchy; and the manners of the Russians were gradually approximating to European civilization. Peter was to Russia what Philip had been to Macedonia; the Macedonians became Hellenes, and the Russians Europeans. His first aim, on coming to power, was the formation of an army modelled on European tactics. In this he was assisted by the foreign officers whom he retained in his service; and a great number of Hugonots, who had fled to R. after the abolition of the edict of Nantes, enrolled themselves in his troops. He also vigorously directed his attention towards the naval arts. His father, Alexis, had, by the aid of Dutch carpenters, built a ship upon the Caspian sea, for the purpose of commerce with the Persians; but this vessel fell into the hands of the Don Cossacks. Two only of the crew escaped, and returning to Moscow, one of these became Peter's master ship builder. In 1693, Peter navigated, in his own ship, to Arkhangel, then an important place of commerce; he even sailed to Poul, on the Lapponian coast. Next year, he again visited Arkhangel with a fleet of his own. Fully alive to the advantages of commerce, he early cast his eyes on the Baltic and Black sea, into which the principal rivers of Russia discharge themselves. Being already at war with the Turks, he directed his efforts chiefly upon Azof at the mouth of the Don, where he wished to establish an emporium for the commerce of the Black sea. Austria, Brandenburg, and Holland supplied him with engineers and artillery; and in 1696, the dock-yards of Voronetsh, upon the Don, equipped an armament of 23 galleys, besides other vessels, with which he defeated the Turkish fleet in sight of Azof, and two months afterwards that fortress capitulated. To preserve this key of the Black sea, Peter directed 55 vessels of war to be built; and formed a plan for uniting the Volga and the Don by means of a canal. He sent a number of his young nobles to the Low Countries to learn the art of ship-building, and to Italy to study military tactics; and in 1698, having intrusted the government during his absence to Prince Romadanofski and three *bojars*, he himself set out to Holland in the retinue of one of his own embassies. He passed through Esthonia and Livonia—then belonging to Sweden—Brandenburg, Hanover, and Westphalia. From thence he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he wrought some time as a common ship-carpenter without being recognised. Nothing escaped his observation, nothing was beneath his attention; he accustomed himself alike to handle the hatchet and the lance, the pen and the sword. William III. invited him to England, where, clad like an English sailor, he wrought in the dock-yards, and was often heard to remark, that if he had not been Czar of Russia, he should have wished to have been an English admiral. After a stay of three months in England, Peter returned to Russia, carrying with him above 500 English engineers, artists, and mechanics. A revolt of the *strelitz* accelerated his return to Moscow. Sophia having been suspected of exciting this rebellion, the greater part of the conspirators were hanged before the windows of her convent, and the *strelitz* itself dissolved. Peter now devoted himself to arranging the finances of the state, and reducing the manners of his subjects to his own peculiar notions of propriety. The introduction of the German dress and proscription of beards, form the principal feature in this department of Peter's administration. He also caused the *bojars*, or native princes, to reduce the number of their enormous retinues, and established printing-offices and schools throughout the empire. In 1700 he declared war against Sweden, and attacked Narva. The young hero of Sweden, Charles XII., instantly hastened thither, and on the 30th November 38,000 Russians were defeated by 8,000 Swedes. Peter was not a mind which could easily be discouraged by misfortune, and he consoled himself with the reflection, that each defeat inculcated lessons of practical experience on his raw troops. On the 27th of May 1703, he laid the foundations of a new fortress, to which he gave the name of St. Petersburg, and which was constructed under the superintendence of Andrei Tresina, an Italian architect. Before the fortress was finished, the Czar conceived the idea of attaching to it a noble city, worthy of becoming the metropolis of his empire. As whatever he designed was prose-

cuted with vigour, and executed with alacrity, in a few months the city began to rear itself in truly imperial magnificence, and in 1710 became the residence of the court. The war with Sweden meanwhile proceeded with alternating fortune till 1706, when Charles advanced with 43,000 men into Poland, while Peter retired before him, laying waste the country round. The Swedes followed his retreat to the neighbourhood of Smolensk, and then turned into the Ukraine, where they were joined by Mazeppa, the ataman of the Cossacks. Charles was occupied with the siege of Poltava, when Peter arrived with an army of 70,000 men, and under the walls of that fortress annihilated the Swedish army on the 8th July 1709. This decisive advantage terminated the war for the present. Next year Peter gave his niece Anna, Ivan's second daughter, in marriage to the Duke Frederick William of Courland. The Turks, at the instigation of the Swedish monarch, now declared war against R., and Peter hastening through Moldavia to meet them, arrived on the Pruth, in front of the Grand Vizier Mehmet's camp. The armies successively repulsed each other's attempt to cross that river; but the Russians being surrounded by the Tartar hordes, began to suffer greatly for want of provisions, and Peter saw nothing but captivity or death before him. From this dilemma he was extricated by his consort Catherine, who bribed the vizier, and by her prudent management prevailed on the Turks to retire. In 1717 Peter returned from a second journey abroad, and found another association formed against him in his absence. Among the conspirators, his own son Alexis, born in 1695, was found guilty and condemned to death, but only survived the announcement of his sentence twenty-four hours. After a third destructive war with Sweden, the peace of Nystadt, in which Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermaria, Viburgslehn, and Kerholslehn, were ceded to R. was concluded on the 30th August, 1721. Thus was established, after a violent contest of twenty-one years, the stability and power of the Russian state. Peter the Great died on the 8th of February, 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, the Empress Catherine I. who reigned till 1727. Her successor, Peter II. the son of the unfortunate Alexis, was content to possess in tranquillity the kingdom, and performed nothing memorable during his brief reign. The Empress Anne, widow of the Duke of Courland, filled the vacant throne in 1730. Under her government the grandees of R. tried to limit the sovereign authority, but this attempt ended in their disgrace, and the formation of a cabinet of foreigners. This princess left by will the succession to Ivan III., son of the Princess Anne, and the prince of Brunswick, an infant then scarcely two months old, who was accordingly elevated to the throne, under the regency of Biron, one of the late empress's favourites. But this destination dissatisfied the nobles; the regent was driven from the kingdom: the infant Ivan placed in confinement; and the empress Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Peter the Great, invested with the supreme command. Under her government it was that Russian influence in European politics first began to make itself felt. R. was the ally of Maria Theresa, in the Austrian war of succession; and afterwards, in 1754, in the Seven years' war with Prussia. But upon Elizabeth's death, her successor, Peter III., the son of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, and Anna daughter of Peter I., concluded a peace and alliance with Prussia. This monarch inherited not the genius of his great ancestor, and after an imbecile reign of nine months was assassinated, and his wife Catherine II., a princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, filled his place. Catherine was a woman of licentious manners, yet her reign may be regarded as one of the most glorious and most prosperous in the Russian annals. She ascended the throne on the 9th July, 1762. Among her earliest acts, was a confirmation of the peace which Peter III. had made with Prussia; but she recalled her troops, and preserved a strict neutrality until the end of the war; she also re-established friendly relations with Denmark; and even caused her son Paul to exchange with that kingdom his hereditary possession in Holstein, for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, and subsequently to renounce his interest in these countries in favour of the younger line of Gottorp, then reigning in Lubeck. The interior of her empire was meanwhile greatly benefited by the presence of foreign colonists, whom she invited thither to improve the agricultural industry of her subjects; indeed the whole reign of this empress was marked by the successful encouragement given to civilization, sciences, arts, navigation, and military education. She founded new towns; concluded commercial treaties; divided her empire into governments; and revised and augmented the national laws, of which she planned and executed a code. At two several times she reduced the public taxation. But her policies pressed heavily on other countries. Poland was since 1764 under her control. She thought it prudent to attach to her interests, a powerful party in that quarter, and accordingly took the Dissidents, or Non-Catholics, under her protection, and obtained for them the restoration of their ancient rights, under Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, whom her own influence had placed on the throne of Poland. On the other hand, the confederation of Bar opposed the Russian influence in this quarter; and the Porte, at the instigation of France, united with the confederation. A war with the Turks ensued, which lasted from 1768 to 1774. After a series of battles, Bender and the Crimea were subjected to Russian domination; Azof occupied; and a new maritime power established upon the Black sea. The jealousy evinced by Prussia and Austria towards the progress of the Russian arms against the Turks, was appeased by the first partition of Poland in 1772, in which R. obtained for her share the lands between the Dnieper, the Duna, and the Drutsch. A rebellion of the Cossacks of the Don, towards the end of 1773

was quelled the succeeding year, and their ataman carried to Moscow, and there beheaded. The war with Turkey was at last put an end to by the peace of Kutchuk-Kajinar, on the 21st July, 1774, by which the Crimea was pronounced free; and the lands extending between the Dnieper and Azof declared to belong to Russia, with the right of free navigation on the Black sea. Frederick II., who had recognised in R., during the Seven years' war, his most dangerous neighbour, concluded an eight years' alliance with Catherine in 1764, which was subsequently renewed by a treaty, in which he virtually gave Poland up to R., by consenting to the continuance of the anarchical government of that kingdom. In consequence of this alliance with Prussia, Catherine promised to support Frederick with 60,000 men in the Bavarian war of succession; whereupon Austria, on the 13th May, 1779, consented to the peace of Teschin, as guaranteed by the empress; but shortly before Frederick's death, Joseph II. reached the object of his ambition. In 1780, Catherine declined to renew the then expiring treaty with Prussia, but entered on the other hand into a close alliance with Austria. During the North American war, the Russian empress organized the Northern Neutrality in 1780, which was joined by several other states of the continent, as Prussia and Portugal. The cession of Kuban and the island of Taman, by the Khan of Tartary, to the Russian crown in 1783, was a severe blow to Turkey. These countries were united to Russia under the denomination of the kingdom of Taurida, and the Porte was further compelled, by treaty of 8th January, 1784, to recognise the attachment of the Crimea to the Russian empire. The prince Heraclius of Georgia had previously submitted to the Russian power in September, 1783. All these arrangements embittered the feelings of the Porte towards R., particularly after the interview of Joseph II. and Catherine, at Cherson, in 1787, when the Grecian scheme, as it was called, or the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, seemed about to be carried into effect. At last, on the 24th August, 1787, the Porte declared war against R. In this war Austria took part as an ally of R., although the Turks entertained no designs against that power. By the mediation of Prussia and England, a cessation of war took place in 1790. These powers had guaranteed to Turkey the security of its dominions; and, to enforce their representations, a Prussian army marched upon the Austrian limits. On the death of Joseph, Leopold II. felt himself compelled by the negotiations of Reichenbach to conclude a peace with the Turks at Sistowa in 1791; but Catherine steadily rejected Prussian and English mediation, and two years after the storming of Ismail by Suvarof, on the 22d December, 1790, concluded a treaty on her own terms, by which Russia obtained Oczakof, and the lands between the Bog and the Dniester. During this war, R. had also sustained a war with Sweden, from 1788 to 1790, which was terminated by the peace of Vereck, and subsequently followed by an alliance with Sweden. On the conclusion of the Turkish war Catherine again turned her eyes upon Poland, whither she marched the returning army to support the league of Targovitz, formed under her protection against the constitution of 3d May, 1791, with the design of checking the new plan for ameliorating the political constitution of that country. The Russian dictatorship in Poland re-established the ancient constitution; and on the occasion of the second partition, in 1793, the greater part of the palatinates of Wilna, Novogrodek, Brzesc, Kief, Volhynia, and Podolia—a territory of 86,800 sq. m. was added to the Russian empire. On the remaining part of Poland she imposed the most grievous restrictions; but the exasperated spirit of the Poles could no longer brook these insults, and burst forth in a formidable rebellion at Warsaw, on the 17th April, 1794. A heroic struggle now commenced, under Kosciusko, against two powerful states for the re-establishment of the ancient independence of his country; but that gallant chief was overwhelmed by numbers and taken prisoner, while Suvarof stormed and devastated with more than barbarian fury the suburbs of the Polish capital. In the third partition of Poland, in 1795, Russia extended her power towards the west as far as the Vistula, and added to its already gigantic dominion the remainder of Volhynia, Brzesc, Novogrodek, Samogitia, and a part of Troki. Stanislaus signed at Grodno, whither he had been summoned by Catherine, the abdication of his dignity and the dissolution of the ancient kingdom of Poland, on the 25th November, 1795. Compared with these acquisitions, the incorporation of the duchy of Courland with the Russian empire in 1795 could be called but a small aggrandizement; but the Russian state, by this latter seizure, squared its dominions. It now extended from the shores of the Baltic, to the western extremity of N. America and the Japan islands. Catherine did not see it prudent to take any other part in the war of the French revolution—by which no sensible advantage could be gained for R.—than by issuing a thundering manifesto, and equipping a fleet which remained inactive. Shortly before her death, which took place on the 17th November, 1796, she conducted a successful war against Persia, which was terminated by her son and successor, Paul I. by the peace of Tiflis in 1797, which established a new line of boundary between Persia and R. at the river Kur, the fortress of Derbent and the town of Baku. The administration of Catherine was successful in the extreme, and her reign one of the most fortunate in Russian history. Conducting the affairs of a vast but semi-barbarous empire, through a very critical period in the history of European politics, she left it to her successor with an annual revenue increased from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 rubles; an aggrandisement of territory amounting to nearly 240,000 sq. m.; an army of 450,000 men; and a navy of 43 ships of the line.—On the occasion

of his coronation at Moscow on the 16th April, 1797, Paul altered the law of succession established by Peter the Great, in such a manner as secured it in the first place to the male line according to primogeniture, and only failing it, to the female line; but with constant preference to male issue. Irritated by the conduct of the French Directory, he received in October 1797, not only the corps of emigrants under Condé in Volhynia, and the French pretender at Mittau, but even entered with Austria and England into a second coalition against the French in 1798. Special alliances were concluded with Naples, the Porte, and Portugal, and war declared with Spain then allied with France. A Russian fleet sailed in concert with a Turkish one from the Black sea into the Mediterranean, and reduced the Ionian islands, which were thereupon recognised as a republic by the two most absolute sovereigns in Europe, the autocrat of Russia and the Sublime sultan, and placed under the protection of the latter! The armies which Paul sent against France were commanded by Suvarof in Italy, and Korsakof in Swabia. The éclat with which Suvarof entered Italy was overcast as soon as he had measured strength with the already weakened French army under Moreau's command. The nearly won victory at Novi on the 15th August, 1799, was succeeded by a series of skirmishes with the French, which ultimately transferred the theatre of war to Switzerland, where Korsakof, before Suvarof could effect a junction with him, sustained an important defeat from Massena at Zurich. In the meantime Brune, after a few weeks fighting, forced the Russians, who had landed in concert with the English on the soil of the Batavian republic—to quit the Netherlands in October, 1799, after being defeated several times. In the succeeding winter, the remains of the Russian army returned home in four columns. The defeat of his arms, the taking possession of Malta by the English, and the bad understanding which subsisted between his generals and those of Austria, had a great effect on the emperor's mind, while the powerful hand with which Bonaparte, on his return from Egypt, swayed the consular dignity, filled him with admiration. Alarmed by the proceedings of the English government, he laid an embargo on their vessels on the 29th of August, 1800; and in November following became the leader of the Northern neutrality, which at his invitation was joined by Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia. The coldness which he had evinced towards the latter power on account of its declining to join in the coalition against France, now gave way; and the ancient alliance between the two states was renewed in September, 1800. Paul had entered into direct correspondence with the First consul, and the treaty of Lunéville had just been concluded, when he was assassinated on the night of the 23d March, 1801. The principal conspirators were three of the Subof family, and Generals Bennigsen, Ouvarov, and Pahlen. They entered the royal apartments about eleven o'clock in the evening, despatched the sentinel, passed into Paul's bed-room, and on meeting with resistance from the emperor, who tried to defend himself with a sword, threw him to the ground, and strangled him with a sash. Alexander I., Paul's eldest son, on the eventful morning of the 24th March, 1801, accepted of the reins of government, which he pledged himself to conduct in the spirit of his grandmother Catherine. For a while, the colossal empire seemed to enjoy deep tranquillity; the secret police disappeared in April, 1801; the oppression of the governor-generals ceased to be felt in the remote provinces; the senate and the cabinet were re-organized; and the influence of the senate over the affairs of the empire was re-established on the 20th Sept. 1802; intercourse with foreign countries was again permitted, and a minister for popular education was appointed. New universities, on the plan of the German seminaries, were founded at Dorpat, Kasan, and Kharov; the universities of Wilna, and the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, founded by Peter I. were re-organized; considerable sums were set apart for the improvement of the schools, and of education in general throughout the empire; and the restraints which had been laid on the press were relaxed by a milder edict of censorship. In 1803 a new division of the empire into governments took place, and the institutions of Catherine II. were to a considerable extent re-established. The situation of the serfs, or slaves of the soil, underwent considerable amelioration; in particular, the peasants of the crown were allowed to possess landed property, and the nobles were invested with full power to grant their slaves freedom. The commerce of the empire was also considerably promoted by the foundation of the town and port of Odessa. Alexander detached himself from the Northern league, by concluding a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th June 1801. He confirmed the incorporation of the government of Georgia with the Russian empire; and on the 4th and 8th October concluded treaties of peace with Spain and France, and renewed the treaties of commerce of 1787. In conjunction with the First consul, the Russian autocrat took the lead at the diet of Ratisbon in 1802 and 1803, in the measures of secularization pursued by that congress, in which the courts of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, united with Russia by family-ties, had a great interest. But the political horizon in the quarter of France was speedily overcast. Dissatisfied by the refusal of that government to indemnify the King of Sardinia, the Russian ambassador, Count Markof, left Paris on the 7th November 1803; after the execution of the Duke D'Enghien, all diplomatic intercourse between R. and France was interrupted; and on the 11th of April 1804, R. joined the third coalition against France. Alexander himself appeared with his army in Moravia, after having by a personal visit to Potsdam reconciled existing misunderstandings with Prussia. Having lost the battle of Austerlitz on the 2d December, he re-

turned to St. Petersburg; Austria concluded peace with France; and in the following summer Oubril again appeared at Paris as Russian *charge d'affaires*, and negotiated a treaty of peace. This peace, however, Alexander refused to ratify, on receiving accounts of the Rhenish confederation which had been organized at the same period; and his armies marched to support Prussia in the struggle against Napoleon, which began in 1806. The battles of Jena and Auerstadt had decided the fate of this war before the Russians arrived; it was, however, continued in Poland and Eastern Prussia. The battle of Eylau, fought on the 8th of February 1807, gave no decisive advantage to either party; that of Friedland, on the 14th June following, decided the war in favour of Napoleon. The Russians retired upon their limits; and after an interview which took place upon the Niemen and at Tilsit, between the two emperors, the peace of Tilsit was concluded on the 8th July 1807. By this peace Russia gained—at the expense of her late dear friend and ally, for whose sake she had originally engaged in the war—the Prussian department of Bialystock. A secret article yielded Cattaro and the Ionian islands to France. During the war with France, Alexander had likewise been engaged in war with the Turks. When the French government were apprized of the refusal of Alexander to confirm the peace of Oubril, the French ambassador at Constantinople was ordered to demand that the Bosphorus should be shut to Russian ships of war and transports, and the alliance of England dissolved. The Russian ambassador on his side declared that he would apply for his passport unless the former hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia were re-established in their respective governments. In consequence of these negotiations, Turkey re-instated the two hospodars, and resigned the Ionian republic to R. But the leaning of the Porte to the French side was evident; and a Russian army crossed the Dniester in 1806. Under French mediation, at the peace of Tilsit, an armistice was concluded between the two belligerent powers; but as R. now demanded possession of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, and the dismissal of the English ambassador from Constantinople, the war was renewed in 1809, and lasted with varied fortune till the peace of Bucharest in 1812. The treaty then negotiated fixed the Pruth as the boundary between both empires. In consequence of this arrangement, Wallachia and a part of Moldavia returned to Turkey; but the eastern part of Moldavia with the fortress of Chotzina, and Bessarabia with Bender, fell to the lot of Russia. By a later treaty of September 1817, the new limits were more definitely fixed. During the war with Turkey, a brief war was also entered into with Sweden: Gustavus IV. having rejected all overtures for a rupture with England. This latter war obtained for Russia the province of Finland, by the peace of Fredrickshamn, 17th September 1809. In 1808, Alexander had an interview with Napoleon at Erfurth, and afterwards took part, as the ally of France, in the war with Austria; for which, although the assistance given was very insignificant, Napoleon, by the peace of Vienna, rewarded his ally with the circle of Tarnopol in Eastern Galicia. The new organization of the council-of-state, by ukase of 1st January 1810, was a measure of great importance to the internal administration of the Russian state; but the condition of the finances was poor in the extreme, and paper-money fell prodigiously. Under these difficulties, it could hardly have been anticipated that the war with France would be renewed in 1812. But the good understanding betwixt Alexander and Napoleon had grown somewhat cold since the seizure of the duchy of Warsaw; and still more so when Napoleon, extending the French empire to the shores of the Baltic, incorporated the duchy of Oldenburg with his empire. A Russian ukase set severe restrictions on French commerce; and, after long and fruitless negotiations, war was declared on the 22d June, 1812. While Napoleon concluded an alliance with Austria and Prussia, R. entered into a secret treaty with Sweden, on the 24th March, 1812; concluded on the 8th July following, a treaty with Great Britain; entered into an alliance with the regency of Spain on the 20th of the same month; and previously negotiated a treaty with the Turks, at Bucharest. The French army victoriously advanced to the Moskva, on the banks of which river they defeated the Russians in a tremendous engagement, on the 7th of September, and entered Moscow. But Napoleon lingered too long in that high northern latitude at the season of the year; and a more than usually rigorous winter combined with the want of provisions to annihilate the splendid army with which he had crossed the Niemen. Prussia, the whole of Germany, and at last even Austria, now united with R. against France, while England concluded a treaty of subsidy with R. on the 15th June, 1813. The mediation of England likewise negotiated a peace between R. and Persia, by which the former obtained the khanates of Karabagh and Garischa (Elisabethpol), Schekin, Shirvan, Derbent, Kabin, Baku, and the district of Talish; besides the whole of Daghestan and Grusia, with the province of Shuragel, the districts of Imiretia and Guria, all the regions lying between these new frontiers and the Russian Caucasian line, and the districts uniting that line and the Caspian sea. The battle of Leipzig decided the retreat of the French across the Rhine, whither the allied armies followed them; and, after a series of battles, entered Paris on the 31st March. At the congress of Vienna, Alexander obtained the incorporation of Poland with the Russian empire; on the other hand he relinquished to Austria the circle of Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia. The return of Napoleon from Elba again called the allied armies into the field; and, after the battle of Waterloo, Alexander entered Paris, for the second time, on the 11th July, 1815, where, on the 6th

September following, he founded the Holy alliance, which was successively joined by all the continental powers of Europe. Happily for the liberties of mankind, Great Britain refused to join in this league. The maritime boundaries of Russian America were fixed by ukase of 16th September, 1821; but, in consequence of the remonstrances of the British and American governments, these boundaries were anew adjusted. On the 25th of March, 1820, the Jesuits were banished from R. and Poland. Alexander died suddenly at Taganrok, on the 1st December, 1825, while making preparations for a grand review of his army in that quarter of his vast dominions. His brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born on the 25th June, or, according to our style, 6th July, 1796, being in Petersburg when the news arrived of Alexander's death, caused his elder brother Constantine, then in Warsaw, to be proclaimed emperor, and took the oaths of allegiance to him, with the senate, dignitaries, and soldiers of the empire. This, however, appears to have been nothing more than a piece of political acting: for Constantine had in fact executed a deed of renunciation of his right of primogeniture, in the beginning of 1822; and on the production of this document, Nicholas assumed the government. The emperor Nicholas has proved steady to the general policy of aggrandisement so long persisted in by the autocrats of this huge empire, and an outline of which, it has been alleged, was distinctly sketched in a testamentary document of Peter the Great for the guidance of his successors. In 1828 and 1829, he obtained in a war against Turkey advantages which leave but another step between his present position and the attainment of the grand object of Russian ambition,—the possession of Constantinople and a sea-board on the Mediterranean. In 1832, he accomplished the formal absorption of Poland by a ukase decreeing that henceforth it should form an integral and indivisible portion of the Russian empire. In 1833, he negotiated the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, by which the Porte agreed to close the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles against the ships of war of all nations, when called upon to do so by her ally. At the present moment he has passed the Pruth, seized upon Moldavia and Wallachia, and holds the Dobrusha or delta of the Danube, under the specious pretext of solicitude for the rights and liberties of members of the orthodox church living under Ottoman rule. On the 5th of May 1853, Prince Menschikoff presented a note to the Turkish government demanding that the protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey should be conceded to the emperor of R.; and that the Russo-Greek church should have accorded to it, specifically and by treaty, all the rights and privileges it had ever claimed. Another demand made by the Czar's representative was that the Greek patriarch at Constantinople should be irremovable unless guilty of treason or gross misconduct, and then only by consent of the Czar! The Divan replied to these insolent demands that they were inadmissible, an opinion in which the Four Western Powers, Austria, Prussia, France, and England concurred. The latter Powers held that their interest in the Christian pop. of Turkey was in no degree inferior to that of R. and that it was a perversion both of treaties and facts for R. to claim an influence over that portion of the Turkish community which, if it existed at all, ought to be shared by themselves. The rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey was thereupon declared by the Czar; and on the 26th of June 1853, he announced that his troops had marched against Turkey "to the defence of the orthodox faith." On the 2d and 3d of June, his troops passed the Pruth, in violation of a special treaty agreed to in 1848 between R. and the Porte, defining the particular circumstances under which either power might in future occupy Wallachia and Moldavia. England and France have combined their physical as well as moral influence "to disarm an ambition which threatens the whole of Europe;" may their policy be energetic and decisive in effectually curbing the vast ambition of the autocrat of the North, and staying the advances of a semi-barbaric power, which has hitherto driven back European civilisation with each stride of conquest. The Baron Haxthausen, in a recent work on the resources and social condition of R., has claimed it as the "historical mission of the Russians to be the mediators between Europe and Asia, and to transmit to the East the civilisation of the West." The arrogance and mendacity of such pretensions have been ably exposed by a writer in the *Quarterly Review*: "What, we would ask this writer, does he mean by Europe and the civilisation of the West? For many hundred years Europe presents the spectacle of several nations differing in their character and their institutions, but united by common interests and common objects, which it has been their destiny and their glory to pursue. In each and all of these countries a thousand inventions have sprung up—a thousand additions have been made to the store of human knowledge. Their ports have been enriched by the trade which interchanged the productions of their industry. Their cities have been embellished by the original splendour or the reflected light of art. Every idea which sprang to life from the fervid genius of Italy, the keen wit of France, the manly sagacity of England, or the patient researches of Germany, became an additional bond of union between civilised man. In each of these states, some possessing a larger share of freedom and some a more absolute form of government, great institutions arose, securing to society the right of independent thought and action, the administration of justice, the conservation and permanence of property, the traditions of knowledge. Wherever the contest of free opinions was most strenuously carried on within the bounds of law, the progress of civilisation became most rapid; but in this family of nations none was so small or so obscure as not to catch the beams of every star

that rose on the horizon, or not to fling back from time to time upon the world some radiance of its own. But it is hardly possible to find terms to describe a state of things more opposite to that of European civilisation than the society which Baron Haxthausen finds in Russia. In place of that self-reliance and eager contention for improvement and for power, the fundamental principle of the Russian empire is passive obedience to a chief. That mighty force of association which has taught men how to be masters of the world, and accumulated the strength of a pigmy till it achieves the tasks of a giant, is, we are told, unknown to nations of the Slavonian blood, and especially to Russians. Those aristocratic institutions which have been in Western Europe at once the security and the result of the laws of property, which have invested the rights of territorial possession with a thousand graces and utilities, and which have supplied to well regulated states their wisest counsellors and noblest servants, are degraded into the temporary possession of so many heads of human cattle, without a thought of independence towards the government, or of duty towards the lower classes of the people. Even the wealth of the country, in spite of its vast natural resources, remains stationary, from the stupid jealousy of legal restrictions, and the ordinary proceedings of trade are carried on by capital borrowed from abroad. Here alone—we will not say in Europe, but on the globe—is there a nation of sixty millions of inhabitants who have as yet scarcely contributed one single iota to the advancement of human knowledge."—The details of the pending struggle will be resumed under the head of TURKEY.

Authorities. The reader who wishes further information regarding the history, geography, &c. of Russia, may consult the following works:—*Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors in Muscovy, Tartary, &c.*, by Olearius, fol. 1662.—*Whitworth's Account of Russia in 1710*, 8vo., 1758.—*Perry's State of Russia under Peter the Great*, 8vo., 1716.—*Hume's Travels in Russia*, 4to., 1753.—*Coxe's Travels into Poland, Russia, &c.*, 2 vols. 4to., 1784.—*Atlas general et elementaire de l'empire des toutes les Russies, par Anetins et le Grand*, 36 feuil., 1796.—*Atlas vom Russ. Reich in 20 Bl. St. Petersburg*, 1800.—*Pallas's Travels through the Southern Provinces of Russia*, 2 vols. 4to., 1803.—*H. Storch's Histor. Stat. Genelle des Russ. Reichs*, 8 vols. Leipzig, 1803.—*Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, and Turkey*, vol. 1st, 4to., 1813.—*Dictionnaire Geogr. Hist. de l'empire de Russie*, par N. S. Vavolodsky, 2 vols. 8vo., Moskwa, 1813.—*Lyall's Character of the Russians, and History of Moscow*, 4to., 1823.—*Lyall's Account of the Military Colonies in Russia*, 8vo., 1824.—*Lyall's Travels in Russia*, &c., 2 vols. 8vo., 1825.—*Plater on the Geography of Eastern Europe*, 8vo., Posen, 1825.—*Die Russischen Staats Kalender*.—*Gravelle's St. Petersburg*, 2 vols. 8vo., 1828.—*Balbi, l'Empire Russe compare aux principaux Etats du Monde*, fol., Paris, 1829.—*Hagemeyer's Report on the Commerce of New Russia*, &c.—*Achnatoff's Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Atlas of the Russian empire*, 71 charts, Petersburg, 1830.—*Kohl's Russia*. Lond., 1842, 8vo.—*Tegoborski's Etudes sur les forces productives de la Russie*. Paris, 1852.

RUSSIA, a township of Lorrain co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,302.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, drained by West Canada creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly sandy loam and clay. Pop. in 1840, 2,298; in 1850, 2,349. It has a village of the same name with about 250 inhabitants.

RUSSIKON, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of Zurich, bail, and 5 m. SSE of Kyburg. Pop. 1,680.

RÜSNIKA, one of the Slavonian tribes who inhabit Hungary and Transylvania. They are supposed to be descendants of the peasants who fled from Red Russia to escape from the oppression of their masters.

RUSSON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, watered by the Jaar. Pop. 970. It has a flour-mill, a manufactory of beet-root sugar, and a brewery.

RUSSWEIL, or RUSSWYL, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. WNW of Lucerne, and bail. of Surzee, at an alt. of 2,040 Parisian feet above sea-level. Pop. 4,840. It has mineral wells.

RUST, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail, and 5 m. W of Ettenheim, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,740. Hemp and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

RUSTCHUK, a town of Bulgaria, the seat of government of the pash. of Silistria, and the emporium of its trade, situated on the r. bank of the Danube, nearly opposite Giurgevo, on a plain a little raised above the level of the river and advancing into it, and backed on the SW by a low ridge of hills commanding the town. Its pop. has recently been estimated at 40,000. It is walled, and its

fortifications have been greatly strengthened during the present year [1854], and now mount above 400 guns. From a distance the town has a fine appearance; but its streets are narrow and dirty. The Danube is 650 yds. wide opposite R., and its l. banks being low are commanded by the batteries on the river-side of the town.

RUSTH, or **RUSZT**, a free royal town of Hungary, in the comitat and 9 m. NNE of Oedenburg, on the W bank of Lake Neusiedel. Pop. 1,190. It is a pretty and well-built town, and has a Lutheran and 3 Catholic churches. Its trade consists chiefly in wine. On a small hill which rises behind the town, the celebrated Ruszter wine is grown.

RUSTINGTON, a parish in Sussex, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E of Little Hampton. Area 1,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 342.

RUSTON (EAST), a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of North Walsham. Area 2,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1851, 845.

RUSTON-PARVA, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Great Driffield. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 185.

RUSTON-SEO, or **SOUTH**, a parish in Norfolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Norwich. Area 471 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 118.

RUSTPOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Munte. Pop. 266.

RUSTREL, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. NE of Apt. Pop. 739.

RUSWARP, a township in Whitby p., Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Whitby, in the line of the Whitby and Pickering railway. Pop. in 1851, 2,163.

RUSZBACH. See **RAUSCHENBACH**.

RUSZ-POLYANA, **RUSKOWA-POLANA**, or **POJANA-RUSZULJ**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, on a height on the l. bank of the Ruszkova, an affluent of the Viso. It has several forges, and a silver-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

RUTE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 4 pueblos. The town is 12 m. NW of Loja, in the midst of the Sierra-Algarinejo, in a fine and fertile valley, near the r. bank of the Rianzul, an affluent of the Genil. Pop. 7,840. It has several churches, a convent, an hospital, and numerous public fountains. It has manufactories of cloth and several flour-mills, but agriculture forms the chief object of local industry.

RUTERSVILLE, a village of Fayette co., in the state of Texas, U. S., 60 m. ESE of Austin city.

RUTHE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 11 m. SSE of Hildesheim, at the confluence of the Leine and Innerste. Pop. 100.

RUTHEN, or **RUDEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 18 m. ENE of Arensburg, circle and 14 m. S of Lippstadt, on a rock, near the r. bank of the Möhne. Pop. in 1843, 2,040. It has numerous tanneries and quarries of free-stone.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the SW part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,025 sq. m., drained by head branches of Broad river. The surface is diversified, but possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 19,202; in 1850, 13,650. Its cap. is Rutherfordton.—Also a central county of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 540 sq. m., drained by Stone's river, and by numerous affluents of Cumberland river, and intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga railway. It is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 24,280; in 1850, 29,122. Its cap. is Murfreesboro'.

RUTHERFORDTON, a village of Rutherford co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., on a branch of Broad river. Pop. in 1840, 300; in 1850, 398.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish in the lower ward of Lanarkshire, containing a royal burgh of the same name. It extends along the S bank of the river Clyde, immediately above the city of Glasgow. It abounds in coal, and several mines have long been in full and prosperous operation, some of them producing a considerable quantity of ironstone. In other respects it is a most industrious locality, and contains two printfields, a chemical work, a cotton-mill, an extensive Turkey-red dye-work, and a large body of hand-loom muslin weavers, both in the town and landward districts, whose shuttles are principally set in motion by the capital of Glasgow manufacturers. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,437; in 1851, 7,954.—The burgh, vulgarly pronounced Ruglen, consists principally of one main line of street, with several diverging lines, and notwithstanding its vicinity to Glasgow, its appearance is decidedly rural, the principal part of its inhabitants being weavers, colliers, or workers employed in the printfields and other public works in the neighbourhood. Pop. in 1851, 6,947. At the Union in 1707, R. had an equal share with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, in sending a representative to parliament; since the passing of the reform bill, it has been associated for the same purpose with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew.

RUTHIN. See **RUTHIN**.

RUTHVEN, a small parish on the W boundary of Forfarshire. Area, about 1,700 acres. Its surface is a gentle southerly slope, near the foot of the Grampians, and on the N side of Strathmore. Pop. in 1801, 211; in 1851, 503.—Also a rivulet of the Ochils and of Strathearn, Perthshire, which rises near Gleneagles, and flows 7 m. NNE to the Earn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Kinkell.

RUTHWELL, a parish on the coast of Dumfriesshire, bounded on the S by the Solway frith. Superficial extent between 13 and 14 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 996; in 1851, 1,110.

RUTHY, or **RUETI**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of St. Gall, and district of Rheintal. Pop. 860. It has a muslin factory.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-de-Bari, and 14 m. SE of Bari. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a collegiate church and several convents. Pop. 4,500.

RUTLAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 54 m. WNW of Ujein, at an alt. of 1,577 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1820, about 2,000.

RUTLAND, an island of the bay of Bengal, in the Andaman group, a little to the S of Great Andaman island.

RUTLAND, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bordered on the E by the river Jordan.

RUTLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 948 sq. m., drained by Otter creek, and Black, White, Pawlet and Queechee rivers. It is partly mountainous, and has considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 30,699; in 1850, 33,059. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is on Otter creek, 50 m. SSW of Montpelier, and is intersected by three important railroads, viz., the Rutland and Burlington, the Rutland and Washington, and the Western Vermont railways. The township possesses a diversified surface and soil, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,708; in 1850, 3,715.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 47 m. W of Boston, on an elevated tract between the sea and the Connecticut. The surface is hilly, and is watered by the Ware. Pop. in 1840, 1,260; in 1850, 1,223.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 140 m. NW of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Sandy creek, and

by Black river, by which it is bounded on the N. It contains the remains of Indian fortifications. Pop. in 1840, 2,090; in 1850, 1,745.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 104 m. N of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. in 1850, 750.—Also a township of Meigs's co., in the state of Ohio, on the N side of Leading creek, an affluent of the Ohio, 177 m. SE by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,410; in 1850, 1,745.—Also a township of Dane co., in the state of Wisconsin, 24 m. SSE of Madison, watered by a branch of Catfish creek of Rock river, and possessing an excellent soil. Pop. in 1850, 792.

RUTLAND, or INNNMACADURN, an island in the p. of Templecrone, co. Donegal, 5 furlongs E of N. Arran. Its length, SSE, is about 1 m.; its breadth is about 5 furlongs. It is, to a considerable extent, unproductive and covered with blowing sand.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England; bounded on the N and NE by Lincolnshire; on the SE and S by Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Welland; and on the SW, W, and NW, by Leicestershire, from which it is divided on the SW by the river Eye. It extends from N to S 18 m., and from E to W 15 m. Area, according to parliamentary returns, 97,500 acres. It comprises 5 hundreds, Alstoe, East, Martinsley, Oakham Soke, and Wrandike; 49 parishes; one county-town, Oakham; and 2 market-towns, Oakham and Uppingham. The pop. in 1801 was 16,356; in 1831, 19,385; in 1841, 21,340; in 1851, 22,983.—The surface is finely varied, with gentle swells and depressions; the elevations running E and W, and being divided by valleys of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width. Amongst these are the extensive valley forming part of the Welland basin in the southern district, and the rich and beautiful vale of Catmose, running from the W side of the county to the centre, and including within its limits the neatly built capital of the co. Although the smallest of the English cos., there are, perhaps, more parks and gentlemen's seats in R., considering its extent, than in any other in England. The soil is various, but in general fertile: that of the E and SE districts is mostly clay of shallow staple, on a limestone rock; in other parts are strong red loam on blue clay. It is supposed that the county derived its name from the red colour of this soil, which is supposed to indicate the existence of iron, as do several chalybeate springs in the county. The produce is chiefly barley; but some of the finest seed-wheat in the country is grown here. A large portion of the land is laid down in permanent pasture. In 1836, there were not above 30 acres of waste land in the whole co. The only streams of any note are the Wash or Guash, the Welland, and the Eye. The Wash rises in Leicestershire, crosses this county from W to E by Empingham and Casterton, and falls into the Welland on the border of Lincolnshire. The Welland bounds the co. on the SE, and is navigable from Stamford on the E border to the sea. The Oakham canal runs NW in a winding course from Oakham, to the Wreak navigation near Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire.—A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in coals and corn, through the Oakham canal, and its communication with the Trent navigation, but the manufactures of the county are of small importance, the employment of the pop. being so exclusively agricultural, that in 1831, out of 4,920 males of the age of 20 and upwards, only 12 were employed in manufactures.—This co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Oakham. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 1,337; in 1846, 1,914. With the excep-

tion of Ketton, Empingham, and Liddington ps., this co. is in the archd. of Northampton, and dio. of Peterborough.

RUTLEDGE, a village of Grainger co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 181 m. E of Nashville. Pop. in 1840, 75; in 1850, 100.—Also a village of Conewango township, Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, on the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 250.

RUTNAGHERRY, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency and 150 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Concan, on a promontory which shelters a small bay from the SW monsoon, and to the NW of the embouchure of the Rampura. Coffee and hemp of excellent quality are grown in the environs.

RUTTENGHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 60 m. E of Chitteldroog.

RUTTENGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presid. of Bombay, prov. of Aurungabad, district and 39 m. W of Singamneer, on the E side of the Western Ghats.

RUTTUNPUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of the district of Chotisghur, in the prov. of Gundwana, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Karun, an arm of the Mihi, and 240 m. ENE of Nagpur. It contains about 1,000 houses, and appears to have formerly been a place of greater extent. In the vicinity are numerous pools and tanks, and a colossal idol of blue granite.—Also a town in the presid. of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, and district and 15 m. E of Broach.

RUTZAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Danzig, to the SE of Putzig, on the Putziger-Wiek.

RUTZEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. NNW of Breslau, circle and 4 m. SSW of Guhrar, near the r. bank of the Bartsch. Pop. 564. It has a cloth factory. This v. formerly bore the name of Ryczyn.

RUURLO, a bailiwick and village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 12 m. SE of Zutphen, cant. and 6 m. SE of Vorden, a little to the NW of a marsh of the same name, and near the r. bank of the Vordenschebeck, an affluent of the Yssel. Pop. 2,140.

RUVIGADO, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquio, at an alt. of 1,724 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 9,556.

RUVO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 21 m. SE of Barletta. Pop. 6,418. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and another church, several convents, an episcopal seminary, and an orphan's asylum. This is a very ancient town, and was a place of importance under the Romans. It was destroyed by the Goths.

RUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 2 m. E of Bourgoin, near the r. bank of the Enfer, an affluent of the Bourbre. Pop. 1,278. It has several tile and brick-kilns, and grows good wine.

RUYSELEDE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 7,136. The town is 13 m. SSE of Bruges, and 5 m. NNE of Thielt. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and several breweries.

RUYEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 2,577. The village is 8 m. SW of Audenarde, near the r. bank of the Scheldt.

RUYFFELLYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ooteghem. Pop. 1,189.

RUYKOVEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Bilsen. Pop. 585.

RUYLAIRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Seveneecken or Zeveneecken. Pop. 449.

RUYSBROECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and arrond. of Malines. Pop. of dep. 1,654. The village is 8 m. NW of Malines, on a height on the l. bank of the Rupel. It has distilleries of gin.—Also a department and com. in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. 502.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Bierbeek. Pop. 332.

RUYTEN ELEVEN-TOWNS, a parish in Salop, 10 m. NW of Shrewsbury, on the W bank of the Perry. Area 4,698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,165.

RÜZ (VAL DE), a valley of Switzerland, in the NE part of the cant. of Neuchâtel, watered by the Seyon. It is fertile, and contains 24 villages.

RUZAH, a village of Khorasan, 10 m. SSE of Tabas. It is surrounded by gardens, vineyards, and considerable cultivation.—*Forbes*.

RY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Putanges, on the Oury, an affluent of the Orne. Pop. 326.—Also a town in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 10 m. E of Darnetal. Pop. 325.

RYACOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Salem and Barramahall, on a mountain, 92 m. from Seringapatam. It was taken by the English in 1791, and is now much dilapidated.

RYAD (EL), a town of Arabia, in the prov. of El Aredh, 21 m. SE of Derreyah.

RYAGUDDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 120 m. SW of Gingam.

RYALCHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 75 m. WNW of Madras in the Carnatic, and N part of the district of Arcot.

RYAN (LOCH), an indentation of the sea in Wigtonshire. It strikes off the Irish channel, or entrance of the frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 m. partly between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, but chiefly into the interior of the latter, contributing with Luce-bay, and the intervening isthmus, to separate the district of the Rhinns from that of the Moors of Galloway. Over 4½ m. from its entrance, it has a varying breadth of from 1½ to upwards of 1½ m.; and over the rest of its length, a mean breadth of about 2½ m. Its direction inland is toward the SSW. The loch is a safe and commodious harbour, of easy access, and so capacious as to have anchorage-room for large fleets. Excellent anchoring-ground occurs over most of its extent, but particularly opposite the village of Cairn, at Portmore, and in the bays of Wig, Soleburn, and Dalmenock. A considerable belt of sandy bottom along the whole head of the loch is left dry at low water; and at nearly the broadest part of this belt stands Stranraer. A lighthouse has been erected upon Cairn Ryan point, on the E shore of the loch, in N lat. 54° 58' 28", W long. 5° 1' 47".

RYARSH, a parish in Kent, 6 m. WNW of Maidstone. Area 1,551 acres. Pop. in 1851, 449.

RYBINSK, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 54 m. WNW of Yaroslavl, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Schekсна and Tschereмkha. Pop. 4,000. R. is a place of considerable importance in the navigation of the Volga. It had long been wished to have steam-boats, in order to tow the large trading vessels up the Volga: a company was formed for the purpose, but could not succeed, in consequence of

the rapidity of the current and other obstacles, which impeded the operations of the ordinary tow boats. At length M. Rentgen, a Dutch engineer, undertook to build for this company a large boat, of only 2½ ft. draught of water, capable of towing barges of a particular form, laden with 2,500 tons, between Samora and Rybinsk, a distance of about 1,400 versts, in 20 days. This boat was taken to pieces and brought to R., where it was put together again. It left R. on the 2d of May 1853, at a season when the river is much swollen by the rain, and the current is uncommonly rapid, besides which the wind was contrary: nevertheless it arrived at Samora in 16½ days, being 3½ days less than the time agreed. In the usual manner the voyage lasted for months.

RYBNA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 44 m. ESE of Oppeln, circle and 11 m. NNW of Benthien, in the midst of wood. Pop. 200. It has a lead foundery.

RYBNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. SE of Kazan, district and 24 m. E of Laichev, on the r. bank of the Kama.

RYBNIK, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 51 m. SSE of Oppeln, and 14 m. E of Ratibor, in a low and woody locality. Pop. in 1843, 2,664. It contains a town-house, and an infirmary, and possesses manufactories of leather, linen, tobacco, pottery, and paper. In the vicinity are extensive zinc and iron-works. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m. Pop. 31,740.

RYBOTYCZE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. ENE of Sanok, and 11 m. SW of Przemyśl, near the l. bank of the Wiar, an affluent of the San.

RYBROECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Hansbeke. Pop. 598.

RYBURGH (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. SE of Fakenham, on the river Wensum. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 598; in 1851, 596.

RYBURGH (LITTLE), a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. ESE of Fakenham, on the E bank of the Wensum. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1851, 199.

RYCHWAL, a small town of Poland, in the gov. and 24 m. N of Kalisch, obwod and 11 m. SSW of Konin. Pop. 245.

RYCKEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 269.

RYCKEVORSEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 9 m. W of Turnhout, cant. and 4 m. S of Hooghstraten, in the midst of waste land. Pop. of dep. 1,240; of com. 450. It has tanneries and distilleries of gin.

RYCZYWOL, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 26 m. NNE of Radom, on the r. bank of the Radomka, near its confluence with the Vistula. Pop., chiefly Jews, 500.

RYDAL-AND-LOUGHBRIGG, a chapelry and township in Grasmere p., Westmoreland, 2 m. NW of Ambleside, on the river Leven. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1801, 230; in 1851, 388. R. lake, which communicates by a narrow channel with Grasmere water, is about 1 m. in length, spotted with little isles and embosomed in a fine wooded valley. On the banks of this lovely lake stands Rydal mount, long the residence of the poet Wordsworth.

RYDAL, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, on Solitary creek.

RYDE, a flourishing village of New South Wales, in the p. of Hunter's Hill, co. of Cumberland, 8 m. from Sydney.

RYDE, or RIDE, a chapelry and township in New

church p., isle of Wight, 6½ m. ENE of Newport. Pop. in 1851, 7,147. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and consists of two divisions—an upper and lower—united by a spacious and well-built street, in which the principal business of the town is transacted. The houses are generally neat erections, adorned with little shrubberies. New streets are rapidly extending on the eastern and southern sides of the town, which, a few years since, was only an insignificant village. The pier extends from the quay to low-water mark, a distance of 2,260 ft., and affords an agreeable promenade in fine weather. Steam-boats ply between this place and Portsmouth, several times in the day in summer, and also between R. and Southampton.

RYDROOG. See RAIDRUG.

RYDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Neder-Eenaeme. Pop. 193.

RYE, or WEST RYE, a parish, parl. borough, and cinque port, in Sussex, 76 m. E by N of Chichester, on the coast of the English channel, in a bay and harbour into which the waters of the rivers Rother, Tillingham, and Brede, are discharged. Area of p. 2,313 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,187; in 1831, 3,715; in 1851, 4,592. The parl. boundaries were extended by the reform act so as to comprehend Winchelsea with the whole of the ps. of Rye, Winchelsea, Pease-marsh, Iden, Playden, East Guildford, Icklesham, and Udimer, and part of Brede. The town stands on a rock which slopes gradually from a steep and abrupt S face towards rich alluvial marsh-lands on the N and W. The sea, which at one time washed the face of the rock on which the town stands, is now about 2 m. distant; and the marsh-lands into which the tides would still penetrate, have been redeemed. The average rise of spring-tides in this harbour is about 17 ft., during neap-tides from 9 to 12 ft. at the pier-head, whilst the lift in the bay is 22 ft.: at low water the harbour is left dry. The export trade of the port consists chiefly in hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, from the weald of Kent and Sussex; chalk is also exported. This is the only navigable outlet to sea from the Royal military canal from Hythe to Winchelsea. The Rother, also, has been rendered navigable to Robertsbridge.

RYE, a rivulet of cos. Meath and Kildare. It rises on the W border, and flows about 10 m. ESE to the Liffey at Leixlip.

RYE, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and bail. and 24 m. WSW of Aarhus. It is supposed to have formerly been a town of importance.

RYE, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Atlantic, 41 m. ESE of Concord. It affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,205; in 1850, 1,296.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 114 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Byram river, and Blind brook, affluents of Long Island sound, by which it is bounded on the S. The soil consists of clay loam. It has a village 1 m. N of Long Island sound, and is intersected by the New York and New Haven railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,803, in 1850, 2,584. Pop. of village, 250.

RYEBAGH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapur. The district is mountainous, and in many parts covered with wood. Towards the E it is generally barren. The town is 60 m. WSW of Bejapur. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and appears to have formerly been a place of some importance. In its vicinity are numerous Mahommedan tombs.

RYEGATE. See REIGATE.

RYEGATE, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 43 m. E by S of Montpelier, on the W side of Connecticut river, and watered also by Wells river and several ponds, and intersected by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,223; in 1850, 1,606.

RYEGHUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aungmyababad, 36 m. SW of Poona. It was taken in 1818 after a siege of 14 days.—Also a town in the prov. of Candeish, near the l. bank of the Tapti, and 21 m. WNW of Nandurbar.

RYE-HILL, a township in Burstwick p., E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull. Pop. in 1851, 216.—Also a township in Wragby p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Wakefield.

RYEPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, in the district of Chotisghur, at an alt. of 1,747 ft. above sea-level, and 190 m. E of Nagpur. It contained in 1794 about 3,000 houses, and had a fort considerably dilapidated, but surrounded by a good ditch.

RYES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Bayeux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,003; in 1846, 11,199. The village is 5 m. NE of Bayeux, and 17 m. NW of Caen, near the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 531.

RYGGE, a parish of Sweden, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Smaalehnen, a little to the S of Moss. Pop. 1,380.

RYHALL, a parish in Rutlandshire, 13 m. E by N of Oakham. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. 1,075.

RYHOPE, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth p., co-palatine of Durham, 2½ m. S of Sunderland, intersected by the Durham and Sunderland railway. Area 1,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1851, 475.

RYKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 44 m. SW of Siedlec, obwod and 31 m. WSW of Lukow. Pop. 600.

RYKONTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 12 m. W of Vilna, district and 6 m. NNE of Nowo-Troki.

RYLAND'S DEPOT, a village of Greenville co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the Greenville and Raleigh railway, and 10 m. from Hichsford.

RYLSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk. The town is 72 m. W of Koursk, on the r. bank of the Seim, at the confluence of the Rylo, in a fertile locality. Pop. 5,675. It is one of the richest towns in the gov., and till the close of the 13th century had its own princes.

RYLSTONE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Phillip. It is the seat of the co. Executive.

RYMONOV, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 17 m. WNW of Sanok, and 23 m. SE of Jaslo, in a valley, on the Monwa, an affluent of the Wislok.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5½ m. SW by S of Sherbourne. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 216.

RYMENAM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 5 m. ESE of Malines, near the r. bank of the Dyle. Pop. of dep., 1,950; in com., 1,031. It has vinegar manufactories.

RYNABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, on the W side of the Boirub, 80 m. E by N of Calcutta, and 90 m. WSW of Dacca.

RYNARZEWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 10 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. NE of Schubin, on the Netze, in a marshy locality. Pop. 760.

RYNN (LOUEN), a lake 2 m. S of Mohill, co. Lei

trim. It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E, and has $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in extreme breadth, with a superficial elevation above sea-level of 137 ft.

RYNPESKI, a desert of Russia in Europe, in the S part of the gov. of Saratov, between the Maloi-Onzen and the salt lake of Elton. It is covered with sandy hills, ramifications of the Obtehei-Syrt chain, and affords excellent pasturage. It is named by the Kalmucks, Naryn.

RYNROEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Caggebinne-Assent. Pop. 175.

RYP (Le), a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 8 m. SSE of Alkmaer, and 14 m. N of Amsterdam, near the canal-du-Nord. Pop. 1,600.

RYPEN. See **RIBE**.

RYPIN, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 44 m. NNW of Plock, obwod and 20 m. NNE of Lipno, on the r. bank of the Odlek, an affluent of the Drenow. Pop. 2,080.

RYPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 27 m. SE of Huttah.

RYSEBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 369.

RYSEBERGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and cant. and 4 m. S of Breda, and 26 m. WSW of Bois-le-Duc, on the Merck. Pop. 1,200.

RYSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Denderwindeke. Pop. 165.

RYSVAND, a lake of Norway, in the S part of the diocese and bail. of Nordland, at the W base of the Dofrines, and a little to the N of Vessen-elv. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth. It discharges itself from the N into the Ranen-fjord, a bay of the Atlantic.

RYSWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 2 m. SE of the Hague, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Voorburg, near the canal from the Hague to Delft. Pop. 1,670.—A little to the SW is the castle of Nieuwburch, famous for the treaty of Ryswyk, which was here signed on 20th Sept. 1697.

RYTCHA, one of the most easterly embouchures of the Volga, which separates from the principal branch, 18 m. N of Astrakhan; flows SE, and throws itself into the Caspian sea, at Nikolskoi, after a course of 42 m.

RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW by N of Selby, on

the S bank of the Warfe. Area 3,320 acres. Pop. 354.

RYTON, a parish in the co. palatine of Durham, crossed by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, and comprising the townships of Crawcrook, R., Ryton-Woodside, and Stella. Area 5,581 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,956; in 1851, 2,757.—Also a parish in Salop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Shiffnall, on a branch of the Severn. Area 1,442 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 204.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkby-Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. N by E of New Malton, on the river Rye. Area 2,228 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1851, 227.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Bulkington, Warwickshire, adjoining the township of Bulkington.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in Warwickshire, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Warwick, on the S bank of the Avon, and on the line of the Great North Western railway. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 522. The ribbon manufacture is carried on here.

RZECZICA. See **RETCHITZ**.

RZEMICZOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Tabor, and 2 m. SW of Jung-Wozitz.

RZESZOW, a circle and town of Austria, in Galicia, in the regency of Lemberg. The circle is bounded on the N and W by the Vistula and San, by which it is separated from Poland; on the E by the circle of Przemysl; and on the S by that of Tarnow. It comprises an area of 675 sq. m., and contained in 1843, 301,273 inhabitants. It is to a great extent flat and covered with wood, and is in some parts marshy. Towards the N it is watered by the Laba, an affluent of the Vistula, and is very fertile. In the S it is intersected by the Wislok, a tributary of the San. It has manufactories of linen and woodenware, and tanneries.—The town is 48 m. E of Tarnow, and 99 m. WNW of Lemberg, in a fertile plain, on the l. bank of the Wislok. Pop. 4,794, of whom upwards of a half are Jews. It is well built, and has a gymnasium and a school. It has manufactories of gold-ware, cloth, and linen, and carries on an active trade in grain and hides.

RZEZUCHOW, one of the highest hills in Poland, in the woiwodie of Kalisch, near the Warta.

RZGOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 68 m. E of Kalisch, obwod and 21 m. NNW of Petrikau, on the l. bank of the Ner. Pop. 900.

RZUCZOW, or **RZDZOW**, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 20 m. WNW of Radom, and 8 m. W of Przylyk. Pop. 60. It has several blast furnaces.

S

SA, a village of Nigritia, in Bambarra, on the r. bank of the Joliba, on which it has a small port, about midway between Jenne and Timbuctu. It is surrounded by a wall shaded with tamarinds.

SAABOR, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 59 m. NNW of Liegnitz, circle and 10 m. E of Grunenberg, near the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 284.

SAACY, or **SACY-SUR-MARNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and

4 m. ENE of La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, in a valley near the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,275.

SAAD, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 45 m. NE of Samarkand.

SAADAT, a fortress of Afghanistan, 95 m. NW of Kandahar. It is 540 ft. in length, and 120 ft. in breadth, is substantially built, and is enclosed by a ditch. It is abundantly supplied with water.

SAADEH, an ancient town of Arabia, in Yemen, 150 m. NNW of Sana. It is enclosed by a wall, and

has a large fortress. In one of its mosques is the tomb of Iman-El-Hadi, of high reputation in the Mahomedan calendar. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

SAADO. See SADAQ.

SAAL, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 8 m. WNW of Königshofen, near the l. bank of the Frankonian Saale, opposite the confluence of the Milz. Pop. 1,070. It has some mineral wells.

SAALA, a river which has its source in the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, on the confines of the Tyrolian circle of the Lower Inn-thal. It runs first E, then N; flows through the NE extremity of Tyrol; bends afterwards NE into Bavaria; and after a total course of about 72 m., joins the Salza, on the l. bank, 4 m. NNW of Salzburg.

SAALAU, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, circle and 10 m. WNW of Insterburg, and near the N bank of the Memel. Pop. 220.

SAALBURG, a town of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, in the seignory and 30 m. SW of Gera, and 26 m. WSW of Greitz, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 1,250. It has a castle. Its trade consists chiefly in wood and cattle. This town was burnt by the Swedes in 1640.

SAALE (FRANCONIAN), FRANKISCHE SAALE, a river of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, which has its source in the Hassberg, in the presidial and 5 m. E of Königshofen; runs first WNW, traversing the pres. of Königshofen and Neustadt; then SSW, through those of Munnerstadt, Kissingen, Euerndorf, Hammelburg, Wolfmunster, and Gemunden, and after a total course of about 75 m. joins the Main on the r. bank, and near Gemunden. Its principal affluents are the Milz, Schontra, and Sinn, which it receives on the r.

SAALE (SACHSISCHE or THURINGISCHE), a river which has its source on the N side of the Fichtelberg in Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, and to the W of Müncheberg; flows thence into the principality of Reuss, and afterwards through the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Prussian regency of Merseburg, in the prov. of Saxony, the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Prussian regency of Magdeburg; and after a total course in a generally N direction of about 240 m., joins the Elbe on the l. bank, near the village of Saalhorn, 8 m. WSW of Zerbst, and 24 m. SE of Magdeburg. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the White Elster and the Fuhne; and on the l., the Ilm, Unstrut, Wipper, and Bode. Hof, Hirschberg, Saalburg, Saalfeld, Rudolstadt, Kahla, Jena, Dornburg, Camburg, Naumburg, Weissenfels, Merseburg, Halle, Wettin, and Bernburg, are the principal towns on its banks. The S. is a broad and deep river, and becomes navigable at Halle. It gave its name to a dep. of Westphalia, of which the chief town was Halberstadt.

SAALES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Saint Dié. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,904; in 1841, 13,769. The town is 9 m. NE of St. Dié, near the source of the Bruche. Pop. 1,237.

SAALFELD, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, capital of a bail. of the same name, pleasantly situated on the Saale, 5 m. SSE of Rudolstadt, and 51 m. E of Meiningen. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle formerly the abbey of St. Peter, 4 churches, a town-house of Gothic structure, a bank, a classical school, and a poor-house. Its industry, which is considerable, consists chiefly in the manufacture of cloth, linen, leather, tobacco, chicory, potash, and vinegar. In the vicinity are

several iron-mines, and on an island of the Saale a large forge. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. Pop. 4,400.—The family of the princes of Saalfeld became extinct in 1749, and for some time depended upon the duchy of Saxe-Coburg. In 1826 the principality of S. fell to the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. It comprises the bail. of S. and Grafenthal, and contains an area of about 66 m. Pop. 21,400.

SAALFELD (ALT), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the principality and bail. of Saalfeld, and separated from that town by the Saal. Pop. 220. It has several saws, fulling, oil, and tan mills.

SAALFELDEN, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, circle and 29 m. SSW of Salzburg, and 14 m. SSE of Lofer, in a valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, on the r. bank of the Urselauerbach, a little above its confluence with the Saala. Pop. 915.

SAALFELDER-SCHARTE, a summit of the Noric Alps, in the archduchy of Austria, and circle of Salzburg. It rises to an alt. of 7,190 French ft. above sea-level.

SAALFELDT, or ZALWALD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 72 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 14 m. WSW of Mohrungen, on the NE bank of the Märingssee, which is connected by a canal with the lakes of Flach and and Geserich. Pop. 1,650.

SAALWALD, a chain of mountains, which detaches itself from the Erzgebirge, on the frontiers of Bavaria, and of the kingdom of Saxony; and runs NW between the Saxon Saale on the W, and the Elster on the E, into the principality of Reuss. It is of little elevation, and is to a great extent covered with wood.

SAAMSLAG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, arrond. and 15 m. S of Goes, cant. and 4 m. N of Axel, on an island of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 1,520.

SAANE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, which has its source near the village of Varvannes, in the cant. and 5 m. W of Totes; runs W, passing Anglesqueville, and watering the cant. of Bacqueville and Offranville; and after a course of about 20 m. throws itself into the English channel, 7 m. W of Dieppe. Its principal affluent is the Vienne, which it receives on the r.—Also a town in the cant. and 4 m. SW of Bacqueville, on the Saane. Pop. 100.—See also SARINE.

SAANEN, or GESSENAL, a market-town of Switzerland, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 36 m. SSW of Berne, on the Sarine. It has a large church, and an active trade in cheese. Pop. 3,629.

SAAR. See SARRE.

SAAR, or ZDIAR, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NE of Iglaun, and 15 m. NNW of Gross-Meseritsch, on the l. bank of the Sazawa. Pop. 2,962. In its vicinity are the remains of an ancient Cistercian abbey.

SAAR-GEMUND. See SARREGUEMINES.

SAAR-UNION, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,379; in 1841, 16,280.—The town is 18 m. NW of Saverne, on the Sarre. Pop. in 1846, 3,756. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory; and has manufactories of straw hats, brocade, fustian, colza oil, tiles and bricks, several dye-works, a metal foundry, and a nail work. This town derives its name from the two villages of Saar-Werden and Saar-Bockenheim or Bouquenom, by the union of which it is composed.

SAARBRUCK. See SARREBRUCK.

SAARMUND, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 6 m. SSE of Potsdam.

circle of Zauch-Belzig, and 18 m. SW of Berlin, on the Saar and near the l. bank of the Nüthe. Pop. in 1843, 450. It has a cloth factory.

SAARN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. NNE of Dusseldorf, circle and 7 m. SW of Essen, on the l. bank of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,332. It has manufactories of pottery and of fire-arms, and a brick-kiln.

SAARTAY, an islet in the sound of Harris. It measures 5 or 6 furlongs in length, and lies 1 m. from North Uist, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Bernera.

SAARWELLIGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 31 m. SSE of Treves, circle and 3 m. NE of Sarrelouis, on a small affluent of the Sarre. Pop. 1,225.

SAAS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 30 m. ESE of Sion, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 230. The valley of S. is bordered on the SE by the principal chain of the Lepontine Alps, and opens on the NW into the valley of Visp.

SAATZ, SAAZ, or ZATECZ, a circle and town of Austria, in Bohemia.—The circle is bounded on the NE by that of Leitmeritz; on the E by the circle of Rakonitz; on the S by the circle of Pilsen; on the W by that of Ellbogen; and on the NW by the kingdom of Saxony. It comprises an area of 680 geog. sq. m. and contains 28 towns, and 77 seignories. Pop. in 1843, 144,548. It is intersected on the N by numerous ramifications of the Erzgebirge, by which it is separated from Saxony, and is covered with forests abounding with game, and containing mines of iron and alum. The S part is flat and well-watered by the Eger and Goldbach, and produces in large quantities, corn, hops, and lint. Coal is found in some places. Its manufactures consist chiefly in cotton fabrics.—The town is 31 m. SW of Leitmeritz, and 45 m. WNW of Prague, on the r. bank of the Eger, which is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge. Pop. 5,950. It is enclosed by walls, and contains a church, a capuchin convent, a premonstrasian gymnasium, and a handsome town-house. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine and hops. This town was founded in the 8th century.

SAAXMAKI (NEDRE and OEFRE), two districts of Finland, the former in the W part, and the latter in the NE extremity of the gov. of Tavastehus.

SAAZIG, or SAATZIG, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and SE part of the regency of Stettin. It comprises an area of 189 sq. m., and contains 34,015 inhabitants. Stargard is its chief place. It derives its name from a small village.

SABA, an island in the group of the Little Antilles, between St. Eustatius on the SE, and St. Bartholomew on the NE. Its central summit, designated 'the Mountain,' is in N lat. $17^{\circ} 39'$, and W long. $63^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 12 m. in circumference, is surrounded by rocks, and inaccessible on all sides but one, on which is a small sandy bay. The valleys are fertile, and produce in considerable quantities cotton and indigo. The former is manufactured into stockings for sale in the adjacent islands. The surrounding seas abound in fish, and are especially noted for bonitos. This island belongs to the Dutch, and since 1845 has depended upon the gov. of Curaçao. Pop. 1,680.—Also an islet in the Red sea, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Sabayar. It is nearly circular in outline, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diam.

SABA (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the state of Cohahuila, near a river of the same name, an affluent of the Colorado-de-Texas. To the N of this town is a range of mountains of the same name.

SABABURG, a bailiarge of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Hofgeismar. It derives its name from a castle of the elector situated on a rock in the midst of the Rein-

hardswald. Pop. 6,666. Veckerhagen is its chief town.

SABADELL, a town of Catalonia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Barcelona, and partido of Tarrasa, near the r. bank of the Ripollet. Pop. 4,720. It contains a parish-church, 2 convents, and an hospital, and has manufactories of cloth, cotton fabrics, and paper.

SABAIZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 32 m. SSE of Pamplona, in the valley of Aybar, in a mountainous locality.

SABAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, capital of a district in the prov. of Aki, and about 150 m. WSW of Meaco.

SABAKE. See QUILLIMANEY.

SABALETAS, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 50 m. SE of Antioquia.

SABALETTE, a river of Abyssinia, which has its source in Tigre, in the prov. of Wojerat; flows into the county of the independent Gallas; and after a total course, in a generally SE direction, of about 90 m., joins the Ancona, an affluent of the Anazo, on the l. bank.

SABANA-LARGA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 20 m. NNE of Antioquia, and near the l. bank of the Cauca.

SABANDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of La Guardia, 15 m. SE of Victoria, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Ega. Pop. 108.

SABANG, a village of the island of Banca, situated upon a small promontory 7 m. NW by N from Point Lama.

SABANILLA, a headland of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, on the W side of the entrance to the port of Matanzas, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 4' 30''$, and W long. $81^{\circ} 36' 47''$.

SABANJAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the sanj. of Codja-ili, and 20 m. ESE of Isnikmid, on the S bank of a lake of the same name. It contains about 500 houses and 2 mosques. By Leake it is identified with the *Sophon* of the ancients,—by Rennell, with *Latece*.—Lake S. is 8 m. in length from E to W, and about 5 in breadth, and is studded with islands. It discharges itself on the E by a rivulet named Killis, an affluent of the Sangarius. At some seasons of the year it is said to overflow, and to pour its waters into the gulf of Ismid or Nicomedia. The plan of making a canal between the gulf of Nicomedia and the lake of S. has been pursued at different periods. On the rich and fertile coasts of Bulgaria the transport alone often doubles the price of corn, and the transport of wood is most difficult and expensive; so rich a country, which might become the kitchen-garden as it were of Constantinople, requires for its complete development to be united with the metropolis by a regular, rapid, and economical means of communication. In 1503 the distance between the gulf of Nicomedia and the lake, and that between the latter and Lake Sakaria, was even measured, but no attention seems to have been paid to the most important point in such a question—that of the difference between the level of the gulf and of the lake, and especially the height of the plain that separates the two basins. M. Hommaire de Hell's geodesical operations have tended to solve this commercial and industrial problem, which so justly interests the Ottoman government. A considerable stream, the Karasu, issues from the mountain-ridge which borders the plain of Nicomedia to the S. After having left the mountains, it reaches the plain, across which it flows with moderate rapidity towards the gulf. In this lower part of its course (almost 3 m. in length), it was formerly thought of

opening the canal. "The higher portion of this part, or the last bridge on the Karasu, in going towards the lake of S., served," says M. Hommaire de Hell, "as the starting point for my observations. To attain the most elevated point of the plain which separates the lake from the gulf of Nicomedia, I had to make 20 stages, which, on a total length of 2,960 metres [= 3,237 yds.] indicated, as the culminating point, an elevation of 40 metres 99 centimetres [= 133 ft. 11 in.] above the level of the waters of the Karasu. After having passed this highest point, rivulets are met with flowing into the lake of S. Next comes a plain of moderate size extending about 6 m. eastward, but sloping so imperceptibly towards the lake, that the waters which flow down from the mountain form impassable swamps, in which I more than once have got involved and found impossible to cross. Time did not allow of my pursuing my measurements to the shores of the basin of S. itself: the performance of this operation had, besides, become of less importance after the exact height of the watershed had been determined. In fact, the topographical details prove very clearly that the variation of level between this highest point and the lake is not great, and that the latter is at least 25 to 30 metres [27 to 32 yds.] above the sea of Marmora. What confirms still more the exactitude of this assertion is the observation I afterwards made on the rapidity with which the excess of the waters of the lake flows towards the Black sea after a course of about 10 m. These investigations prove, moreover, that the formation of a canal will not be so easy and economical an undertaking as Pliny, the governor under the Emperor Trajan, and Baron Tott, at the end of the last cent., have believed. The intersection of a ridge of land of an elevation of 40 metres 99 c. will at least require the erection of 8 locks, each serving to raise the boats 5 metres in height. Now it is well-known how expensive these works are, and how much exactitude they require, especially in countries where the soil is so greatly deficient in solidity. To the other side of the ridge of land a certain number of locks would also have to be constructed. Besides all this, on the highest point one would be obliged to have recourse to dykes in order to check the rushing waters, and form a vast reservoir to contain a supply for the eastern and western portion of the canal. Adding to these difficulties those of the prolongation of the canal to the lake of Sakaria, and of the deepening of this river, and of the Karasu, one will feel convinced that the cutting of a canal would be an undertaking which would require large sums of money, and the introduction of a great number of foreign workmen, and demand for its realization a period of time the duration of which it would be difficult to determine. All these considerations, the value of which it will be easy to appreciate, do not allow of my adopting the ideas of my predecessors in this respect. On the contrary, under present circumstances, I am induced to consider the project of the formation of a canal as impracticable, and even injurious, on account of the obstacles it might raise against undertakings that might prove more useful, more feasible, and more in harmony with the real wants of the country." M. Hommaire proceeds to recommend the formation of a wooden railroad between the lake and the gulf, which might serve as a basis for ulterior enterprises, and which, though it were prolonged as far as the Black sea, a distance of 60 m., would not involve an outlay of above 6,000,000 piastres.

SABARA, or **PARACATU**, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Minas Geraes.—The comarca is bounded on the E by the

Serra-da-Mantiqueira, and on the S by the Serra Negra; and comprises an area of 11,664 sq. m. It gives rise to and is intersected from S to N by the Francisco, and is watered also by the Abaité and Paracatu, affluents of the São F. Its principal productions are millet, rice, mandioc, legumes, fruit, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Large herds of cattle are reared on its pastures, and game is abundant. It contains mines of several kinds of metal, of antimony, and of precious stones, but they are not wrought to any advantage. Pop. 28,300.—The town, which is also called Villa-Real-do-Sabara, is 36 m. NW of Villa-Rica, on the r. bank of the Guaiçubi, or Rio-das-Velhas, at the confluence of the Sabara-Buçú, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 5,000. It lies in a hollow enclosed by mountains, at an alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level, and is of considerable extent. It is entered by 4 gates, at the 4 cardinal points; and contains a parish church, several chapels, 2 convents, a Latin school, a bank, and an hospital. The intendancy and town-house are handsome edifices. The houses are chiefly built of earth and thatched, but the streets are paved. The trade consists chiefly in gold, provisions, and rum. The district is well cultivated, and produces large quantities of sugar and coffee. Pop. 10,000.

SABARAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 2 m. NE of Mas-d'Azie, on the l. bank of the Larize. Pop. 720. It is noted for its manufactories of combs.

SABARE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Cheratte. Pop. 367.

SABARMATI, or **SABERMUTTI**, a river of India, which flows with a weak but broad stream into the N point of the gulf of Cambay. It flows out of the W side of Lake Dhabor in Gujerat; runs W. and then SSW; and is joined by the Hatmati, the Kary, and the Vatrok, all on the l. bank.

SABAT, or **SEBAT**, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 90 m. NE of Samarcand, on the road thence to Khojend.

SABAYAR, or **ZEBUYER ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Red sea, 40 m. WSW of Cape Israel, on the Arabian coast. The largest is 8 m. in circumf., and nearly 3 m. in length, and rises to an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. Its centre is in N lat. 15° 34', E long. 42° 18'.

SABBAJI, a town of Western Africa, in the Combo territory.

SABBATO, a river which has its source in Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, in Monte-Terminio, a little to the S of Volturara; runs in a generally N direction into the Roman deleg. of Benevento; and after a total course of about 30 m. throws itself into the Calore, on the l. bank, at Benevento.

SABBEA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 10 m. ENE of Abu-Arish.

SABBER, a mountain of Arabia, in Yemen, to the S of Taas, and 60 m. ENE of Mocha.

SABBI, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the prov. of Ajmir, about 45 m. N of Jeypur; forms for a considerable distance the line of separation between the provinces of Agra and Delhi; enters the latter, and throws itself by two mouths into the Dabhur, WSW of Delhi, and after a course in a generally NE direction of 150 m.

SABBIO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. NE of Brescia, district and 1½ m. SE of Preseglia, at the confluence of the Brenda and Chiesa, in a valley of the same name enclosed by mountains and affording excellent pasturage. Pop. 650. It has two churches, and possesses several oil-mills, forges, nail-works, and tile-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in iron.

SABBIONETTA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 20 m. SW of Mantua. Pop. 6,030. It has a small fortress, an ancient ducal palace now used as barracks, and 4 churches; and possesses a vinegar manufactory and several distilleries. The fortifications of this town were erected in 1554. It was the capital of a small principality, given by Napoleon in 1806 to his sister Pauline.

SABEDYNA, **SABOYNA**, **KARKARFAHARON**, or **WHITE ROCKS**, two small islands of the Arabian sea, to the ENE of Socotora. From a distance they present the appearance of vessels in full sail.

SABEE, or **SAN XAVIER**, a river of Upper Guinea, in the state of Dahomey, which flows ESE between the districts of Ardra and Whydah, and falls into the Lagos river, 10 m. ESE of Ardra, and to the W of Badagry mountain.

SABEE (CAPE), a headland of the Sahara, in the Atlantic, in the Mosselim territory, between Capes Nun and Juba, in N lat. 28° 15'.

SABIA, a river of Mozambique, in the gov. of Inhambane, which runs E and throws itself into the Mozambique channel, opposite the Bazaruto islands, and 135 m. N of the embouchure of the Inhambane.

SABIEZISKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwództwo of Augustowo, obwód and 31 m. NNE of Marianpol, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

SABINA, an ancient prov. of the Papal states, which was bounded by the Nera on the N, by the Tiberone on the S, and by the Tiber on the W, and is now comprised in the deleg. of Spoleto and Rieti, and comarca of Rome. Its chief place was Rieti. It represented a portion of the territory of the ancient Sabines. It still gives its name to a bishopric.

SABINA, a village of Richland township, Clinton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 62 m. SW of Columbus.

SABINAS, a river of Mexico, which has its source in the state of Cohahuila; runs SE into the N part of the prov. of Nuevo-Leon, and thence W through the N extremity of the state of Tamaulipas; and after a total course of about 150 m. joins the Rio Bravo-del-Norte, a little above Revilla. On the N bank of this river, in the prov. of Nuevo Leon, and 30 m. W of Revilla, is a village of the same name inhabited by about 50 families of whites and half cast. In the environs are mines of silver.—Also a group of kays, or low flat islands, in the gulf of Mexico, to the S of the embouchure of the river San Juan. It is composed of 9 larger islets, with many smaller ones, stretching over 21 m. from ENE to WSW, and 14 m. from N to S; and of which the south-westernmost is in N lat. 29° 4'.

SABINE, a river which has its source in Texas, in the co. of Nacogdoches, in about N lat. 32° 50'. It is formed by the confluence of three head-streams; runs ESE to the SE corner of Harrison co., where it turns S; forms the line of separation between the states of Texas and Louisiana; and after a sinuous course of 300 m., falls into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 29° 41', W long. 81° 35'. At the distance of 12 m. from its embouchure it expands into a lake which bears the same name, 30 m. in length, and from 1 to 7 m. in width. On the bar, at its mouth, it has at low water a depth of only 4 ft. Its principal affluent is the Neches, which enters the lake on the NW. Near the mouth of the river, in Jefferson co., Texas, is a town of the same name, 239 m. E by S of Austin.—Also a co. of the state of Texas, between Shelby and Jasper counties, and bordered on the E by the river of the same name. Its chief town is Milan. Area 809 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,498.

SABINE (SAINTÉ), a village of France, in the

dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. SE of Pouilly near the Burgundy canal. Pop. 223.

SABINO. See **ISEO**.

SABIONCELLO, or **PELJESAZ**, a peninsula of Dalmatia, forming the N extremity of the circle of Ragusa, and extending into the Adriatic, between the Narenta channel on the N, by which it is separated from the circle of Macarsca and the island Lessina and the Meleda channel, by which it is separated from an island of that name. It consists of an elevated mountain ridge, 48 m. in length from Mount Vratnik on the SE, to Cape Cumano on the NW, with a medium breadth of only 4 m., and attached to the continent by an isthmus not exceeding a mile in breadth. The shores are generally steep, and on the S especially present numerous indentations. Pop. 3,000. Its chief place is Stagno. It contains a village of the same name.

SABIOTE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Jaen and partido of Ubeda, on an extensive plateau, between the Guadalimar on the N, and the Guadalquivir on the S. Pop. 2,652. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old castle, a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, a convent, and a public granary. It contains numerous oil-mills.

SABJNOW. See **ZEBEN**.

SABKH, **SABAKHAR**, or **GEBUL (EL)**, a lake of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 35 m. SE of Aleppo. It is 14 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in extreme width from NE to SW, and receives on the NW the Dahab, a river of considerable size. Its waters are salt, and afford a supply of salt adequate to the consumption of the prov. On its N bank are the ruins of an ancient town.

SABLANCEAUX, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. of St. Martin-de-Ré, 6 m. W of La Rochelle, at the E extremity of the island of Ré, on the strait by which the island is separated from the continent.

SABLATH, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 26 m. W of Budweis, on the r. bank of the Blanitzbach. Pop. 700. It belongs to the princes of Schwartzberg. It has a large glass-work.

SABLE, an island of the Atlantic, 390 m. SE of Cape Canso, at the N extremity of Nova Scotia. Its E point is in N lat. 44° 5', W long. 60°. Its length from E to W is nearly 25 m. In form it presents the figure of a bow, with the convexity turned to the S. It is entirely covered with drift-sand, but affords subsistence to wild horses and cattle. The central part contains a lake which opens to the N. This island gives its name to an extensive sand-bank.—Also an island at the SW extremity of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Shelburne. It is 9 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 3 m. in medium breadth, and terminates in the S in a cape of the same name. On the NE it forms with the continent, Barrington harbour. The cape is in N lat. 43° 26', W long. 65° 32'. It is surrounded by rocks, shoals, and sand-banks.—Also a river of Nova Scotia, which throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Atlantic, on the SE coast of the peninsula. It is obstructed by a bar at its mouth.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which has its source near the confines of Labrador; runs S, and after a course of about 150 m. throws itself into Lake St. John, on the Pickovagamis coast.—See also **AU-SABLE**.

SABLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe and arrond. of La-Fleche. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,209; in 1841, 18,588.—The town is 17 m. NW of La Fleche, on the Sarthe, at the confluence of the Erve. Pop. in 1846, 4,912. The river is here crossed by

a magnificent bridge of black marble. It has an extensive castle, which occupies the plateau of a lofty rock, and a college; and contains manufactories of gloves, hats, serge, and of beetroot-sugar, dye-works, tanneries, tan-mills, marble works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, fruit, and marble quarried in the vicinity. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, was taken by the Normans in 869. It was long regarded as one of the strongest places in Maine. In 1589, it was surrendered to Henry IV. Its fortifications were long since destroyed.

SABLE (CAPE), or **PUNTA-TANCHA**, a headland of the state of Florida, U. S., at the S extremity of the peninsula, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $81^{\circ} 15'$.

SABLES-D'OLONNE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée.—The arrond. comprises an area of 208,354 hect., and contains 11 cants. Pop. in 1831, 94,698; in 1846, 109,997.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,703; in 1846, 11,753.—The town is 23 m. SW of Bourbon-Vendée, and 40 m. NW of La Rochelle, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Vic. Pop. in 1789, 3,994; in 1821, 4,698; in 1831, 4,906; in 1846, 6,208. It rises amphitheatrically on a rocky peninsula, and is regularly built. It is defended sea-ward by a wall and batteries; and separating it from the suburb of La-Chaume, is the harbour basin, commanded by a fort. In other parts it is surrounded by saline marshes. The town consists chiefly of long lines of streets running parallel to the coast and generally well paved. The port is small, and incapable of admitting vessels above 200 tons burthen. It has two churches, a convent, two hospitals, a hydrographical and several other schools, a printing establishment, a public library, baths, and extensive building-docks. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, grain, salt, wood, fish, the produce of the adjacent fisheries. This town is supposed to have owed its foundation to some Spanish fishermen. Its fortifications were to a great extent destroyed in 1696, by the combined fleets of Holland and England.

SABLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Beaumes, on a sandy hill near the l. bank of the Ouveze. Pop. 1,000. It is well-built.

SABLIÈRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Valgorge, near the l. bank of the Drobie. Pop. 1,079.

SABLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 1 m. SW of Guitres, near the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 950.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Roussillon, on the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 600.

SABLON (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Metz, near the l. bank of the Seille. Pop. 320. It contains numerous Roman remains.

SABLONNIÈRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. NE of Rebas, on the r. bank of the Petit-Morin. Pop. 725.

SABLONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and com. of Neuilly and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile W of Paris, opposite the principal entrance to the Bois-de-Boulogne. It takes its name from the Park-des-Sablons, in which it is situated; and contains many fine villas, a covered market, a public square, with a fountain and a theatre.

SABOE, a town on the W coast of the island of Gilolo, in the Molucca archipelago, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 6'$.

SABOLCZ. See **SZABOLCS**.

SABON, an island of the Sunda archipelago, at the SE entrance to the strait of Malacca, 18 m. from

the E coast of Sumatra, and 39 m. SW of Singapore. It lies NNW and SSE, and is about 27 m. in circuit. Near its E coast are several islets.

SABOR, or **SAADOR**, a market-town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the regency of Liegnitz, on the Hammer, and to the E of Grunberg. It has a castle. Pop. 420.

SABOR, or **SABORES**, a river formed by the confluence of several streams, which descend from the Sierra-Gamonedá and the Tejera, and unite in the NW part of the Spanish prov. of Zamora; thence it flows through the SE extremity of the prov. of Orense, where it receives the Honor, on the l.; enters afterwards the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes; is joined by the Ferbenza on the r., and the Manzanás on the l.; passes near Torre-de-Moncorvo, opposite which it receives the Villariza, and 5 m. below, after a total course in a direction generally SSW of 78 m., joins the Duero on the r. bank. Its banks in the upper part of its course are steep and lofty, but the districts through which it afterwards flows are remarkably fertile.

SABRES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,738; in 1846, 7,413. The town is 23 m. NNW of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Leyre-de-Pissos. Pop. in 1846, 2,601.

SABRIDGEWORTH, or **SAWBRIDGEWORTH**, a parish in Hertfordshire, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Hereford, near the London and Cambridge railway. Area 6,606 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,231; in 1851, 2,571.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, which in 1811 rose from the sea, in 180 ft. depth, to 300 ft. above water, and within four months again disappeared.

SABRINA-LAND, a portion of the Antarctic continent, discovered by Capt. Balleny in 1839, in S lat. 75° , and E long. 140° .

SABRO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tver, district and 12 m. W of Ostachkov. It is 5 m. in length from E to W, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It discharges itself into Lake Sterj.

SABUDE, an island near the W coast of New Guinea, opposite M'Clure's Inlet. Its N extremity is in S lat. $2^{\circ} 38'$, and E long. $130^{\circ} 20'$.

SABUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 42 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 20 m. SE of Guarda, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Coa. Pop. 760. It has two parish-churches, a Latin school, a fortress with a lofty tower, an hospital, and an alms-house.

SABUNJI-DAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, on the confines of the sanjaks of Saghala and Sarukhan, near the l. bank of the Kodus or Ghiediz-Chai, and to the NE of Smyrna. It is the *Sippylus* of the ancients.

SABUSIRA, or **MALABA**, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Fuladu, in a rocky locality at some distance from the l. bank of the Ba La or Kokoro, and 60 m. SSE of Kemma.

SABYNINA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk, district and 18 m. NE of Belgorod.

SACADANGA, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Hamilton co., flows E and throws itself into Hudson river on the r. bank in Hadley township, Saratoga co., opposite Luzerne, and after a course of about 90 m.

SACAOJAL, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Antioquia.

SACAPULAS, or **SAN DOMINGO-SACAPULAS**, a town of Guatemala, 90 m. N of the city of that name, on the Sacapulas. Pop. 1,760.

SACATECOLUCA, a town in the state and 80 m. SE of San-Salvador, near the Pacific, and near a volcano of the same name whence issue several

warm springs. Pop. 4,800, of whom only 200 are whites.

SACATEPEC, **SACATEPEQUEZ**, or **S. JUAN-SACATEPEQUEZ**, a town of Guatemala, capital of the district of S. Juan, in the dep. of Sacatepec and Chimaltenango, in a fertile and salubrious locality. Pop. 8,590.

SACATEPEC, or **ZACATEPEQUEZ**, a corregimiento of Guatemala, to the NE of the dep. of that name. It is generally mountainous, and contains the famous volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, and several thermal springs. It produces grain, fruit, tobacco, and sugar, in great abundance. This dep. comprises 7 districts. Pop. 56,000. Its capital is Antigua-Guatemala.

SACAVEM (**GULF OF**), an indentation formed by the Tagus, on the W bank, in the Portuguese prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 4 m. N of Lisbon. It is 6 m. in depth from SE to NW, and about 1½ m. in breadth, and receives numerous small rivers, of which the principal are the Friellas, Loures and Tranco. It is accessible to vessels at high water. Its banks, although high, are planted with vines and fruit-trees. In the vicinity are salt-works. On the gulf is a village of the same name. It has large wine-stores. The gulf is here crossed by a ferry.

SACCARA, a village of Central Egypt, in the prov. of Gizeh, on the Western canal, near the l. bank of the Nile, and 19 m. S of Cairo, near the site of the ancient *Memphis*. In its vicinity are numerous grottoes, used as tombs by the ancient Egyptians, and extensive mummy pits. The locality is chiefly noted for the pyramids, 11 in number, which are adjacent to the village. The tribe of Arabs who inhabit the prov. of Gizeh, in the vicinity of the village of S, are fiercer and more treacherous in character than the generality of Bedouins.

SACCATU, or **SOKORO**, a town of Nigritia, in N lat. 13° 4', E long. 6° 12', 160 m. W of Kashna, and about 700 m. ESE of Timbuctu, on the l. bank of the Guarrama, at the confluence of a small river. In 1818 it was enclosed by the Sultan Bello with walls from 20 to 30 ft. in height, forming a regular square, and entered by 8 gates. This town was a few years ago one of the most populous in Central Africa: a considerable number of its more opulent inhabitants have recently removed to Wurno, a newly founded town 15 m. NE of S.; but Dr. Barth, who visited S. in 1853, estimated the pop. at from 20,000 to 22,000, of whom the Zoromana form the chief portion. The houses are well-built, and form regular streets, which terminate in a large square, in which is the sultan's palace. The houses of the chief inhabitants are also enclosed by high walls. There are three mosques, and in the centre of the town is a large and well-stocked market-place. The Zoromana are excellent workmen in leather, iron, and cotton-stripes. The articles of iron made here are the best in all Sudan. The export trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in musk and indigo. Its principal imports are nuts, a species of calico, woollen fabrics, pottery and spices from Nyffe, and raw silk, the essence of roses, spices, and glassware from Tripoli and Gadames. The Tuaricks bring large quantities of millet in exchange for salt. The inhabitants have large numbers of slaves, who occupy houses of their own, and are employed by their masters at every kind of labour. The country in the vicinity consists of sandstone formation. To the N of the town is a marshy plain, which renders the locality unhealthy one. S. was visited by Clapperton in 1823, again in 1826, and finally in 1827, when he died of fever on the 13th of April 1827, and was buried in the village of Chungary, 6 m. SE of Saccatu.

SACCIONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 23 m. NW of Santo-Severo, cant. and 9 m. N of Serra-Capriola.

SACCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. NE of Il Vallo, cant. and 6 m. NE of Laurino, at the foot of a rock. Pop. 2,000. It has a fine church. The environs are noted for their fertility.—Also a village of Tyrol, in the circle and a little to the W of Roveredo, from which it is separated by the Adige. It has a manufactory of hardware.

SACCOMO, or **SEKOU**, a river of Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, in the empire of Ashantee. It runs SE and throws itself into the gulf of Guinea, between the states of Fanti and Aquapim.

SACEDA TRASSIERRA, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, partido and 9 m. WNW of Cuenca, amid hills, belonging to the Sierra-de-Altomira. Pop. 350. It has a considerable trade in wood, hemp, and linen. In the environs are mines of gold unwrought, and quarries of jasper.

SACEDON, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara. The partido comprises 25 pueblos. The town is 30 m. ESE of Guadalajara, on a height near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,875. It has a parish church, and a castle with a fine park and barracks, and is noted for its mineral baths. The environs afford excellent oil and wine.

SACEDON-DE-CANALES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Madrid, in a fertile plain. Pop. 254.

SACEDONILLO, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Guadalajara and partido of Tamajon. Pop. 106.—Also a village in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Cuenca.

SACERUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, in a mountainous and woody locality.

SACEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pontorson. Pop. 1,540.

SACHEEN, or **SATRAGAM**, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat and pergunnah of Chourasse, in a territory of the same name, granted in 1791 to Sidi Abdul Kurrim Khan, in exchange for several forts in the Concan.

SACHEM (**GRAND**), a mountain of the state of New York, U. S., which has an alt. of 1,685 ft. above sea-level.

SACHEM'S HEAD, a village of Guilford township, New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 3½ m. SW of Guilford, in Long Island Sound.

SACHSA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 50 m. NNW of Erfurt, circle and 13 m. NW of Nordhausen, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1,406. In the vicinity are quarries of marble and gypsum.

SACHSEN-ALTENBURG. See **ALTENBURG**.

SACHSENBERG, a market-town of the principality of Waldeck, in the bail. of Eisenberg, 11 m. SSW of Korbach. Pop. 1,100.

SACHSENBURG, a market-town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 32 m. NW of Villache, in a narrow valley on the r. bank of the Drau. It is defended by 3 castles, and has numerous forges. Antimony and iron are found in the environs.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 9 m. NNE of Chemnitz, on the r. side of the Zschopa. Pop. 430. It has a castle.

SACHSENBURG (OBER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, to the NE of Klingenthal. Pop. 570.

SACHSENDORF, a village of Saxe-Meiningen,

in the principality of Hildburghausen, to the NE of Eisfeld. Pop. 570.

SACHSENFELD, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and bail. of Schwarzenburg and Crottendorf.—Also a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 5 m. WNW of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Sän. Pop. 415.

SACHSENHAGEN, a town of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg, 7 m. NNW of Rodenberg, on the Aue. Pop. in 1841, 767.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of the principality and 3 m. W of Waldeck, in the bail. of Eder. Pop. 800. See also **FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE**.

SACHSENHEIM (GROSS), a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. NE of Vaihingen, and 15 m. NNW of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Metter, by which it is separated from the village of Klein-Sachsenheim. Pop. in 1840, 1,265. It has a castle. Pop. of Klein S. 1,050.

SACHSLEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Unterwalden, and district of Obwald, on the E bank of Lake Sarnen, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of a town of that name. It has a fine church.

SACILE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 39 m. WSW of Udine, and at an equal distance NNE of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. 4,466. It is enclosed by walls. On the l. bank of the river are the ruins of an old castle. The environs are very fertile.

SACKEN, or **SAKEN** (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the S. Pacific, in the Low Archipelago, ENE of Phillips island, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$, and W long. $144^{\circ} 15'$. It was discovered in 1819, by Billingshausen.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, a village of Houndsfield township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 174 m. NW of Albany, on Black river bay, near the foot of Lake Ontario. The harbour is one of the best on the lake. Tonnage in 1840, 3,637. Pop. in 1850, 2,000.

SACKINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bail. of the same name, 18 m. E of Bäle, and 85 m. SSE of Friburg, near the r. bank of the Rhine, by which it is here separated from Switzerland. Pop. 1,428. It is enclosed by walls, has two churches and several mineral springs and baths. Pop. of bail. 16,180.

SACKUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, in the angle formed by the junction of the Krishna and Bima rivers. It is fertile but imperfectly cultivated, and contains few inhabitants. The town is 65 m. S by E of Bejapur.

SACLAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Merville, on the Juine. Pop. 949. It has several flour and wool mills. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Saliocteta*.

SACO, a river which has its source in the co. of Grafton, state of New Hampshire, U. S., in the White mountains; enters the state of Maine; turns E., passes the town of the same name, and after a rapid course of about 150 m., throws itself into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Swift, and the Great and Little Ossipee, which it receives on the r. Its banks abound with pine.—Also a town and port of entry of York co., in the state of Maine, 15 m. SW of Portland, on the E side of Saco river, at the falls, and 6 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 4,408; in 1850, 5,794. Tonnage in 1840, 3,358.

SACOMB, a parish in Hertfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Ware. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 313.

SACRAMENTO, a central co. of California, bounded on the W by the river of the same name, and watered by the Rio-Americanos on the N., and by the Cosumes and the Mokelumne on the

S. Area estimated at 1,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 12,589, of whom 804 were Chinese, 240 Negroes, 98 Mulattoes, and only 80 Indians.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Sacramento river, at the point of influx of the Rio-de-los-Americanos, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 30' 12''$, W long. $121^{\circ} 20' 08''$, 150 m. NE of San-Francisco. Its site is low, and levels have been raised to protect it from inundation. In 1849, its site was occupied by four houses, composing what was then known as Sutor's fort; in 1850, it had a resident pop. of 6,000, with 323 stores of various kinds, 65 blacksmiths' shops, 6 steam-mills, 150 eating-saloons and hotels, and 6 churches. The gold-diggings commence about 30 m. E of the city.

SACRAMENTO, a river of California, which rises in the NE of Shaste co., and has a S course of about 300 m., between the coast-range on the W., and the Sierra Nevada on the E., to the bay of San-Francisco. The form of its basin is that of an oval, the greatest width being along the parallel of the city of Sacramento, where it is 50 m. broad. The whole of this extent is an inclined prairie of alluvial, rising about 4 ft. to the mile, the upper part being 900 ft. above sea-level. This is divided into two distinct terraces throughout its length, called the upper and lower prairies. The low undulating hills which form the upper prairie project into the lower prairie to various distances, and give its boundary an irregular outline; the height of this upper prairie above the lower is about 60 ft., the slope varying, and being in some instances quite steep. Through this valley the river flows, inclining to the E., from which side it receives its principal tributaries; the largest among these is the Rio-de-las-Plumas, or Feather river, which has several mountain streams running into it,—the Yuba, the Bear, and the Deer. The Feather river joins the S. 15 m. above Sacramento. It is 100 m. in length; its course, after reaching the Sacramento valley, is nearly S., and 50 m. from its mouth dwindles into a mountain stream, taking its rise in the N part of the Californian range; during the dry season, it is fordable at its mouth, but there are many quicksands, which render it dangerous. Its banks are 20 or 30 ft. above the usual level, but, like the S., it overflows during the season of rains. The Rio-de-los-Americanos or American fork, at its junction with the S., is but little more than 100 ft. wide, rapid and shallow. Its banks are high and capacious enough to accommodate a large body of water. The tide is felt as high as this place, where it rises 2 or 3 ft., but no counter-current is produced. The upper prairie at the head of the S. valley is between 200 and 300 ft. above the level of the river, and inclines like the lower prairie to the S. Its width does not exceed 5 m., which is about the average as the valley is descended. Its undulating hills consist of a clayey and sandy loam, gravel, and pebbles, while the soil of the lower prairie is rich alluvial. The southern part of the lower prairie, on the W side of the river, is covered with oaks which likewise grow on the upper prairie, and as they approach the mountains, become more dense and are intermingled with other forest trees. Nearly in the centre of the lower prairie, between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, stand the Butte hills, or Buttes, which rise to the height of 1,794 ft. above the plain. Their base, nearly 10 m. in circuit, is on a level with the upper prairie. At the time of floods, the waters of the Sacramento reach their foot, and vast numbers of game seek them for safety. They are of volcanic formation. On the lower prairie are here and there small lakes or ponds, some of which are supplied by streams and others are stagnant. These are surrounded by a thick underwood inter

woven with vines, and being sunk many feet below the surface, render it difficult to obtain the water.—*Wilkes*.—See also article CALIFORNIA, vol. ii. p. 191.

SACRAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the state of Mysore, 90 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the Vedavutty, a little to the E of a lake in which that river has its source.

SACRATIF, or **CARCHUNA**, a headland of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. SSE of Granada, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 41', W long. 3° 27'.

SACRIFICIOS, a small low island of the gulf of Mexico, near the coast and 3½ m. SE of the town of Vera Cruz, in N lat. 19° 10' 15', W long. 96° 45'.

SACUMBA, a territory of Caffraria, in the NW part of Monomotapa, on the r. bank of the Zambese, which here forms several cataracts.

SACUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana and div. of Gurra-Mundlah, 130 m. NNW of Nagpur, near the S bank of the Nerbudda. Pop. in 1820, 6,500.

SACY-LE-GRAND, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Liancourt, at the foot of a mountain, named the Mont-de-César, on which are the remains of a Roman camp. Pop. 1,043. It has a mineral spring.

SACZKA, or **SADSKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 11 m. N of Kaurzim, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 1,090. It has a church and an hospital.

SADA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 9 m. E of La Coruna, partido and 5 m. NW of Betanzos, near the bay of that name, on which it has a port, capable of receiving vessels of 900 tons burthen, and which is defended by two forts now somewhat dilapidated.—Also a town in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. SSE of Pamplona, in the valley of Aybar, near the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 490.

SADA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nippon and prov. of Aki.

SAD-ABAD, or **SUFFI**, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 30 m. W of Hamadan, near the W base of Mount Elwund. It is very populous.

SADALI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 15 m. NE of Isili, and 45 m. NNE of Cagliari.

SADAN, a village of Sind, near the r. bank of the Indus, near the Luki hills.

SADAO, or **SAADO**, a river of Portugal, which has its source in the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 18 m. S of Ourique, on the N side of the Serra-de-Monchique; flows N; enters the prov. of Estremadura, where it sometimes bears the name of Caldão; traverses the comarca of Setubal, and throws itself into the bay of that name, a little to the SSE of Setubal, and after a total course of about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Doroxo, Charrama, Odega, and Marateca on the r.; and on the l., the Rio-de-S.-Romao, Campilhas, and Davino.

SADAVA-COM-PUILAMPA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Zaragoza and partido of Sos, in a fertile plain, near the r. bank of the Rignel, an affluent of the Arva. Pop. 1,620. It has a considerable trade in grain, and is noted for its fullers' earth.

SADAWA-WISZNIA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 27 m. E of Przemysl, and at an equal distance WSW of Lemberg, on the Wisznia. It has a castle.

SADBERGE, a chapelry in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. ENE of Darlington, in the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

SADDEL-AND-SKIPNESS, a united parish on the E coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire.

It forms a narrow belt of territory along the lower part of Loch-Fyne and the whole of Kilbrandon-sound, to a point 8 m. N of Campbeltown. Its extreme length is 25 m., and its superficial extent about 70 sq. m. Its surface is, in general, upland and pastoral. Three places on the coast, or the small bays of Caradell, Sunnadale, and Skipness, are well adapted for harbours to accommodate vessels of from 15 to 30 tons. Pop. in 1851, 1,498.

SADDINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 282.

SADDLE, a river of the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its source in the state of New York, and after a course of 18 m., falls into the Passaic river, 1 m. above Acquackanock.

SADDLE (ISLAND), an island of the China sea, in the group of the Anambas islands, in N lat. 2° 28', E long. 105° 44'.—Also an island of the same sea, in the group of the Natunas islands, in N lat. 4° 30', E long. 7° 40'.—Also an island of the same sea, in the group of the Tambelan islands, in N lat. 1° 16', E long. 107° 11'.—Also an island in the Red sea, one of the Zebayer group, in N lat. 15° 7'. Its volcanic crater was recently in a state of activity.—Also a small island of China, on the N coast of the prov. of Shantung, in the gulf of Chih-le, to the S of the Mea-tao islands.

SADDLE-RIVER, a township of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 8 m. NW of Hackensacktown, bordered on the E by Saddle, and on the S by Passaic rivers. It is in some parts mountainous, but has fertile valleys and is well-cultivated. It is watered by Sangae, Preakness, Krokavale, Goffle, and Ackermans brooks. Pop. in 1840, 828.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain of Cumberland, 3½ m. NE of Keswick. It has an alt. of 2,787 ft. The views from the summit are exceedingly extensive and varied.

SADDLEBACK, a small island of British North America, in Hudson's strait, in the group of Middle Savage islands, in N lat. 62° 10', W long. 68° 5'.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., a few miles NW of Phillips township. It has an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLE-HEAD, a cape at the NW extremity of the island of Achill, 3½ m. NE of Achill-head, co. Mayo. It has an alt. of 512 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLE-PEAK, a mountain on the NE coast of Great Andaman island, in the gulf of Bengal. It has an alt. of 2,400 ft. above sea-level.

SADDLEWORTH-WITH-QUICK, a chapelry in the p. of Rochdale, W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. SW by W of Huddersfield. Area 18,280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,665; in 1851, 17,799. It is intersected by the Huddersfield canal, and the Manchester and Huddersfield railway, which afford great facility to the transmission of goods, and its manufactures are very extensive, especially of woollen cloth and cotton goods.

SADDUKEEN, an island of the sea of Babel-Mandeb, near the NW extremity of the Somali coast, and about 5 m. NNE of Zeilah.

SADEN. See **SAADEN**.

SADFEH, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Siout, on the l. bank of the Nile. It has a Coptic church.

SADIA, a small district in the W coast of Madagascar, in the SW part of the Seclaves, watered by the Satinga and Barcellas.

SADI-KHYLE, a village of Afghanistan, 15 m. from Kohat, on the road thence to Peshawar.

SADIRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Creon, in a

valley, on the Pimpine, a small affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1,087.

SADO, an island of Japan, in the sea of that name, 24 m. from the NW coast of the island of Nifon. It is about 90 m. in circuit, and is very mountainous. On the S coast is a large bay, and on the NW is Cape Souizan. It abounds in wood and pasture, and produces considerable quantities of grain. Fishing forms also an important object to the inhabitants. This island forms a province, and comprises three districts. It was formerly noted for its gold mines. The channel by which it is separated from the island of Nifon, is sometimes called the bay of Sado.

SADO. See **SADAO**.

SADOELANG ISLANDS, a group of islets, off the N coast of Java, stretching from 8 to 16 m. W of Pamanoean point.

SADOGURA. See **SATAGURA**.

SADONG, a river of Borneo, which flows into the sea on the W coast of that island, with a mouth from 1 to 2 m. in width. The tide flows 30 or 40 m. up this river.

SADONSK, a town of Russia, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 60 m. from Voronej, on the Don. Pop. 625.

SADOWA-WISZNIA, a town of Austria, in the lgh. of Lemberg, circle and 36 m. E of Przemyśl. Pop. 2,210, of whom 239 are Jews.

SADRAS, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. S of Madras, in the Carnatic, on the gulf of Bengal, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Palar. It was purchased by the Dutch about the middle of the 15th century, then a mere village, and was afterwards enclosed by a brick rampart, 15 ft. in height. It was taken by the French in 1759; and in 1795, by the English, to whom, in 1824, it fell in permanent possession.

SADRI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 56 m. ESE of Odeypur, at an alt. of 1,782 ft. above sea-level.

SADROC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Douzenac. Pop. 1,059.

SADULLAHPORE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the zillah of Ronggopore, near the r. bank of the Tista. The surface is low, and the soil rich. The town is a small place, 30 m. SSE of Kotwali.

SADUMRAH, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 75 m. NW of Saadeh.

SADURNI-DE-NOYA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Barcelona and partido of Villafranca-de-Itanedés, near the r. bank of the Noya. Pop. 1,300. It consists of a single wide street, with a gate at either extremity, and in the midst a wide square adorned with a fountain. Silk is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SAEBY, a small town and port of Denmark, in Jutland, 32 m. SE of Hioring, and 9 m. S of Frederikshavn, on the coast of the Cattegat. It has two churches and two hospitals, and contains a large cloth factory and several distilleries of brandy. Its port is to a great degree blocked up with sand. This town was formerly called **MARIESTAD**.

SAEFSSEN, a village and parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of Wester-Dalarna, 54 m. SW of Falun. It has extensive iron-forges.

SAFFVAR-ÅN, a river of Sweden, in the prefecture of W. Bothnia, in the Umea-lappmark, which, after a course in a generally SE direction of about 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia.

SAEFFVIDAL, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Goeteborg and Bohus.

SAELICAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 23 m. S of Huete, near the r. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 2,010. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.—Also a village in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Guadalajara and partido of Cifuentes, in a narrow valley. Pop. 390. In the vicinity is a salt-spring, which produces 12,000 fanegas of salt a-year.

SAENS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine and arrond. of Neufchatel-en-Bray. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,132; in 1846, 8,890.—The town is 9 m. SW of Neufchatel, on the N bank of the Arques. Pop. in 1846, 2,540. It has manufactories of linen, wax-cloth, paper, glass, and glue, numerous tanneries, dye-works, and tile and brick kilns. It was formerly a seignory and had a Benedictine priory.

SAETER, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of the same name, 21 m. SSE of Falun, pleasantly situated on Lake Linstern, and on a river which communicates with Lake Dal. Pop. 430. It has several saw-mills and manufactories of iron-ware, and in the vicinity is a large iron mine.—Also a parish in the prefecture of Westeras and haerad of Ofwer-Tiurbo. It has mineral baths.

SAFAL, an island of Senegambia, in the Senegal river, some distance above the island of St. Louis. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from N to S, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in medium breadth. It is flat and sandy, but has some cotton plantations.

SAFET, or **SAFFAT**, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 39 m. E of Acre. It crowns the summit of a hill the base of which is covered on all sides with myrtle-groves. The mountain has three separate tops upon which the town is built in three divisions. This place is noted for its siege by Holifernes, and as the birthplace of Tobias, and later for a rabbinical school. It belonged to the Templars, and in 1266 was taken by capitulation by the sultan Bibars. In 1759, it was overthrown by an earthquake.

SAFETY-BAY, an indentation of the coast of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray, in Warboro sound, about 28 m. S of Freemantle.

SAFFELAERE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 9 m. NE of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 1,240; of com., 450.

SAFFI, or **AZAFFI**, a town of Morocco, in the prov. and 105 m. WNW of the town of that name, on the Atlantic, 14 m. SSW of Cape Cantin, between two hills, in a locality of intense heat and liable to inundations. It is surrounded by a wall 31 ft. high, with a ditch on three sides, and has a fortress. Opposite the harbour is an extensive roadstead, which affords good anchorage from March to October, but is open to the S and SW. Its proximity to the richest prov. in the empire rendered it, previous to the erection of Mogodor, the centre of European commerce. The vicinity is now sandy and barren. Its inhabitants, estimated at 9,000 in number, are chiefly Moors. This town is of great antiquity, and is said to be one of those founded by the Carthaginians. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese.

SAFFRAGAM, a district of Ceylon, of which the cap. is Ratnapura, 61 m. SE of Colombo. Area 1,584 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. The surface is highly diversified with mountains and valleys, and clothed with immense forests.

SAFFRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Nozy, on the Isac. Pop. in 1846, 3,265. Coal is wrought in the locality.

SAFFRON-WALDEN. See **WALDEN-SAFFRON**.

SAFFUN, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in the N. part of the pash. of Aleppo, a little to the W of Aintab.

SAG (El). See **ELEPHANTINA**.

SAGA, a town of Japan, on the island of Kiusiu, near the gulf of Sunabara. It is said to be of great extent, and very regularly built.

SAGADAHOCK, a river of Maine, U. S., which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford co.

SAGALASSUS. See **BODRÖN**.

SAGAN, a town of Prussian Silesia, situated on the r. bank of the Bober, 83 m. NW of Breslau. It is surrounded with a double wall, and has a Catholic college, 4 Catholic churches, a Lutheran church and school, a large castle, a theatre, a house-of-correction, and a fine park. Pop. 7,100. The chief manufactures are woollens, linens, and paper.—The duchy of S., now included in the regency of Liegnitz, has a superficial extent of 380 sq. m. It is in general a level and sandy expanse of country.

SAGANAK, a town of Independent Tartary, near the r. bank of the Sihon, 90 m. W of Taraz.

SAGANAUM. See **SAGINAW**.

SAGANIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, belonging to the rajah, and 15 m. S of Jeypur.—Also a town of Gundwana, belonging to the rajah of Nagpore.

SAGARA. See **HELICON**.

SAGARAWIDA, or **SAGARAWIT**, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, in the Sudaya territory, 90 m. S of Surakarta.

SAGARD, a town of Prussia, on the peninsula of Jasmund or northern point of the island of Rugen. Pop. 750. It is remarkable only for a medicinal spring, which is resorted to by numbers of invalids from the north of Germany.

SAGARO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Gerona.

SAGATUK, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which runs into Long Island sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a bay at its mouth.

SAGENDAGO, a head-branch of Hudson's river. Its mouth is about 20 m. W of Fort Ann.

SAGGARD, a parish and village of co. Dublin, 3 m. SSW of Clondalkin. Area 4,453 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,673; in 1851, 1,408.—The v. is 1 m. E of Rathcoole. Pop. in 1851, 158.

SAGH, or **IPOLY-SAGH**, a town of Hungary, the chief place of the palatinate of Nagy-Honth, situated on the r. bank of the Ipoly, 22 m. N by W of Waitzen. Pop. 1,400.—Also a small town of Hungary, 62 m. S of Presburg, and 22 m. S of Szombathely.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. SSW of Temeswar.

SAGHALA, or **SIGHLA**, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, the western part of which forms a peninsula between the gulf of Smyrna on the N, and that of Skala-Nova on the S. It is a mountainous territory, watered by the Sarabat and the Kutshuk-Mendere. Its cap. is Smyrna.

SAGHALIEN, or **SAKHALIAN**, called by the natives **TCHOKA**, or **TARRAKAI**, a long narrow island, situated between the parallels of 45° 5', and 34° 25' N, at the E extremity of Asia, immediately to the N of the island of Jesso or Matsmai. It is about 450 m. in length from N to S, and from 40 to 130 m. in breadth from E to W. It is generally supposed to be separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the channel of Tartary; but it is still a subject of controversy whether this channel extends along the whole W coast, thus forming S. into an island, or whether there is an isthmus, in about 52° 8' N lat. connecting it with Tartary, and so rendering it a peninsula. Perouse entered the channel of Tartary, but was obliged by adverse winds

and other circumstances, to quit it before examining its whole extent: the natives, however, assured him that it was an island, though separated from the continent only by a narrow strait. The people on the main, on the other hand, asserted that S. was connected with the continent by a narrow isthmus of sand covered with marine plants; and the latter statement was favoured by the circumstance that the depth of water was observed constantly to diminish, and no current was felt. Captain Broughton, however, having penetrated 20 m. farther than La Perouse, came to a shallow bay surrounded on every side by sands, which appeared to him to form a communication with the opposite continent; and the same opinion was afterwards adopted by Krusenstern, the Russian navigator. The territory of S. appears to be very mountainous, particularly towards the centre. The eastern coast consists of well-wooded valleys and hills, behind which rise lofty mountains covered with snow. To the S of the 51st parallel, the country becomes more level, and is covered with forests of pine, oak, willow, and birch. The surrounding sea produces an extraordinary quantity and variety of fish; while the rivers abound with trout and salmon of the very best quality. The eastern coast, along which Krusenstern sailed, appeared to be nearly destitute of inhabitants; the southern and western are occupied by the Ainos; and the NE coast, opposite to the mouth of the Saghalien, by a colony of Mandshu Tartars. The Japanese formed a colony in the bay of Aniwa, at the S extremity of the island; but it was destroyed by the Russians. The French journal *La Patrie* has a recent article on the necessity which exists for France to take possession of some important post in the neighbourhood of China, in order to be prepared for any eventuality which may arise in that part of the world. After showing that the English have evinced great forethought in selecting their positions at Chusan, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, the Portuguese at Macao, and the Spanish in the Philippines, the *Patrie* goes on to say that France possesses an admirable site for a permanent establishment in "her island of Segalien, where the flag of France was planted for the first time, sixty years back, by La Perouse." To the S of the Japan islands, continues the *Patrie*, "between the 46th and 50th degrees of N lat., and the 140th and 143d parallels of E long., is an island or peninsula—for the point has not yet been decided—as long as England and Scotland together, and nearly half as wide. This island—the possession of which has never been claimed by any civilized power, nor even by the semi-barbarous sovereigns of China or Japan—has the name of Tchoka, or Segalien. We lay it down as an axiom that the civilised power which shall possess S., and which shall make it the centre of a naval and military action, will be the mistress of all the coasts of the extreme E; in this sense, that it will exercise a naval, commercial, and, if necessary, military influence, which will predominate over all other influences, and that from the coasts of Kamschatka to the straits of Malacca or of Sunda. The climate of S. is exceedingly similar to that of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, rather cold than warm, and more moist than cold; it is in the condition best calculated to produce a pop. essentially maritime. On the other hand, its coasts, abounding in the finest fish, to such an extent as not to be inferior to Newfoundland in that respect, offer an inexhaustible source of subsistence, and an element of exportation capable of supplying the most extensive commerce with all the eastern coast of Asia and China in particular, where fish is scarce, and much sought after. The position of S. with respect to the Asia-

tic continent is precisely similar to that of the British isles with respect to the western continent—it stands in the place of an advanced sentinel. Such a position is marvellously calculated to favour supervision and domination; and the preponderating action which England exercises over Portugal, and to a certain extent over Spain, S. will certainly exercise over China, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and Siam, when once a Power of the first order shall have placed there its name, authority, and flag." The *Patrie* then proceeds to give some geographical details concerning S., and dwells particularly on the vast importance of the river, which, after running through a great part of Asia, disembogues itself in front of this island or peninsula. The Amur, it declares to be one of the greatest streams in existence, and not inferior to the Amazon or the Mississippi. By the Sungari, one of its affluents, and by the Gbirin, one of the tributaries of the Sungari, it penetrates into the very heart of the Chinese empire; whilst its principal branch reaches beyond Nertchinski, the centre of the auriferous establishments of Russian Siberia. The Power in possession of the island of S. would, the *Patrie* argues, be inevitably master of the river, and of the commerce which cannot fail to be established between Central Asia and the Pacific ocean. "There is," says the *Patrie*, "a Gibraltar and a New Orleans there, which only want encouragement to issue from the solitudes of Segalien!"

SAGHALIEN. See **AMUR**.

SAGHALIEN ULA-HOTUN, a small fortified town in the country of the Mandshu Tartars, on the river Amur, 850 m. NE of Peking.

SAG-HARBOR, a port of Suffolk co., New York, U. S., at the E. end of Long island, between Gardiner's and Great Peconic bays, 92 m. E by N of New York. Pop. in 1850, 3,650. The shipping owned here in 1816, amounted to 2,530 tons, employed chiefly in the whale and cod fisheries; in 1850, it amounted to 15,166 tons. The chief imports are sperm and whale oil, and whalebone.

SAGINAW, a county towards the centre of the peninsular portion of Michigan, U. S. Area 1,048 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,609.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the W bank of the Saginaw, 57 m. NE of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 917.—The S. river, formed by the union of the Cass and the Flint, has a NE course of 30 m. to Saginaw bay, on the W side of Lake Huron, an inlet about 60 m. long, and 30 m. wide.

SAGNE (LA), a village and com. of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WNW of Neuchâtel. The manufacture of clocks and watches, first introduced into Switzerland here by Daniel Joseph Richard, is still carried on with great activity. Pop. 1,800, nearly all Protestants.

SAGOLAEER, a river of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut. It descends from the E flank of Nolla-Molla; runs SSE; and joins the Penna on the l. bank, 9 m. E of Sidut, after a course of 90 m.

SAGONA, a town situated on a bay of the same name, on the W coast of Corsica, between Calvi and Ajaccio. Though now in ruins, it was formerly a considerable place, and the see of a bishop.

SAGOR, or **GANGA-SAUGOR**, an island, or rather a cluster of islands, situated at the entrance and E side of the Hugli, and forming the SW extremity of the Bengal Sunderbunds. Considered as one island, it is 24 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth, and is detached from the mainland by a creek, the N end of which is dry at low water. Four tidal creeks intersect the cluster. The soil is a stiff dark mud; but no part of the land is above the reach of high spring-tides; and the only spontaneous vegetation is such as

grows in salt water: viz., grasses of several kinds, samphire, the Java fern, and the Bukra palm, besides a variety of creepers. Spring-tides rise here 4 fath. These islands have been from time immemorial a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, being situated at the junction of the Bhagarutti, the most sacred branch of the Ganges, with the ocean. Large *melos*, or religious fairs, are held upon the neighbouring sands in November and January. They at one time formed part of the *zumindari* of Hidgeli, but have been detached from the continent by the action of the sea. Many vestiges of habitations have been discovered upon them.

SAGRES, a town of Portugal, at the S extremity of the prov. of Algarves, a little to the E of Cape St. Vincent, and 19 m. WSW of Lagos. It is an insignificant place of about 400 inhabitants; but has a harbour, where Prince Henry, the great promoter of maritime discovery in the 15th cent., used to pass a part of his time. It was greatly injured by the earthquake of 1755.

SAGRUJE, a town of Great Bokhara, 15 m. NE of Samarcand.

SAGUAÇU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which runs E, and enters the channel between the main and the island of São Francisco.

SAGUENAY, a river of Canada, which rises in Lake St. John, and after a SE course of about 100 m., flows into the St. Lawrence, at Tadousac, in N lat. 48° 6', W long. 69° 43', 140 m. above Quebec. Its banks throughout its course are very rocky, and immensely high; and its current is broad, deep, and furious. The course of the river, notwithstanding its magnitude, is sinuous; and the tide runs about 70 m. up. From the strange, wild, and romantic character of the scenery along its banks, as well as the great depth and almost ink blackness of its waters, the S. may be considered as one of the most remarkable rivers on the American continent. It is about 1 m. wide at its confluence with the St. Lawrence; and, in different parts of its course above, is often from 2 to 3 m. in width. Its volume of water is immense; and the depth and force of its current is so sensibly felt at its junction with the St. Lawrence, that vessels going up or down are obliged to yield to its influence for several miles. With the exception of the St. Lawrence itself, it is decidedly the largest river E of the Appalachian chain. It is the only outlet of the beautiful lake of St. John, which lies about 140 m. nearly W from the St. Lawrence, in an immense valley forming part of the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. This lake is nearly circular in form, being between 30 and 40 m. in diam. It constitutes the great natural reservoir into which no less than twelve rivers, and many smaller streams, discharge their waters; while the S. is the channel by which this vast collection of water finds its way to the St. Lawrence, draining an area of country more extensive than all the rest of Lower Canada, although but little known, and till lately almost entirely uninhabited except by one or two hundred Indian families. The first half of the course of the river lies through a wilderness of hills covered with an unbroken forest of pine, fir, and spruce; numerous and formidable rapids in this part render the navigation difficult, and even hazardous, except to experienced canoe-men. Below Chicoutimi, however, which is 68 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for the largest vessels. From the Ha-Ha bay, 12 or 15 m. below Chicoutimi, the passage of the waters of the S., for the whole distance of 50 m. to the St. Lawrence, is one of the wonders of nature. They penetrate through solid mountains of sienite

granite, which seem to have been split asunder by the upheavings of an earthquake, thus forming an immense canal, with banks of perpendicular rocks towering 1,500 or 2,000 ft. above the water, which is about 150 fath. deep nearly the whole distance. In many places the largest vessel may run close to the perpendicular cliffs, with 100 fath. water. It has been plumbed, in some of these places, with a line of 330 fath., or 1,980 ft., and that, too, immediately at the base of the cliff, and yet no bottom found. Mr. Lanman thus speaks of the S.: "Imagine, for a moment, an extensive country of rocky and thinly-clad mountains, suddenly separated by some convulsion of nature, so as to form an almost bottomless chasm, varying from 1 to 2 m. in width; and then imagine this chasm suddenly half-filled with water, and that the moss of centuries has softened the rugged walls on either side, and you will have a pretty accurate idea of the S. Generally speaking," he continues, "these towering bulwarks are not content to loom perpendicularly into the air, but they must needs bend over as if to look at their own savage features reflected in the deep. Awful beyond expression is the sensation which one experiences in sailing along the S., raising his eye heavenward, to behold, hanging directly over his head, a mass of granite apparently ready to totter and fall, and weighing perhaps a million of tons." Not the least remarkable feature of this river is the ridge of rocks lying across its mouth. This ridge is below the surface, and through it is a channel 120 ft. deep, on the upper side of which the depth immediately increases to 840 ft.; so that, even at its mouth, the bed of the S. is absolutely 600 ft., or thereabout, below that of the St. Lawrence, into which it empties. After entering the river, the hills soon rise abruptly from the water's edge, presenting an appearance, at first somewhat similar to the entrance into the Highlands from the N, on the Hudson river. Tadousac, at the mouth of the S., on the St. Lawrence, is a small place, occupied as a trading-post with the Indians, by the Hudson's Bay company. At St. John's bay, 28 m. above Tadousac, are extensive lumbering establishments; and 57 m. above Tadousac are still larger establishments on Ha-Ha bay.

SAGUENAY (LITTLE), a river of Labrador, which runs southward, and empties into the St. Lawrence a short way E of the Seven isles.

SAGUERE, a village of Hoval, in Western Africa, 40 m. SW of Ender.

SAGUNY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronezh, 20 m. WNW of Paulofsk.

SAGUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Malwah, near the Bunnass river.

SAGY, a town of France, dep. of Saone-et-Loire, on the Vaillere, 30 m. NE of Macon.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 7 m. W of Pontoise, near the l. bank of the Guiry.

SAHAB, a village of Khuisistan, in Persia, 60 m. S of Shuster.

SAHARAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 25° 26'.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. ESE of Leon, on the river Cea, which falls into the Esla. Pop. 2,400. It is defended by a castle, and has an ancient and magnificent abbey. It has oil mills and tanneries.

SAHALIL, a village of Tunis, 6 m. S of Susa, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the ancient *Ruspina*.

SAHAM-TONY, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. NW of Watton. Area 4,048 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,292.

SAHANE, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 30 m. E of Kermanshah.

SAHAR, a port of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, 200 m. SE of Sana.

SAHARA, **ZAHARA**, OF GREAT DESERT, an immense tract of Northern and Central Africa, interposed between the states of Barbary and the countries watered by the Niger. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, the Sahara extends from Egypt and Nubia to the Atlantic ocean, and from the foot of Mount Atlas to the banks of the Niger. Including the desert of Bilma and that of Libya in the term, the S. is bounded on the N by Barbary; on the E by Egypt and Nubia; on the S by Nigritia and Senegambia; and on the W by the Atlantic. Between these boundaries, its length, from E to W will be 1,100 leagues; and its mean breadth, from N to S, 250 leagues. Ritter calculates its superficial extent in round numbers at 50,000 German sq. m. This immense region, which is yet only imperfectly known, seems to be a flat table-land, little raised above the level of the sea, and covered with ever-shifting sand. Here and there, however, on its surface a few rocky heights occur, and some valleys where a little moisture affords nourishment to stunted thorny shrubs, ferns, and grasses; while many spots, though arid and deserted at one season of the year, are for several months clothed with rich herbage, the produce of the rains. The mountains along the shore of the Atlantic are detached and solitary; towards the interior they gradually sink down to the level of a plain covered with white and flinty pebbles. The principal bays which occur on the desolate coast of the S. are: The bay of Portandik; the bay of Levrier; and the bay of Arguin, which is bounded on the W by a vast sand-bank, and a reef of rocks, which have often proved fatal to ships, and which encloses a small island of the same name with itself, supposed to be the ancient *Cerne*, with which the Carthaginians carried on a considerable commerce. The capes are: Cape Juba; Cape Bojador; and Cape Blanc d'Arguin, which after Cape Verd, is the most western point of Africa. For a great part of the year the dry and heated air of the S. has the appearance of a reddish vapour, and the horizon looks like the fire of a series of volcanoes. The rain, which here falls from July to October, does not extend its precarious refreshment to all the districts. On the extreme S border of the desert, forests of gum-trees and doum-palms present themselves; but throughout much of its vast expanse a clump of date-trees, or even a single tree, is a very rare sight; an aromatic plant, resembling thyme, henna, acacias, nettles, and brambles, constitute the ordinary vegetation. At Tagazze and some other places, sal-gem lies in extensive strata under a bed of rock. The most frightful portion of the S. is the Azawad which stretches from the Atlantic coast between the parallels of 19° and 22°, a distance of above 1,000 m. Some monkeys, and a few gazelles here find subsistence on the scanty vegetation; ostriches also occur in numerous flocks, and find their chief food in lizards and snails; lions, tigers, panthers, and serpents, add to the horrors of these frightful solitudes.—The S. comprehends a great part of *Libya Interior* which was inhabited by the *Garamantes* and *Gétule*. In the present day several barbarous tribes reside in the less arid portions of this district. "The pop. of the Fiafi, or the most northern tract of the S., between the 32d and 29th parallels of lat., is more dense than that of the Tell, or region near the coast; though even there the oases are often separated by two or three days' march over barren sand. The Kifar is the sandy plain beyond, which produces a scanty pasture after the winter-rains; and to the S of that region lies the Talat, or sea of sand, to be crossed without

danger and suffering by none but the dromedary and the Arab horseman. The sedentary population of each of the oases of the S. centres in a town of more or less importance, and devotes itself to the cultivation of the palm and the date, or to manufactures. Round this town are assembled the dependent *ksour*, or villages of the tribes, some pastoral and some mercantile, which are in continual motion, and carry on what may be termed the external relations of the community. All the corn consumed in these villages and towns is grown in the Tell. The date, which is the great edible product of the S., becomes unwholesome, and even fatal to life, if it be eaten without a proper admixture of other food; so that the industry of one-half of the inhabitants of the S. consists in preparing commodities for the purposes of trade, whilst the other half carries on this trade in the distant markets of the north; and of these no inconsiderable number emigrate to the coast for a long term of years."—[*Edinburgh Review*.] The Tibbus occupy the E parts. In the centre we find the Tuareks whose chief settlement is Agadez. The Brabichas have established themselves towards the SW. The gum-forests between Cape Blanco and the Senegal are in the possession of the Trarsas, whose chief settlement is in the oasis of Hoden, the Aulad-el-Hadgi, and the Ebraquana: all three are of Arabian origin and live in camps. The Muselmans live to the N of Cape Bojador, between Morocco and the desert. Their life is intermediate between the pastoral and the agricultural state; their country is populous, and their government republican. The Mongearts live between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanco. Arts and trades are not altogether unknown to these barbarous tribes; they even practise some of them with skill. Their weavers, with the simplest portable looms, make stuffs of goat and camel hair; their tanners have the secret of manufacturing morocco-leather; they have their itinerant goldsmiths and jewellers, who make bracelets, chains, fillagrees, and arabesque ornaments, with no small skill and taste; and their armourers fabricate sabres and poniards of great beauty. Almost all the S. tribes are accustomed to a system of annual peregrination, which is commonly performed in the following manner: "During the winter and spring, the tribes are collected in the waste tracts of the S., which, at this season of the year, supply water and fresh vegetation, but they never remain more than three or four days on any one spot; and, when the pasture is exhausted, they strike their tents and go to establish themselves elsewhere. Towards the end of spring, they pass through the towns of the S., where their merchandise is deposited. They load their camels with dates and woollen stuffs, and then turn their steps towards the N., taking with them their whole wandering city—women, dogs, herds, and tents—for it is at this season that the springs begin to dry and the plants to wither on the S., at the same time that the corn is ripe in the Tell. There they arrive at the moment of the harvest, when corn is abundant and cheap; and thus they take a double advantage of the season, by abandoning the waste as it becomes arid, and seeking their fresh store of provisions in the N when the markets are overstocked with grain. The summer they pass in this country, in commercial activity, exchanging their dates and woollen manufactured goods for corn, raw wool, sheep, and butter; whilst their herds are allowed to browse freely upon the lands, which lie fallow after the gathering in of the harvest. The signal for the return homewards is given at the end of the summer; the camels are re-loaded, the tents again struck; and the wandering city once more marches forth, as it came, in short days' jour-

neys towards the south. The S. is regained about the middle of October,—the period when the dates are ripe. A month is passed in gathering and storing this fruit; another is devoted to the exchange of the wheat and barley and raw wool for the year's dates, and the woollen stuffs, the produce of the yearly labour of the women. When all this business is concluded, and the merchandise stored away, the tribes quit the towns, and lead their flocks and herds from pasture-land to pasture-land among the waste tracts of the S., until the following summer calls for a renewal of the same journey, the same system of trade."—[*Ibid.*].

The *akabats* or caravans which cross the S. do not proceed in a straight line, but turn sometimes westward, sometimes eastward, according to the position of the different oases. They use the polar star for direction; and often prefer travelling during the clear nights of these climates, rather than brave the intense heat of the day. These caravans obtain an escort from each tribe through whose territories they pass. The principal oases are that of Gualita on the W; Touat, with its capital Agaly in the centre; and Asben, a considerable district towards the S, with the two towns of Agadez and Aconda. The ancient Greeks gave the general appellation Libya to the whole portion of the African continent which lay to the W of the valley of the Nile, but seem to have distinguished the extremely desert parts by the term *Libya Interiora*. The Romans applied the term *Desertum Africa* to the whole of Nigritia likewise, as far as it was known to them. The Arabian geographers are the first who applied the plural term *Sahara*, that is, 'the waste lands,' to a portion of the African continent. The name is variously written by these geographers: we have found it *Zahara*, *Ssahra*, *Sarra*, and *Sahar*. This region has likewise been called by the Arabians *Sahara-bila-ma*, that is, 'the waterless waste;' and *Sahara-ul-aski*, or 'the complete waste.'

SAHARUNPORE, or SEHARUNPUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, situated principally between the river Jumna on the W, and the Ganges on the E, and extending from the parallel 29° 30' to 30° 30'. Area 2,165 sq. m. Pop. 557,333. The district is well watered by streams from the hills, and produces all kinds of grain, sugar, indigo, cotton, and tobacco. At least four-fifths of the surface is arable. For the greater part of the year the climate is fine; but during April and May hot winds blow with violence. This district being situated in the vicinity of the Delhi, was frequently laid waste by contending armies. About the middle of the last cent. it was made over to Nijib Khan, an Afghan chief, who brought it into a high state of cultivation, and was succeeded by his son, Tabita Khan, during whose government, in 1772, it was invaded and laid waste by the Mahrattas. In 1785, Tabita Khan was succeeded by his son, Ghoolam Kadir, who rebelled against his sovereign, the aged Shah Alum, and having taken him prisoner, with his own hands put out the eyes of that monarch; in retaliation for which, he was put to death a few years afterwards by the Mahratta chief Mahdaji Sindia. The successful issue of the war of 1803 against the Mahrattas, made the British masters of this district. Its chief towns are Saharunpore, Hardwar, Merat, Sakertol, and a celebrated fortress called Ghose-Ghur.

SAHARUNPORE, the capital of the above district, is situated in N lat. 29° 57', 90 m. N by E of Delhi, on the W bank of the Pondhunudi, an affluent of the Hindun. The town chiefly consists of one long narrow street, with others of extreme narrowness

diverging from it. It has several suburbs, and the pop. of the whole may be taken at 25,000. Coarse and fine cloths are woven here; a number of hands are employed as dyers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The hill-states send down vast quantities of *musalus* to it, and take back grain and sugar. It is an open town, but has a large fort. The East India company has a botanical garden here, at an alt. of 1,100 ft. above the level of Calcutta. The range of temp. is from the freezing-point in January to 105° in June, when the commencement of the rainy season prevents any increase of heat.

SAHATANE, a river of Madagascar, which runs E, and flows into the ocean, about 26 m. N of Foul-point, after a course of 60 m.

SAHAY, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, the scene of an engagement between the French and Austrians in 1742.

SAHEB, a small island off the W coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the gulf of Smyrna, in N lat. 38° 40'.

SAHEC, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 105 m. E of Shiraz.

SAHEND, a lofty group of mountains in the centre of the Persian prov. of Azerdijan, between Tabriz and Maraja. They form an isolated mass rising to an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level. All the streams which rise upon them, with the exception of the Karangu, an affluent of the Kizil-ozan, flow into Lake Urumiyah.

SAHET, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, forming the port of Badjura and Farshout.

SAHLAYDUN, a town of Pegu, situated on the W bank of the Irrawaddi. It carries on a considerable trade in teak-timber with Rangoon, and has a land communication with the coast of Aracan.

SAHORIKA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 76 m. ENE of Skutari, on an affluent of the White Drin.

SAHWOTTY, a town on the W bank of the Irrawaddi, in N lat. 19° 41'.

SAI, a large town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Joliba, 26 m. SW of Sego. It is fortified by strong walls mounted with towers, which command the town, and have the appearance of a regular fortification. It is also surrounded with two deep trenches, at 200 yds. distance from the walls.

SAIANSK. See **SAXANSKIE**.

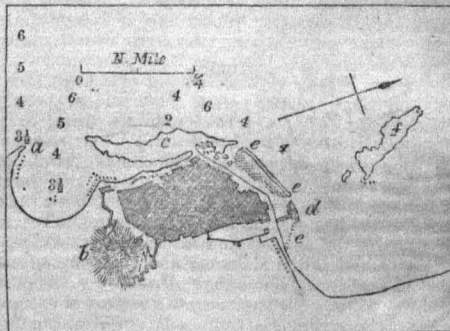
SAIBGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 46 m. NW of Rungpore, on a branch of the Tistah.

SAID, or **SAHID**, a name applied by Abulfeda, and other Arabian geographers, to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo, to the frontier of Nubia, and corresponding to the ancient *Thebais*.

SAIDA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, 17 m. SSE of Freyberg. Pop. 1,165. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

SAIDA, **SEIDA**, or **SIDON**, a port of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, in N lat. 33° 34', E long. 35° 21'. It is situated in a plain which, 2 m. inward from the sea, rises into mountains incapable of cultivation. The town itself is built on the N side of a steep promontory, stretching SW into the sea,—and extends 600 paces along the sea. The houses are solidly built of stone; but like other Turkish towns, it is dirty, ill built, and full of modern ruins. The neighbourhood is very imposingly laid out in orchards and gardens, which are well-watered by mountain-streams, and produce figs, tamarisks, pomegranates, almonds, lemons, plums, and mulberries. The proper silk region begins at this place. The magnificent ancient harbour, composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is

now entirely destroyed. Its final ruin is said to have been effected in the 16th cent. by an emir of the Druses, with the view of preventing the sultan from landing a maritime force here to act against him. On the opposite side of the town is a modern fort. In September 1840, the troops of Ibrahim Pacha were driven out of the town by the allied forces after a gallant resistance. The roadstead is formed by a shoal running opposite to the castle, and leaving a space between in which vessels may ride though not in perfect safety. The trade of S. is still considerable, being the emporium, not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last, which forms the principal trade of the inhabitants. S. was once the seat of a pashalic, but it is now included in that of Damascus. The pop. is reckoned at 7,000, of whom a majority are Mahomedans. The ancient city extended in the form of an amphitheatre, embracing the two harbours, and stretching to the western slope of the mountains.—In the accompanying cut, the site of the town is shaded black; the headland of Ras-Roman is marked *a*; the Jebel-dar-el-Mer, on which Saint-Louis fort stood, *b*; the San-Soul rock, *c*; the Kellah-el-Bahr battery, *d*; the limits of the ancient Phenician port, now under water, *e*, *e*; and the Jezercel-Saida islet, *f*.



SAIDU, a small river of Syria, which falls into the Euphrates, near Rabba.

SAIFSALO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60° 18', E long. 25° 57'.

SAIGNELEGIER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 15 m. S of Porentruy. Pop. 500.

SAIGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 12 m. NE of Mauriac. Pop. 600.

SAIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 2 m. S of Apt. Pop. 950.

SAIGON, or **SAIGUN**, a city of Cochinchina, the modern capital of the prov. of Dongnai, situated in N lat. 10° 47', E long. 107° 5', on the r. or W bank of a large river of the same name, about 30 m. sailing distance from the embouchure. It properly consists of two distinct towns,—Pingei or Pinghi, the seat of the governor and of the citadel; and Saigon, or as the natives pronounce it, Thai-Gone, situated upon a small river about 3 m. to the NW. The latter is the principal seat of commerce, and the residence of the principal merchants; but all the larger junks anchor before Pingeh. The citadel, which is about a ½ m. distant from the river, forms a parallelogram of about three-fourths of a mile in length. It has a regular glacis, an esplanade, a dry ditch, and ramparts and bastions. The pop. of the two towns, which are connected by their suburbs, has been roughly estimated at 120,000. The exports are betel-nut, sugar, rice, pepper, cin-



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SIDON.

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namon, cardamums, silk, cotton, rhinoceros and deer's horns, gold and silver, ivory, dried fish, and timber. See article CAMBODIA.

SAI-ID, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. E of Beil-el-Fakih.

SAIKWAH, a military post on the NE frontier of Upper Assam, on the S bank of the Brahmaputra, 7 days' journey above Sibsagar.

SAIL-EN-COUZAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Georges-en-Couzan. Pop. 700. There are mineral springs and a bathing establishment here.

SAILING-COVE, an inlet on the S side of the island of Newfoundland, 6 m. N of Cape Pine.

SAILLANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 9 m. SW of Die. Pop. 1,600. It has silk mills and factories.

SAILLY-SUR-LYS, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N of La-Ventrie, on the r. bank of the Lys. Pop. 2,500.

SAIMA, a large lake, or rather a succession of lakes, in Finland, to the N of Wilmanstrand. It is of irregular form, 130 verst long in the direction of WSW and ENE, and 120 verst from N to S. It contains a great number of islands, but they are in general uninhabited. The Voksha or Voxa, a river 180 verst in length, but of irregular course and breadth, and unnavigable, unites this inland sheet of water with Lake Ladoga.

SAIN, a small island on the W coast of France, at the S point of the bay of Brest, 3 m. W of Quimper.

SAINGHIN-EN-MELANTOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Templeuve, on the Marq. Pop. 1,250.

SAINGHIN-EN-WEPPER, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of La Bassee. Pop. 1,900.

SAINS, a village of France, dep. of Aisne, 24 m. N of Laon, with considerable iron works. Pop. 1,793.

* * **SAINT**. Most names with this prefix will be found under the second word. Several omissions are here supplied.

SAINT-ADRIEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Haecht. Pop. 1,141.

SAINT-ALBANS, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, on the Macdonald, 70 m. from Sydney. Pop. 21.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by the Clyde.

SAINT-ALBANS, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 50 m. NNE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is drained by a branch of Sebasticook river. Pop. in 1840, 1,564; in 1850, 1,792.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, 26 m. N of Burlington, bounded on the W by Lake Champlain. It is hilly, but is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,702; in 1850, 3,567. It has a village of the same name, containing about 500 inhabitants.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, 12 m. W of Newark, or Racoon-Fork of Licking river. Pop. in 1840, 1,315.

SAINT-AMAND, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep., 881; of com., 617. It contains an ancient column, and has manufactories of linen, breweries, distilleries, and lime-kilns.

SAINT-AMANDSBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Oostacker. Pop. 1,557.

SAINT-ANDRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, intersected by the Ostend canal. Pop. of dep. 1,750; of village, 1,335.

SAINT-ANDREW'S, a parish of Tasmania, in

the county of Glamorgan, bounded on the N by Saint Paul's river.

SAINT-ANDREW'S BAY, a bay and sound on the S coast of the state of Florida, U. S. It extends inland a distance of about 18 m., and varies from 2 to 5 m. in breadth.

SAINT-ANNE (MOUNT), a mountain of Western Australia, at the junction of the counties of Victoria, Durham, York, and Howick. The Swan river has its source in this mountain.

SAINT-ANTELINCKX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 1,004.

SAINT-ANTOINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Brecht. Pop. 418.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Havré. Pop. 102.

SAINT-AUBIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 520.

SAINT-AUBIN'S, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Brisbane, on Dartbrook. Pop. 103.

—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the county of Cornwall, bounded on the W by Benlomond river, and on the E by Buffalo brook.

SAINT-AUDOMORUS-PUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Alveringhem. Pop. 178.

SAINT-BAEFS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Andre. Pop. 370.

SAINT-BERNARD, a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 150 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Lake Borgue, and on the E by the gulf of Mexico, and extending on both sides of the Mississippi. It is generally level, and in some parts damp; but produces rice, sugar, and cotton. Pop. in 1840, 3,237, of whom 2,137 were slaves. Pop. in 1850,

SAINT-BERNARD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Fleurus. Pop. 102.

SAINT-BRANDON ISLANDS, a group of twelve small islands, in the Indian ocean, intersected by the parallel of 16° 26', and the meridian of 59° 30' E.

SAINT-BRENDAN'S, an island of co. Galway, at the head of Galway bay, 3 m. SSE of Galway. It is a rocky pendicle of land, nearly a mile in length, but of inconsiderable breadth.

SAINT-BRIXE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Bailloeu. Pop. 225.

SAINT-CATHARINE'S, an island of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., at the mouth of Newport river, between St. Catharine's sound on the N, and Sapel's sound on the S. It is 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad.

SAINT-CATHERINE'S, a town of Upper Canada, 30 m. S of Toronto, on the Welland canal. Pop. in 1852, 4,368. It has an active trade in flour and timber; and has manufactories of coarse woollens, iron ware, and pottery.

SAINT-CROIX, a river of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., which has its source in the dividing range between Lake Superior and Mississippi river; flows S, and with the united waters of numerous affluents, expands into a lake of the same name, a long and narrow sheet of water, and issuing thence falls after a short course into the Mississippi, below the falls of St. Anthony.—Also a county of the same state, at the SW extremity of Lake Superior, bounded on the W by the Mississippi, and drained by St. Croix river and its branches, Rum and St. Francis rivers. Pop. in 1850, 624. It has a village of the same name near the head of St. Croix lake.

SAINT-CUTHBERT'S, a parish of Van Diemen's

Land, in the co. of Glamorgan, bounded on the N by Saint Pauls river.

SAINT-DENIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Obrechoenl. Pop. 731. It has a cotton spinning-mill, and a brewery.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Mehaigne. Pop. of dep., 633; of com., 591.

SAINT-DENIS-WESTREM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,456. It has manufactories of linen.

SAINT-DONAT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Wasseiges. Pop. 121.

SAINT-ELOI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Voormezele. Pop. 110.

SAINT-FONTAINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Paelke. Pop. 110.

SAINT-GEORGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 220.

SAINT-GEORGE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Cook river. Pop. 611.

SAINT-GEORGE, the capital of the island of Skyros in the Grecian archipelago. It stands on a rocky peak, near the NE extremity of the island, at an alt. of 605 ft. above sea-level. On the table-summit of the rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle occupying the site of the acropolis of the ancient *Skyros*. The present town extends from the castle to the base of the hill; but the pop. is chiefly collected in the lower town, which is built on a more gradual slope.

SAINT-GEORGES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 1,395.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep., 3,943; of com., 513. It has coal mines.

SAINT-GEORGE'S BASIN, a lake of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, between Jervis bay and Sussex haven.

SAINT-GEORGE'S CAPE, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, to the S of Jervis bay, and 120 m. from Sydney.

SAINT-GEORGE'S HEAD, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, at the E extremity of Sussex haven.

SAINT-GEORGE'S MOUNT, a summit of Portland bay, Australia Felix, about 30 m. from Cape Otway.

SAINT-GERMAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 476.

SAINT-GERY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep., 545; of com., 322.

SAINT-GILLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep., 2,208; of com., 1,962.

SAINT-GILLES-ET-VINAREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 135.

SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-TERMONDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. 2,803.

SAINT-HADELIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Olne. Pop. 278.

SAINT-HELENA, an island of New South Wales, in Moreton bay.

SAINT-HELEN'S POINT, a headland of the E

coast of Tasmania, co. of Cornwall, to the S of George's river.

SAINT-HELLIERS, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, 159 m. from Sydney, on the Hunter river, near the confluence of the Dartbrook.

SAINT-HILAIRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Huy. Pop. 192.

SAINT-JACOBS-DOOREN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Craybeke. Pop. 144.

SAINT-JACQUES-CAPPELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes, intersected by the canal l'Yser. Pop. 178.

SAINT-JACQUES-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 1,042.

SAINT-JAMES, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 6,567.

SAINT-JEAN-GEEST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Ghete. Pop. of dep., 711; of com., 481.

SAINT-JEAN-IN-EREMO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 691; of com., 193.

SAINT-JEAN-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 194.

SAINT-JEAN-SART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Aubel. Pop. 317.

SAINT-JOB-CAVLOO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Uccle. Pop. 809.

SAINT-JOB-IN-T'GOOR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 337.

SAINT-JOHN, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by the Paramatta. Pop. 2,906.

SAINT-JOHN'SBURY, a town of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 37 m. NE of Montpelier, on the Passumpsic river.

SAINT-JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 6,650. It has a fine botanic garden and pavilion belonging to the Marquis of Casau, iron and copper foundries, a saw-mill, a cotton-spinning mill, &c.

SAINT-JULIEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Langemareq. Pop. 340.

SAINT-KILDA, a village of Australia Felix, in the co. of Bourke, on Port Phillip bay.

SAINT-LAMBERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 848.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Tourunres-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 189.

SAINT-LANDRE, a parish near the SW part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 2,000 sq. m., bounded on the E by Atchafalaya Bayou, and on the W by Bayou-Nez-Pique, and drained by Teche and Vermillion. Pop. in 1840, 15,233; in 1850, 22,253. Its cap. is Opelousas.

SAINT LAURENT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 3,036.—Also a com. in the prov. and dep. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,410.

SAINT-LAWRENCE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 6,495.

SAINT-LEGER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 1,680. It has a paper-mill.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 1,204.

SAINT LEONARD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ben-Ahin. Pop. 123. —Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Thollembeke. Pop. 258.

SAINT-LEONARDS, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 56 m. S of Annapolis, between Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river. Pop. in 1840, 125.

SAINT-LEONARDS, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Willoughby, co. of Cumberland, on Port Jackson, opposite Sydney.

SAINT-LUKE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 1,199.

SAINT-MARCOURT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Silly. Pop. 618.

SAINT-MARD, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep., 939; of com., 724. It has manufactories of tobacco and of tiles.

SAINT-MARE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 370. It has mines of iron and lead.

SAINT-MARK'S, a village and port of entry of Leon co., in the state of Florida, U. S., 20 m. S of Tallahassee, on Marks river, near its junction with the Wakully river.

SAINT-MARTIN, a river of the state of Maryland, U. S., which flows into Sinepuxent bay, in the Atlantic, opposite Fenwick's island.

SAINT-MARTIN'S, a parish in the S part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 850 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Atchafalaya river, and watered by Teche river. It contains Chetmaches lake, and in the SE is liable to submersion. Pop. in 1840, 8,674.

SAINT-MARY'S, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Hawkesbury river. Pop. 2,230.

SAINT-MAUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Rieux. Pop. 293.

SAINT-MEDARD, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 577.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 1,229.

SAINT-MICHAEL'S, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the N by the river Tamar.

SAINT-NICOLAS-LEZ-YPRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 390.

SAINT-OMER, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent.

SAINT-OMER, a village of Decatur co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 37 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the N side of Flat Rock creek. Pop. in 1840, 150.

SAINT-PATRICK, a river of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Dorset, an affluent of the North Esk.

SAINT-PATRICK'S HEAD, a station of Van Diemen's Land, 84 m. from Launceston.

SAINT-PAULS, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the p. of Chesterfield, and on the S by St. Paul's river, which divides the counties of Cornwall and Glamorgan, and falls into the South Esk.

SAINT-PETER (ISLANDS OF), a group of islands at the entrance to Denial bay, South Australia, in S lat. 32° 20', E long. 133° 33'.—Also a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by George's river. Pop. 1,114.

SAINT-PHILLIP, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the NW by Port Jackson. Pop. 10,175.

SAINT-REMI-GEEST, a commune of Belgium,

in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 668.

SAINT-REMY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 892. It has manufactories of cloth and of fire-arms.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 336.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Bleid. Pop. 131.

SAINT-RIQUIERS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Turnes. Pop. 330.

SAINT-ROCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Ferriere. Pop. 125.

SAINT-SAUVEUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 2,236. It has manufactories of linen.

SAINT-SERVAIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Honyoux. Pop. 562.

SAINT-SEVERIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 437.

SAINT-SYMPHORIEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 1,116.

SAINT-TROND, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. 9,000. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

SAINT-VAAST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Haine. Pop. of dep., 2,481 of com., 827.

SAINT-VINCENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Belle Fontaine. Pop. 452.

SAINT-WILLEBROW, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and dep. of Antwerp. Pop. 3,110.

SAINTBURY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. W of Chipping-Camden. Area 1,336 acres. Pop. in 1851, 138.

SAINTE-ANNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Hamme. Pop. 726.—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Waesmunster. Pop. 308.

SAINTE-ANNE-PEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Ifterbeck. Pop. 338.

SAINTE-CATHERINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Pervyse. Pop. 587.

SAINTE-CECILE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Semoi. Pop. of dep., 1,184; of com., 599.

SAINTE-CROIX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep., 1,763; of v., 933.

SAINTE-MARGUERITE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 870; of com., 501.

SAINTE-MARIE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 634.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Maleves-Sainte-Marie Wastinnes. Pop. 212.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Sainte-Marie-Etalle. Pop. 603.

SAINTE-MARIE-ETALLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 876.

SAINTE-MARIE-GEEST, a commune of Belgi-

um, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Saint-Jean-Geest. Pop. 201.

SAINTE-MARIE-HOOREBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 2,086. It has a church and a Protestant chapel, and manufactories of linen.

SAINTE-ROCHA, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Herzell. Pop. 193.

SAINTE-VERONIQUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Leefdael. Pop. 136.

SAINTES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 2,003.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the l. bank of the Charente, 38 m. NNW of La Rochelle. Pop. in 1831, 10,437; in 1846, 11,363. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built; but it contains several interesting remains of former grandeur, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble on the bridge across the Charente. Here is likewise a cathedral said to have been originally built by Charlemagne, a college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, a public library of 25,000 vols., and a theatre. The chief manufactures are light woollens, pottery, and leather.—The arrond. of S. has an area of 152,482 hectares, comprising 7 cants., with a pop. in 1846 of 107,928.

SAINTES (Les), a group of rocky islands, in N lat. 15° 50', between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Pop. in 1849, 1,311. They export a little cotton and coffee.

SAINTFIELD, or **TULLAGHNANOEVE**, a parish and town of co. Down. Area of p., 13,333 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,154; in 1851, 5,994.—The town is 4 m. NNE of Ballinahinch. Pop. in 1851, 923.

SAINTONGE, an ancient province of France, stretching along the Atlantic, to the N of Guienne, and watered by the Boutonne and Charente, which divide it into South and North, or Upper and Lower S. The capital is Saintes. It now forms the greater part of the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, and part of that of Charente.

SAIPUR, or **SHAHIPURE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 91 m. SSW of Benares.

SAIRU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Thulin. Pop. 250.

SAIS, or **SA-EL-HAGAR**, a ruined town in the delta of Lower Egypt, about 2 m. W of the Rosetta branch of the river, and 66 m. NW of Cairo. A vast crude brick enclosure still surrounds the crumbling vestiges of the Pharaonic city.

SAISAR, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 75 m. NW of Hamadan.

SAISINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Thiensies. Pop. 224.

SAISSAC, a large village of France, dep. of Aude, on the Bernasson, 12 m. NW of Carcassonne. Pop. 1,700.

SAISSY-LES-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 4 m. SE of Douzy. Pop. 700.

SAIVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep., 1,043; of com., 213. It has an old castle.

SAIVELETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Saive. Pop. 195.

SAIX, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 3 m. SW of Castres. Pop. 1,050.

SAIWIÈRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Tourinnes-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 109.

SAIYADIWALA, a town of the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 5', near the r. bank of the Ravi.

SAIZON, a river of France, which, rising on the S slope of the Pyrenees, flows NNW, passing Mauléon to the Gave-d'Oleron.

SAJA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, which descends from the N flanks of the mountains of Reynosa, and runs N to the bay of Suances.

SAJKALL, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 24 m. SSE of Oedenburg, near an affluent of the Repeze.

SAJO, a river of Hungary, which rises above Redowa, in the co. of Gömör; flows S past Rosenau; then turns SE, and falls into the Hernad, near Miskoles, after a total course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Jolsva, the Turocz, and the Rima, on the r.; and the Bodva and Barsonyos on the l.

SAK, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, 20 m. W by N of Simferopol, celebrated for its mud-baths. It is about 3 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth.

SAKAI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 40 m. SW of Miako, on the N coast of the bay of Osaka.

SAKAN, a river of Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf near Bender-Rig.

SAKARIA, **SAKARIYAH**, or **AYALA**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Afium-Karabissar; flows NNE to Germa, and then N to about the parallel of 40°, receiving in this part of its course the Einfuri-su and the Emir-chai, both on the r. bank. A little beyond the junction of the latter stream, it bends WSW to Karalla, where it is joined by the Bathys; it then pursues a NW course to a little below Lefkeh, where it turns NE, passes Akserai, and within 5 m. of the E end of Lake Sabandjah, and pursues its course by Ada-Koi and Ada-Basar, to the Black sea, into which it falls at a point about 17 m. S of Ada-Basar, and 27 m. SSE of Kefken-Adassi. At Lefkeh it is joined by a considerable stream from the Kusch-gol to the S of Lake Ismid; a little above that point it receives the *Gallus*, from Aineh-gol, also on the l. bank; and above the junction of the latter stream, the Tsheltulyk-dere, on the same bank. About 17 m. below Karalla, it is joined on the l. by the Pursal-chai or *Thymbres*, one of its largest affluents.

SAKATU. See **SACCATU**.

SAKERTAL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Saharunpore, near the W bank of the Ganges, 20 m. W of Nedjid-Abad.

SAKHARA. See **SACCARAH**.

SAKHTASER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, 72 m. SE of Reshd.

SAKIEH, a village of Irak Arabi, 80 m. NW of Bassora.

SAKIT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the W side of the Nile, 8 m. NE of Ashmunein.

SAKKOR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, between the rivers Bimah and Krishna. It is extremely fertile. Its capital of the same name is situated on the N side of the Bimah, in N lat. 17° 4'.

SAKMARA, a river of Siberia, which rises in the Ural mountains, on the E flank of the Irendyk ridge, a little N of the parallel of 53°; flows SSW to the parallel of 51° 30', and meridian of 58° 30' E, where it turns WNW, and pursues a course parallel to that of the Ural, and within from 30 to 40 m. of it, to its junction with the Yashatirka, when it turns WSW, and joins the Ural, on the l. bank, a little below Ormburg. Its principal affluents are the Barakal, the Uzala, the Kasmorka, the Ik, and

the Salmish or Yashatirka, all of which join it on the r. bank.

SAKRI, a town of Hindostan, in Candeish Proper, at the confluence of the Can and the Panzar, 30 m. S of Nandurbar.

SAKURA, an island of Japan, off the coast of Kiusiu, in N lat. 31° 30'.

SAL, or SALLA, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Westerås, 32 m. W of Upsala. Pop. 1,800. In its neighbourhood is a silver mine, first wrought in the year 1188, which produced during the 14th cent. an annual value of £6,000; at present the produce barely defrays the expense of working.

SAL, or SEL, one of the group of the Cape-de-Verd islands, in N lat. 16° 45', 22 m. N of Boavista. It is about 16 m. long, and 6 or 7 m. broad; but is dry, barren, and deserted. It contains several high mountains, particularly one resembling a sugar-loaf, which, rising to an alt. of 1,400 ft. above sea-level, may be seen to a considerable distance at sea. The salt, from which it derives its name, is formed in natural ponds among the rocks.

SAL, a village of the Nedjid, in Arabia, 20 m. NE of Jemama.

SAL (CAYO-DE), an island 60 m. N of Cuba, in N lat. 23° 42', W long. 80° 20'.—Also an islet on the Grand Bahama bank, in N lat. 22° 15', W long. 75° 45'.

SAL, a river of Chili, which, running W through the desert tract of Atacama, enters the Pacific ocean.—Also a river of Peru, which rises near Castro-Vireina, and flowing N joins the Janja, and forms with it the Mantaro.—Also a river of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, which flows NW and N to the Don, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 260 m.

SAL (POINT), a high steep rocky cliff on the coast of New Albion, projecting from a low shore, in N lat. 34° 57'.—Also a brown cliff, 120 ft. high, on the coast of Peru, 7½ leagues NE by N of Cape Blanco.

SAL (PUNTA DEL), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 10'.

SALA, a city described by the Arabian geographers, as situated on the eastern part of the Niger, immediately opposite to Tocrur, between Ghana and the modern site of Timbuctu. It is mentioned as an opulent and commercial place in the 12th cent., but no modern notices have been received of its existence.

SALA, a town of Piedmont, near the road leading over the Lesser St. Bernard, 11 m. W of Aosta.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in Monterrat, not far from Casale.—Also a village of Lombardy, with a magnificent castle, 8 m. NE of Padua.—Also a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, 21 m. SSW of Potenza, on the great road leading southward from Salerno. Pop. 5,600. It occupies the site of the ancient *Marcellano*.

SALA-DI-GIOI, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 24 m. W by N of Policastro, and 3 m. SW of Gioi. Pop. 1,350.

SALADILLO, or SALADO, a river of Buenos Ayres, which rises in the NW part of the prov., and running ESE, falls into the sea near the mouth of the Plata, in S lat. 35° 50', after a course of 450 m. The S. conveys but a small body of water the greater part of the year. At Callighon, 20 m. from its mouth, where it is very broad, it is only a few inches in depth in the dry season; and at its mouth it would be impossible for the smallest boat, if laden, to enter. Yet, in the beginning of October, it swells prodigiously, and in the place just mentioned, is nearly 9 ft. deep. Its flood generally lasts two or three months. It is impregnated with salt in the upper part of its course.

VI

SALADO, a bay and river on the coast of Chili, in the prov. of Copiapo, in S lat. 27° 30', W long. 71° 06'. The bay is spacious but shallow.

SALADO, or PASAGES, a river of the Argentine province of Tucuman, which rises in about S lat. 24° 20', near Calchaqui, and runs SSE to the Parana, which it joins on the r. bank at Santa-Fé, after a course of upwards of 800 m. The S. would be a river of the first importance, from the great extent of country through which it passes, were not most of its waters absorbed in the level sandy plains through which it flows. It derives its name from the salt with which its waters are impregnated, although this quality is general to the rivers that pass through Tucuman, from the cordilleras of Atacama and Copiapo. In the early part of its course, the Rio-del-Pasage, as it is then called, is so rapid as to render its navigation dangerous. On arriving at the place where the town of Estero formerly stood, it changes its name into that of Rio-de-Valbuena. From its source to the latter place, about 120 m., its waters are tinged of a blood colour, which disappears by degrees as it receives those of other rivers, and is attributed to the soil of the valley of Calchaqui, through which it flows.

SALADO, a river of Upper Peru, in the prov. of Chichas, which runs E, and enters the Pilcomayo.—Also a small river of Paraguay, which enters the Paraguay opposite the city of Assuncion.—Also the name of several small rivers in the island of Hayti.

SALADO-DE-ARJONA, a river of Spain, which rises to the NNW of Valdeferraz; runs N and WNW; and joins the Guadalquivir, near Marmolejo, after a course of 42 m.

SALADO-DE-PORCUNA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, which rises near the Salado-de-Arjona; runs NW, passing near Porcuna; and joins the Guadalquivir, near Aldea-del-Rio, after a course of 40 m.

SALAGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 12 m. W of Gueret. Pop. 2,600.

SALAGORA, a point of Albania, 15 m. SW of Arta.

SALAHYAH, a ruined town and fortress on the Euphrates, in N lat. 34° 30'. The country around is a red stony desert.

SALAIBSKOIE, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Tomsk, at the junction of a small river, called the Salaiba, with the Bia. It is surrounded by immense forests, traversed by a savage race called Coumandins.

SALAKA, a harbour of Nubia, on the W coast of the Red sea, 79 m. N of Suakim. Its anchorage is intricate and has bad holding-ground.

SALAMA, a district and town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Verapaz and Peten, situated in a luxuriant valley, 30 m. S of Coban. Pop. of district, 7,928; of town, 4,148, of which a few are merchants, and about one-sixth Ladinos or Mulattoes. It has a plaza, a cathedral, and some good shops.

SALAMANCA, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in the S part of Leon. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Zamora; on the E by the provinces of Valladolid and Avila; on the S by Caceres; and on the W by Portugal, from which it is to some extent separated by the Douro. It comprises an area of 475 Spanish leagues, and contains 8 partidos and 527 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 210,314. It is intersected in the SW by the Sierra-de-Gata; and in the SE by that of Gredos, a ramification of the Sierra-de-Avila, and in which the Tormes, the principal river in the prov., takes its rise. The Yeltes and Agueda are the only other streams of importance in the prov. The soil is arid and the climate dry and warm. It produces wine, fruit,

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grain, and madder. The mountains abound with wood, in which are large quantities of chestnuts and oak, and contain mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, rock-crystal, alum, and saltpetre. Mineral springs are found in some localities. Cattle and pigs are reared in great numbers in the mountain pastures. The Salamanquinos are noted as sedate, but affable, temperate, and courageous, and strongly attached to the habits and customs of their country.—The partido comprises 82 pueblos.—The town is 30 m. S of Zamora, 90 m. W of Segovia, and 120 m. NW of Madrid, in a pleasant and picturesque situation, on the r. bank of the Tormes, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone-bridge of 27 arches, partly of Roman and partly of Spanish construction. Pop. 12,870. It is enclosed by walls, which have 13 gates, and consists generally of narrow tortuous streets, lined with old houses, built of a cream-coloured stone. It contains several public squares and fountains. The houses are three stories in height and nearly uniform. Of the numerous public buildings, the principal is the cathedral, a semi-Gothic structure of the 16th cent., remarkable for the lightness of its arches, towers, and capitals, the majestic proportion of its naves, and the beauty of its architectural ornaments and paintings. Beside it is the ancient cathedral and cloister. The Dominican and Bernardine convents, the colleges called Las-escuelas-mayores-de-San-Bartolomé, the colleges of Santiago or Arzobispo, of Cuenca and of Guadalupe, the palace of Monterey, the ancient Jesuits' house, a magnificent edifice now used as a seminary, the Augustine convent containing a large number of valuable sculptures and paintings, and the church belonging to which is reckoned one of the finest in Spain, and the church of San-Marcos, are all noticeable public buildings. Salamanca possesses, besides the cathedral, 25 parish-churches, 37 convents, several asylums, and a general hospital. The university, noted as the oldest and richest for the number of its chairs and learned men whom it has produced, was founded at Palencia, and transferred hither in the 13th cent. From the 14th to the 18th cent., its average number of students was estimated at 12,000; in 1845, they did not exceed 302. There were besides 25 private colleges, and 4 for the education of the sons of noble families. Some of these have been abandoned, and others are in a dilapidated condition. The library of the university is a fine building, and contains a valuable collection of Greek manuscripts.—The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of hats, common cloth, linen, glue, china, pottery, and leather. Shops, cafés, and restaurants, are numerous, and the markets are well-provided. Round the town are many fine promenades, and the banks of the Tormes are celebrated for their beauty and fertility. This town, which in ancient authors bears the name of *Salmantica*, contains no remains of antiquity. Six miles to the S, in the valley of Valmuza, are the ruins of an ancient villa and baths. The banks of the Tormes were the theatre of an engagement between the Anglo-Spanish forces, under the duke of Wellington, and the French, in which the latter sustained a disastrous defeat.

SALAMANCA, an island of the Caribbean sea, near the coast of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Martha, a little to the E of the embouchure of the Magdalena. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, but is of little breadth, and is very sandy.—Also a village in the prov. and 120 m. SE of Sta Martha. It occupies the site of a town of the same name in an unhealthy locality. In the vicinity is a copper-mine.

SALAMANCA, a town of Mexico, in the state

and 24 m. S of Guanajuato, on the r. bank of the Rio Grande, in an extensive plain, at an alt. of 7,075 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 15,000.

SALAMANCA-DE-BACALAR. See **BACALAR**.

SALAMAS, a district and town of Persia, in Armenia, at the NW extremity of Lake Urumia, intersected by a river of the same name, and 80 m. W of Tabriz. Pop. 6,000. The environs produce grain and wine in great abundance.

SALAMI, a small island at the entrance to the Persian gulf, opposite Cape Mussendom.

SALAMIS, or **KOLURI**, an island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Egina, and departm. of Attica, 10 m. E of Athens, and separated from the continent by the Pikama channel. It is 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; and consists chiefly of arid hills, covered with olive-trees and pines, the latter of which afford the resin with which the wines of Attica are flavoured. It produces also in small quantities wheat, cotton, and almonds. It contains several villages, the chief of which, bearing the same name, is situated at the foot of a mountain, on a bay opening towards Corinth. The ruins of the ancient town of Salamis are on the E side of the island. The inhabitants of S. frequent the coasts of Asia in summer for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of pitch. This island is noted as the birth-place of Solon and Euripides, and for the naval victory obtained by the Athenians over the Persian fleet in the adjacent channel, on the 19th Oct., 480 B. C. The modern name Koluri is derived from the supposed resemblance of the outline of the island to the figure of a locomotive engine.

SALAMONE, or **SALOMON**, a headland at the E extremity of the island of Candia, in N lat. 35° 9' 15", and E long. 26° 19' 10".

SALANDRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 21 m. SW of Matera, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Ferrandina, near the source of the Salandrella. Pop. 1,400. It has a church, 5 chapels, and a Franciscan convent. The growth and manufacture of cotton form the chief branches of local industry.

SALANDRELLA, or **CAVONE**, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, and district of Matera, which has its source 10 m. WSW of Salandra; runs SE, and after a course of 45 m. throws itself into the gulf of Tarento, near the tower of Salandrella, and between the embouchures of the Basento and Sinnò.

SALANGO, an island of the Pacific, near the coast of Ecuador, off a headland of the same name, in S lat. 1° 38', and W long. 80° 56'.

SALANGOR, a petty state in the W part of the Malay peninsula, bounded on the N by that of Perak; on the E by Pehang, from which it is separated by the central chain of mountains; on the S by the territory of Malacca; and on the W by the strait of that name, along which it extends a distance of about 120 m. This territory is the poorest and most scantily populated of the Malay states, but its inhabitants are superior in civilization, and speak a remarkably pure dialect. Its principal exports are gold dust, tin, ivory, dragon's blood, camphire, pepper and other spices, wood, and cattle; and its imports grain, and cotton. Although nominally subject to Britain, this state contains several chiefs or polygars, whose payment of tribute forms their only recognition of dependence. The prov. contains 2 districts, Salem and Barahmahe.—Its chief town, of the same name, is on a river also of the same name, a little above its entrance into the strait of Malacca, and 105 m. NW of the town of that name.

SALANTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, district and 27 m. WNW of Telch, and 33 m. NNE of Memel.

SALAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. WSW of Granada, partido and 5 m. SE of Loja. Pop. 2,030.

SALARA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, district and 6 m. ESE of Massa, and 20 m. WSW of Rovigo, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,317.

SALARDU-Y-PUJO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Lerida, and partido of Viella, in the valley of Aran, near the source of the Garonne. Pop. 450.

SALARES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Malaga, and partido of Torrox, in a fine locality. Pop. 1,530. It has several oil-mills, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

SALARS. See **PONT-DE-SALARS**.

SALAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Tremp, in a plain near the r. bank of the Noguera-Pallaresa. Pop. 992. It has a parish church, and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in sheep and mules.—Also a town of Asturias, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Oviedo, and partido of Belmonte. Pop. 425. In the environs are mines of silver.

SALAS-DE-BUREBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Burgos, and partido of Brebesca on a hill, near the l. bank of the Omio. Pop. 463. It has a celebrated abbey.

SALAS-DE-LOS-INFANTES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos. The partido comprises 79 pueblos. The town is 30 m. SE of Burgos, on a hill near the r. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 600. It has 2 parish-churches, a Franciscan convent, and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

SALAS-DE-LA-RIBERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, and partido of Ponferrada, in the valley of the Sil. Pop. 208.

SALASSES (LES), a volcanic mountain in the central part of the island of Bourbon. Its highest summit has an alt. of 3,836 yds. above sea-level. It had a violent eruption in 1821.

SALAT, a river of France, which descends from the Col-de-Salan, in the Pyrenees, in the dep. of the Ariège; waters the cant. of Oust, St. Girons, and St. Lizier; enters the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 60 m., joins the Garonne, on the r. bank a little below St. Martary. It is navigable to Taurignan, a distance of 21 m., during 7 months of the year. Boats built at Taurignan, Bonrepaux and La Cave are freighted with iron, planks, staves, gypsum, lime, apples, cattle, and conveyed for sale to Toulouse. The Lizard, which it receives on the l., is its principal affluent. The chief places on its banks are Seix, Oust, St. Girons, St. Lizier, and Salies.

SALAT, a town of the Punjab, on the Dor, near the E bank of the Indus, on the road to Cashmere through the Dub pass.

SALATY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. N of Poneviej, on the r. bank of the Micha.

SALAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 11 m. SSW of Oust, and com. of Confians. In the vicinity are a lead mine and quarries of marble. See also **SALO**.

SALAVRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 1½ m. S of Coligny. Pop. 856.

SALAWATTY, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, separated from the NW extremity of Papua,

by Galway strait, in S lat. 1°, and E long. 131°. It is 30 m. in length, and 25 m. in average breadth. Sago is its chief production.

SALAWAY (CAPE), a headland at the NE extremity of the island of Gilolo, Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. 1° 30', E long. 128° 55'.

SALAYER, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the S extremity of the island of Celebes, from which it is separated by a strait about 12 m. in breadth, and bearing the same name. The N extremity of the island is in S lat. 5° 46' 45", E long. 120° 28'. It is 45 m. in length from N to S, and 15 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by several small islands depending upon it. Pop. in 1775, 60,000. It is mountainous and woody, but possesses considerable cultivation. Its principal productions are millet and cotton. The former forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants, and the latter is manufactured by them into blue and white striped fabrics. The houses are tolerably good. Horses are used by the wealthier portion of the natives in travelling in the level parts of the island; in the mountainous parts they are carried in bamboo chairs. This island was taken by the Dutch from the king of Ternate, to whom it had been ceded by the Macassars.

SALA-Y-GOMEZ. See **GOMEZ (SALES-Y)**.

SALAZAR-DE-AMAYA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Burgos and partido of Villarcayo. Pop. 300.

SALAZAR-DE-LAS-PALMAS, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, prov. and 66 m. N of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Sulia. Pop. 400. Grain is extensively cultivated in the locality, and in the shape of flour forms its chief article of trade. The town derives its name from the number of palm trees by which it is surrounded.

SALAZIE, a commune and village of the island of Bourbon, in the central part of the island, at the foot of the Gros-Morne. Pop. 694. It has several ferruginous springs.

SALAZZA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 21 m. N of Turin, prov. and 12 m. SW of Ivrea and mande. of Cuorgné, on the l. bank of the Orca. Pop. 1,200.

SALBRIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and arrond. of Romorantin. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,055; in 1846, 9,602.—The town is 17 m. ENE of Romorantin, on the l. bank of the Sauldre, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,498. It has several forges.

SALBYE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 27 m. SSE of Gwalior, on a mountain.

SALCEDA (SAN-JORGE-DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Pontevedra, 17 m. SE of Vigo, and 6 m. NNE of Tuy. Pop. 220.

SALCEDA (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra and partido of Tuy. Pop. 220.

SALCEDA (SAN-MARTIN-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido of Pontevedra. Pop. 1,985. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SALCEDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Vitoria. Pop. 300.

SALCES, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Rivesaltes. Pop. 550. A little to the N of the v. is an ancient fort, which, as protecting the entrance to Roussillon, figured frequently in the military transactions of the 14th and 15th centuries.

SALCETTE. See **SALSETTE**.

SALCITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of

Sannio, 15 m. NNW of Campobasso, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Trigno. Pop. 2,700. It was the *Salicetum* of the Normans.

SALCOMBE, a village and chapelry in Devonshire, in the p. of Marlborough, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Kingsbridge, at the entrance of Kingsbridge harbour, a small inlet of the sea, navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden. It is a neatly built place, and has a small coasting-trade. Pop. 1,656.

SALCOMBE-REGIS, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. ENE of Sidmouth. Area 2,605 acres. Pop. 476.

SALCOTT, a parish in Essex, 8 m. SSW of Colchester. Area 255 acres. Pop. in 1851, 89.

SALDANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Palencia, at the foot of a mountain called the Pena-de-San-Roman, and on the l. bank of the Carrion, which is here crossed by an old bridge of 23 arches. Pop. 1,100. It has 3 churches, a convent, an hospital, and a town-house. Its manufactures consist of lintseed oil, linen, leather, pottery ware, and coarse woollens.

SALDANHA BAY, an inlet on the W coast of Cape Colony, to the S of the bay of Saint Helen's, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 1'$, E long. $17^{\circ} 54'$. It extends about 25 m. inland, and has good anchorage for the largest ships, with a capital supply of spring-water on Schaapen island at the head of the bay.

SALDE, a river of Senegambia, in the Futatoro territory, which flows in a SSW course to the l. bank of the Senegal.

SALDENHOFFEN, a town of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. NNW of Alby, at the foot of the Bochergebirge, and on the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 200.

SALDER, or SÄLDERN, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 9 m. WSW of Wolfenbüttel, on the Fuse. Pop. 600.

SALDINSK (VĪJNĪ and VERKHNĪ), two villages of Russia, in the gov. and 214 m. ENE of Perm, on the Salda, an affluent of the Tara. There are extensive iron furnaces here.

SALE, a village and township in the p. and 2 m. SSW of Ashton-upon-Mersey. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,104.

SALE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Brescia, on the E bank of Lake Isco. Pop. 1,700. It has a fishing-trade on the lake, and the manufacture of coarse woollen coverlets employs a considerable number of the pop.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Mondovì, near the Sallazola.—Also a town of Dalmatia, on the E coast of the island of Grossa, 12 m. S of Zara.

SALECHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Mauleon, near the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 500. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

SALE-DI-TORTONA, a town of Continental Sardinia, 7 m. NNW of Tortona, between the rivers Scrivia and Tanaro. Pop. 5,094, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

SALEE, SALLI, or SLA, a port of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, at the embouchure and on the r. bank of the Bu-Regreh, opposite Rabat or New Salee, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 2'$, and W long. $6^{\circ} 46'$. It is surrounded by a high and strong wall, which is strengthened and flanked by towers. At the SW angle of the town is a battery of 18 heavy guns; and at the NW angle another battery of 24 guns, which, with the forts of Rabat, commands the entrance of the river. It was formerly the great stronghold of Moorish piracy. It is now a place of considerable trade, exporting wool, leather, wax, and corn, and having some manufactures and ship-building yards. Its pop. has been estimated at 10,000. In November 1851, it was

bombarded by a French armament in consequence of an act of piracy committed upon a French vessel by the inhabitants of the town.

SALEE (GULF OF), an extensive inlet on the coast of the island of Sombawa, in the Eastern seas, separated from Dampo bay by an isthmus on which stands the high volcano of Tambora, in E long. $118^{\circ} 1'$. The gulf extends about 13 leagues in a SE direction, and is about 4 leagues wide.

SALEHURST, a parish of Sussex, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Battle, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,204; in 1851, 950.

SALEM, a county in the SW part of the state of New Jersey, U. S. Area 320 sq. m. It is watered by Oldman's, Alloway, Stow, and Salem creeks, and is skirted on the NW by the Delaware. Pop. in 1840, 16,024; in 1850, 19,467. Its cap. of the same name is situated on the E side of Salem creek, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 57 m. SW by S of Trenton. Pop. in 1850, 3,052.—Also a township of New London co., in Connecticut, 29 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, 52 m. NNW of Augusta, watered by a branch of Seven-Mile-Brook. Pop. in 1840, 561; in 1850, 454.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence railway, 19 m. from Manchester. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Spiggot river. Pop. in 1840, 1,408; in 1850, 1,555.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 62 m. NNE of Montpelier, bordered on the NW by the South bay of Lake Memphremagog, and intersected by Clyde river. The surface is level, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 299.—Also a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, on Salem harbour of Massachusetts bay, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 31' 18''$, and W long. $70^{\circ} 53' 53''$, and 14 m. NE by N of Boston. Pop. in 1637, 900; in 1765, 4,427; in 1790, 7,921; in 1800, 9,457; in 1810, 12,613; in 1820, 12,731; in 1830, 13,886; in 1840, 15,082; and in 1850, 20,263. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land formed by two inlets, called North and South rivers, the former of which is crossed by a bridge 1,500 ft. in length, and forms a communication with Beverly. The latter forms the harbour, the depth of which does not exceed 14 ft., but which affords good anchorage. The situation of the S. is low, but healthy, and the city is generally well although irregularly built. It has a large square or public park, and contains some handsome public buildings. Its manufactures are numerous and extensive, and in foreign trade S. long held the second rank in New England. The lines of railroad leading from S. are the Eastern, Essex, Salem, and Lowell, South Reading branch, and Marblehead branch railways. It has also telegraphic communication with Boston. Next to Plymouth, this town is the oldest place in the state, having been settled in 1628. Its Indian name was Naumkeag.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 29 m. SE of Hartford, bordered on the NE by Gardner's lake, and watered by an affluent of the Connecticut. Pop. in 1840, 810; in 1850, 760.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 44 m. NNE of Albany, drained by branches of Batten-Kill river. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,855; in 1850, 2,904. The village is on White creek, and on the Rutland and Washington railway. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Chautauque co., in the same state, containing about 30 dwellings.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 195 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by Little Shenango

and Crooked creeks. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,980.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, drained by Waullenpack creek. Pop. 849.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state. Pop. 1,009.—Also a township of Westmoreland co., in the same state, bordered on the E by Loyahanna river, and drained by Beaver Dam river. Pop. 1,892.—Also a village of Roanoke co., in the state of Virginia, on the N side of Roanoke river, and on the Virginia and Tennessee river, 60 m. from Lynchburg. Pop. about 250.—Also a village of Stokes co., in the state of North Carolina, 109 m. W by N of Raleigh, on a branch of Yadkin river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Sumter district, in the state of South Carolina, on the E side of Black river, and 55 m. E by S of Columbia.—Also a village of Clarke co., in the state of Georgia, 58 m. N by W of Milledgeville, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.—Also a village of Livingston co., in the state of Kentucky, near Clay Lick creek, 193 m. SW of Frankfort. Pop. in 1850, 300.—Also a village of Crittenden co., in the same state, 249 m. WSW of Frankfort, between the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Pop. in 1840, 233.—Also a village of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 65 m. from Wooster, and 69 m. from Pittsburg, in Perry township. Pop. in 1840, 842; in 1850, about 1,000.—Also a township in the same co., 123 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 69 m. from Wooster, and 65 m. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,900; in 1850, 1,960.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 900.—Also a township of Champaign co., in the same state. Pop. 1,402.—Also a township of Highlands co., in the same state. Pop. 2,004.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 2,044.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the same state. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the same state. Pop. 1,002.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the same state. Pop. 104.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 1,158.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state. Pop. 1,121.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 881.—Also a township of Washtenaw co., in the state of Michigan, 53 m. ESE of Lansing, drained by a fork of the W branch of Rouge river. Pop. in 1840, 1,364; in 1850, 1,343. This is one of the best agricultural townships in the co.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. in 1840, 190.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, near the headwaters of Blue river, and on the New Albany and Salem railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,083.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Illinois, 108 m. SSE of Springfield, and intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi, and Massac and Sangamon railways. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Iowa, 56 m. S of Iowa city. Pop. about 1,000.—Also a village of Fanquier co., in the state of Virginia, 115 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Newton co., Texas, on Sabine river, at the confluence of Big Cow river, and 261 m. E of Austin city.—Also a village of Marion co., and capital of the Oregon territory, on the E bank of Willamette river.

SALEM, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. The district, comprising Salem-below-the-Ghants and the Baramahl both ceded in 1792, and two taluks above the Ghants ceded by Mysore in 1799, extends between 11° and 13° 20' N lat., between 77° 45' and 78° 55' E long.; and is bounded on the NW by the state of Mysore; on the NNE by the prov. of Balaghaut, on the E and

SE by the Carnatic; and on the SW and W by the prov. of Coimbatour, from which it is separated by the Cavery. It is 135 m. in length from N to S; and 60 m. in medium breadth, comprising an area of 8,518 sq. m., of which about one-fourth is under cultivation. It is intersected on the N by the eastern Ghats, which run SW and send off numerous ramifications. The Baramahl, which forms the chief portion of the district, is a fine table-land about 550 ft. above the level of Salem, well-cultivated and abounding with the finest timber, inclusive of teak, sandal, and rose-wood, cedar, &c. The principal rivers are the Cavery, Panaar, Palaar, and Velar, all tributaries of the gulf of Bengal. The chief agricultural productions are rice and maize, of which there are two annual crops, the earliest in April, and the second in September, millet; cotton of various kinds, indigo, tobacco and coffee, are also raised in considerable quantities. Iron-ore is abundant, and carbonate of magnesia is found in some parts. Calico, and iron and steel ware are the chief articles of manufacture. The steel manufactured in this district is of remarkable excellence, though produced apparently by the rudest processes. The trade consists chiefly in grain, iron, silk, pepper, oil seeds, ghee, areca, tamarinds, turmeric, and cloth. The inhabitants, about 1,000,000 in number, are of the Vellalar caste, and employ themselves chiefly in agriculture. The land revenue amounts to £195,000. The chief town, of the same name, is 114 m. ESE of Seringapatam.

SALEMBRIA, or **SALYMPIA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, which has its source in Mount Zikos, near the junction of the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia, and about 7 m. NW of Malakassi; flows SSE under the name of Cachia, towards Trikali; thence bends first E, then NE, traverses the vale of Tempe, and after a total course of about 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Salonica, at Karili, 6 m. S of Platamona, and 10 m. NW of Kossovo. Its principal affluents are the Fanari and Sataldge on the r., and the Saranta on the l. It becomes navigable about mid course. This river is noted for the transparency of its waters. It is the *Peneus* of the ancients.

SALEMI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Trapani, 16 m. NE of Mazzara. It is a large but poorly built place, with some slight fortifications. The pop. of the district has been estimated at 8,000.

SALENCHÉ. See **SALLANCHES**.

SALENEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of Noyon. Pop. 690.

SALENGHE, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 7 m. E of Pinerola. Pop. 3,900.

SALENGORE. See **SALANGOR**.

SALERANO, a village of Austrian Italy, 5 m. W of Lodi, on the r. bank of the Lambro. Pop. 1,000.

SALERNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, 15 m. NNE of Brignolle, at the confluence of the Braque and the Bresque. Pop. 2,600. It has a traffic in wine, oil, silk, and figs.

SALERNO, a port of Naples, the capital of the prov. of Principato-Citra, situated at the N extremity of a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 40° 44', E long. 14° 46', in a plain surrounded by hills clothed with cultivation. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and overhung with lofty houses of rude architecture, which give them a gloomy appearance. The Marina, a broad terrace, running along the shore, forms a pleasant promenade. The cathedral and the governor's palace are the principal edifices, but neither is a very imposing structure. The churches and convents are numerous but unimportant. The university of S., an ancient and once celebrated seminary of learning, is now chiefly

known as a school of medicine. The port is well sheltered, but shallow. Pop. of canton and town in 1850, 18,892.—The gulf of S., the *Pæstannus sinus* of the Romans, lies between the parallels of 40° 14', and 40° 44' N. Its entrance is between Point Campanella on the NW, and Point Licosa on the SE. The principal streams which flow into it are the Sele and the Tusciano.

SALERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 15 m. N of Aurillac, on the r. bank of the Marone. It has some trade in cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce.

SALETO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Padua. Pop. 2,040.

SALEYER. See **SALAYER**.

SALFORD, a borough and chapelry in the p. of Manchester, co. of Lancaster, on the W bank of the Irwell, adjoining the city of MANCHESTER. See that article.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 2 m. WNW of Chipping-Norton. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 372.—Also a parish of Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Wiburn. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 309.

SALFORD-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SSW of Alcester. Area 4,730. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1851, 862.

SALGADO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which descends from the E flank of the Serra-de-San-Domingos; and running E, after a course of 72 m., flows into the San-Francisco, on the l. bank, near a town of the same name.—Also a river of the prov. of Ceara, which rises in the district of Bom-Jardun, and flows N to the Jaguaribe, which it enters on the r. bank, a little below the village of Ico.

SALGHYR, a river of Russia, in the Crimea, which rises to the SE of Simferopol, and flows in a NE course of 120 m. to the Swash. Its principal affluents are the Burultsha and the Karasu. It has little water in its bed, except after the melting of the snows.

SALHIEH, or **SALAHIEH**, a town of Lower Egypt, 66 m. NE of Cairo, to the E of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, and S of Lake Menzaleh, forming the key of Egypt on the side of Syria. It has a pop. of about 6,000. Around it are numerous mounds and other remains of ancient cities.

SALHOUSE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. NE of Norwich. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1851, 691.

SALIAN, a district, town, and port of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and khanate of Shirvan, in the E part of the delta of the Kur, on the principal arm of that river, and near its entrance into the Caspian. It is noted for its sturgeon fisheries.

SALIANAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in Nepal, near the frontier of the prov. of Oude, and 120 m. NW of Lucknow, on a mountain. The houses, with the exception of that of the chief, which is of brick, are mud-built.

SALIBABU, **SALIBABO**, or **TULOOR**, a group of islands of the Asiatic archipelago, between the Philippine and Molucca islands, and in 4° N lat. and 126° 50' E long. It consists of three large islands, viz. Karkaling or Tulour, the largest and most northern of the group, Salibabu and Kabruang; and ten smaller islands. Salibabu, which lies to the S of Tulour, and is separated by a channel about 1 m. in breadth, is 18 m. in length, from NW to SE, and 6 in breadth. It, in common with the other islands of the group, is well cultivated, and produces rice and potatoes in great abundance, and pastures large numbers of goats and pigs. It contains 12 villages, of which the united pop. is estimated at about 3,000. The inhabitants of S. are of the Malay colour, with long hair, and have for arms

swords, lances, daggers, and targets. They have frequent warfare with the inhabitants of Kabruang, and the kolanos or chiefs exercise absolute power over their liberty, and for the slightest offence consign them to slavery. A considerable trade is carried on with the ships which touch at these islands, in bartering provisions for calicoes, red handkerchiefs, cutlery, and fire-arms.

SALICE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 18 m. S of Brindisi, and 12 m. W of Lecce. Pop. 1,800.

SALICETTO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Mondovi, near the r. bank of the Berma. Pop. 3,000.

SALIES-D'ARBAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and arrond. of St. Gaudens. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,075; in 1846, 14,140. The town is 14 m. E of Gaudens, near the l. bank of the Salat. Pop. 790. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and earthenware, and a saline spring, the salt of which forms an important object of trade.

SALIES-DE-BEARN, or **SALLIES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,465; in 1846, 15,396. The town is 18 m. W of Orthez, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Gave-d'Oleron. Pop. in 1846, 7,310. It has several saline springs, the salt of which forms an important object of trade. It is also noted for its hams.

SALIGNAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, and arrond. of Sarlat. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,191; in 1846, 8,719. The village is 9 m. NE of Sarlat, on a mountain. Its trade consists chiefly in truffles and coal.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Andre-de-Cubzac, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Virvei. Pop. 1,028.

SALIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. SE of Dompiere, in a woody locality, on the l. bank of the Roudon. Pop. 1,32.

SALIKI-SERAI, a town of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Indus, on the road through the Dub Pass to Cashmere. It has a large and well-stocked bazaar.

SALINA, or **SALINI**, an island of the Tyrrhenian sea, in the Lipari group, near the N coast of Sicily, to the NW of Great Lipari island, from which it is separated by a channel, 3 m. in width. Its NW point is in N lat. 38° 35' 30", and E long. 14° 48' 20". It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in medium breadth, and is of volcanic origin. Its principal summits are Monte-Virgine in the N, and Monte-Salvatore in the S. On the SE coast is an extensive lagoon, from which it derives its name. Its chief productions are oil and fruit. Pop. 4,000. It is the *Didyma* of the ancients.

SALINA, a township and village of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 133 m. WNW of Albany. The township is watered by several small streams flowing into Onondaga lake, which bounds it on the W, and contains the richest and most extensive salt springs in the state, yielding a bushel of pure salt from every 40 gallons of water, and producing in 1840, 2,622,305 bushels; and in 1850, 2,175,711 bushels of salt. The springs are the property of the state of New York; and the water is forced up by hydraulic engines into a large reservoir, whence Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool, and other villages, are supplied by means of pipes.—The v. is located on the E bank of the lake, on the Oswego canal, 2 m. N of Syracuse. Pop. of township in 1850, 2,142.

SALINAS, a river of New Mexico, forming one

of the principal head streams of the Gila, which it joins about 10 m. below the Coco-Maricopa villages. Its water is not salt, as one would infer from its name, but perfectly sweet and pure, and the river at its point of confluence with the Gila is more than double its size. Mr. Bartlett and his exploring party in 1852, saw many traces of the country though which this river flows having been in some distant age settled and cultivated. Pursuing an easterly course, up the river, they saw several "singular piles of rocks with fantastic tops, appearing like works of art: for some time," says Mr. B., "we all imagined that these rocks were the ruined buildings of which we were in search—the 'houses of Montezuma,' as our Indian friends called them. Passing over the edge of a mountain, at the base of which the river ran, we came to a wide and open plain, stretching some 25 or 30 m. E and S. Entering this we attempted to cross the bottom, which was so thickly overgrown with weeds and brushes that we could not penetrate it: we tried in vain to get through, but finding ourselves scattered, and fearing we should lose sight of each other, retraced our steps along the margin of the hill, until we passed the jungle. The bottom was now more open, and 5 or 6 m. brought us to the plateau. On our way we saw many traces of ancient irrigating canals; but on reaching the plateau we found remains of buildings, all however in shapeless heaps; not an erect wall could be seen. A little mound, conical or oblong, designated the character of the building. In many places I traced long lines of fallen walls, and in others depressions, from which the soil had been removed to make the adobe. On the plain, in every direction, we found an immense quantity of broken pottery, metate stones for grinding corn, with an occasional stone axe or hoe. The ground was strewn with broken pottery for miles. It was generally painted in a variety of geometric figures; the predominant colours were red, black and white. The quality of the ware was very fine, more so than that made by the Pinos. I noticed, too, that much of it was painted in the inside, while at the present time all the pottery of the Indians and Mexicans is painted on the outside. As it was now growing very warm, we left the plateau and struck off for the S., encamping beneath some tall cotton woods, where we prepared and partook of a late breakfast. At five in the afternoon, the heat being less, I crept from beneath my shelter of willows, where I had spent several hours, and accompanied by Dr. Webb, mounted my mule, and left for the plateau in advance of the party. A ride of a mile brought us to the table-land, when we made for a large mound or heap which arose from the plain. In crossing the bottom we passed many irrigating canals; and along the base of the plateau was one from 15 to 30 ft. wide, and from 4 to 5 ft. deep, formed by cutting down the bank—a very easy mode of making a canal, and much more substantial than if carried across the bottom. From the course of this canal, as far as I could trace it by the line of the plateau, it must have extended many miles. On reaching the great pile I found it to be the remains of an adobe edifice from 200 to 225 ft. in length by 60 to 80 ft. wide, its sides facing the cardinal points. Portions of the wall were only visible in two places, one near the summit at the south end, where, from the height of the pile, it must have originally been three or four stories high, and the other at the northern extremity on the western side. These remains just projected above the mass of rubbish and crumbled walls. With the exception of these walls, all had crumbled into its original state, forming rounded heaps of various heights

and dimensions, and worn into deep gullies by the rain."

SALINAS, or **BOLANOS**, a port of Costa-Rica, on the Pacific, between the parallels of 11° and $11^{\circ} 6' N$, and the meridians of $85^{\circ} 36'$ and $85^{\circ} 42'$, immediately to the S of the boundary line with Nicaragua, and about 12 m. distant from the S coast of the lake of Nicaragua. The salt-lagunes which border the low coast here give name to the port. The coast rises slowly for 6,600 yds. from the shores of the Pacific to the summit level of the isthmus, which, according to M. Oersted's report, does not exceed 270 ft. above the level of the Pacific. This inconsiderable height has a length of 1,200 yds., whence it slowly descends towards the Sapo which flows N into the Lake of Nicaragua. The Sapo is already navigable for the distance of a league from the lake; by cutting a canal $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues along its course, and thence through the low level or sloping country of $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues further, and thence cutting across the dividing ridge, 5,000 yds. of light, and 1,200 yds. of deeper excavation, the canal might be opened into the Pacific at the port of S., by a small further excavation and a few locks.

SALINAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, near the coast, and a little to the NE of Cintra. Indian pilates may be obtained here for the ascent of the Rio-dos-Tocantines as far as Belem.—Also a district of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, at the foot of the Serra-Parecis, in the parallel of $15^{\circ} S$.—Also a district in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, stretching along both banks of the São-Francisco into the prov. of Bahia. It yields a large quantity of salt which is sent to Barra-das-Velhas, whence it is extensively exported.—Also a lake in the prov. of Goyaz, in the vicinity of the rivers Claro and Araguaia. It is reported to yield pearls.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which joins the Jequetinhonha, on the l. bank, 10 m. above the junction of the Rio-da-Volaria.

SALINAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Vergara, 38 m. SW of San Sebastian, 10 m. NNE of Vitoria, on a mountain. Pop. 816. It is one of the most elevated places in the prov., and in winter is cold and damp. It has the remains of walls, and in the middle of a square is a fountain of excellent water, but it is ill-built, and derives its only importance from the adjacent saline springs, the produce of which amounts annually to 9,000 fanegas of salt.

SALINAS (CAPE), a headland of the island of Majorca, in the Spanish prov. of Baleares. It forms the S point of the island, and is in N lat. $39^{\circ} 15' 45''$.

SALINAS (LAs), a town of the Spanish prov. of Baleares, in the S part of the island of Ibiza, and partido of Manacor. Pop. 900. It derives its name from its extensive salt-works.

SALINAS-D'ALMEIDA, a district on the frontiers of the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso, and the republic of Bolivia, 16 m. SE of the Rio-Jauru, in about S lat. $16^{\circ} 20'$. Its neutrality has been secured by special treaty.

SALINAS-DE-ANANA, or **ANANA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava. The partido comprises 113 pueblos. The town is 18 m. WSW of Vitoria amid mountains. Pop. 1,078. It has 2 churches, a convent, an hospital, and a Latin school. The adjacent salt-works from which it derives its name produce annually 60,000 fanegas of salt.

SALINAS-DE-CEREMENO, a tract 15 m. S or Iquique, in Peru, which is covered with a friable and crystalline salt, of which shiploads are occasionally taken to Chili. The salt occurs in mounds

from an eighth of an inch to 2 ft. thick, a little below the surface, and free from earthy matter.—*Bol-laert*.

SALINAS-DE-RIO-PISUERGA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 69 m. N of Palencia, and partido of Cervera-de-Rio-Pisuerga, on a plateau, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 357. It has a castle now in ruins, and a fine church, and possesses manufactories of linen, and extensive fisheries.

SALINAS-DE-ROSIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 47 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 9 m. ENE of Villarcayo, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 230.

SALINE, a parish and village in the extreme W of Fifeshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,139; in 1851, 1,792.

SALINE, a central county of Arkansas, U. S. Area 850 sq. m. It is skirted by the Saline river on its SW border. Its cap. is Benton. Pop. in 1840, 2,061; in 1850, 8,901.—Also a co. in the S of Illinois, drained by the South and Middle fork of Saline creek. Area 378 sq. m. Its cap. is Raleigh. Pop. in 1850, 5,588.—Also a co. of Missouri, drained by La Mine river. Area 727 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 8,343. Its cap. is Marshall.—Also a township and village of Washtenaw co., in Michigan, 55 m. SE of Lansing, drained by Raisin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,390; in 1850, 1,631.—Also a v. of Rolls co., in Wisconsin, 75 m. N by E of Jefferson.—Also a township of Sevier co., in Arkansas. Pop. in 1840, 354.—Also a township of Hempstead co., in Arkansas. Pop. 1,192.—Also a v. of Bienville p., in Louisiana, 165 m. NW of Baton-Rouge.

SALINE, a river of Missouri, U. S., which rises in Perry co., and flows N to the Mississippi, which it joins on the SE corner of St. Genevieve co.—Also a river of Louisiana, which rises in Claiborne p., and flows by a SW course of 50 m. into Black lake river, 8 m. NE of Natchitoches.—Also a river of Illinois, which joins the Equality river, and, flowing SE, enters the Ohio, 10 m. below Shawneetown. It is a navigable stream, and has the great Salines on its banks, about 2 m. S of Equality.

SALINELLA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. It has saline and sulphureous springs.

SALINELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Sommieres, on the r. bank of the Vidourle. Pop. 400. It has beds of fuller's earth.

SALINELLO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, and district of Teramo. It has its source near Macchia-del-Conte; passes Civitella, and after a course in a generally E direction of 30 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, 3 m. N of Giulianova.

SALINES (POINTE DES), a headland of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, in N lat. 14° 23' 30", and W long. 60° 55' 20". It forms the S extremity of the island. Extending to the NW is a bay, and to the S is a group of small islands of the same name.

SALINES DE L'EST (CANAL DES), a canal of France, which commences in the dep. of the Meurthe, at Dieuze; runs NE into the dep. of the Moselle, and terminates at Sarralbe, on the Sarre. It has a total length of 44,000 metres.

SALINEVILLE, a township of Columbiana co., in Ohio, U. S., 121 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. 237.

SALING (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 4½ m. NW by W of Braintree. Area 1,651 acres. Pop. 336.

SALINILLAS, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. WSW of Bribiesca, finely situated on a height. Pop. 130. It has a saline spring.

SALINILLAS-DE-BURADON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava and partido of Salinas-de-Anana, near the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 500. It has an hospital, and possesses extensive salt-works, mines of iron, and quarries of marble and free-stone.

SALINO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra and district of Civita-de-Penne. It has its source near Bacucco, runs in a generally E direction, and after a course of 36 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, 5 m. NW of Pescara.

SALINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura and arrond. of Poligny.—The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,257; in 1846, 13,624.—The town is 11 m. NE of Poligny, in a narrow valley of the Jura chain, at an alt. of 339 yds. above sea-level, on the r. bank of the Furieuse, which is here crossed by four wooden bridges. Pop. in 1846, 7,178. It is enclosed by walls, and is commanded by two forts, St. Andre on the W, on the l. bank of the river; and Belen on the E. It is approached by two suburbs, and has a communal college, a public library, an alms-house, and a prison. Since 1825, when it was almost totally destroyed by fire, this town has been rebuilt on a fine plan. The principal street which runs its entire length, is spacious and built with perfect regularity; and the public squares are adorned with fountains and lined with good houses. It has numerous forges, extensive salt-works, manufactories of earthenware, a paper-mill, tanneries, &c. The environs afford excellent wine, and have quarries of gypsum and marble. The trade consists chiefly in brandy, honey, wax, gypsum, and wood. The salt-springs of this locality were noted in remote antiquity. The walls of the town were built in 1411, by John duke of Burgundy, and it sustained sieges by the French in 1477, 1595, 1636, and 1668.

SALIS, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia and district of Riga, which has its source in a small lake, 18 m. W of Volmar; runs N; traverses Lake Burtnek; turns W, and after a course of 120 m., throws itself into the gulf of Livonia, near a village of the same name, and 48 m. S of Pernau. On its banks are several curious grottoes, noted in the ancient traditions of the country. See also SAL.

SALISBURG, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 78 m. NNE of Riga, on the r. bank of the Salis. It formerly had a castle. In its vicinity, on a height, is an ancient fortress.

SALISBURY, a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. N of Blackburn, on a branch of the Ribble.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city in the hund. of Underditch, co. of Wilts, 82 m. SW by W of London, and 34 m. SE of Bath, in a valley and occupying a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Bourne with the Upper Avon. It is a pleasantly situated and symmetrically planned city. The principal streets are parallel, and crossed at right angles by others, forming towards the rear of the houses, quadrangular 'chequers,' laid out as gardens, while the river Avon is conducted through the streets, in open channels or canals, crossed by bridges so numerous that S. is said to have more of them than any other city in Europe. The principal stream of the Avon also, on the W, is crossed by two stone-bridges connecting the city with the suburban village of Fisherton-Anger, and, on the S, by another connecting it with East Harnham. Some of the houses exhibit curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture, with gable-ends of timber work and plaster. The market-place is a spacious open area near the centre of the city. The council and session-house, at the SE corner of the market-

place, is a conspicuous edifice of white brick, with rustic stone-quoins and cornices, and a Doric portico. The Poultry-cross, also in the market-place, is a curious old hexagonal building, with a conical roof supported by pillars. Other public buildings are the theatre, the assembly, and concert rooms, the infirmary, the county-jail, and the cathedral. The latter is a splendid edifice: one of the purest and noblest specimens in England of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture. It is built in the form of a double cross, with an enriched tower and lofty spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts to the height of 404 ft. from the pavement, being the highest in England. This tower is supported on four pillars, some of which have much swerved from the perpendicular. The close of the cathedral, which is separated from the city on one side by a lofty wall, comprises an area of nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., and besides the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the residences of the canons, prebendaries, and others connected with the cathedral, contains also some houses inhabited by private individuals. The bishop's palace, which stands near the SE corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular edifice, in various and discordant styles of architecture.—The parl. borough comprises the liberty of the close, and parts of Milford and Fisherton-Anger parishes. The city returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 707; in 1848, 701. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 11,657. S. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the S division of the co.—The income of the borough in 1833, was estimated at £372; in 1840, at £1,426.—The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on here on a very extensive scale, Salisbury flannel being celebrated, but this branch of manufacture is now almost extinct. Cutlery also used to be an important, and indeed the principal, branch of manufacture; but this also has gradually declined, and even the home supply is partly now of Birmingham manufacture. A silk factory was established some years ago, and, about 15 men and 20 women are employed in weaving hair-cloth. The trade is chiefly confined to the supply of the city and its immediate vicinity.

Diocese and See. The diocese of S. was originally founded in 704, by Ina the Saxon, who took from the dio. of Winchester the cos. of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and established them as a new diocese, the see of which he seated at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. In 905, three new bishoprics were taken out of that of Sherborne, and soon after the see of the latter was transferred to Wilton, in Wilts, whence it was afterwards removed to Old Sarum, or the ancient Salisbury, which Malmesbury describes as more properly a castle than a city, being situated on a hill in the vicinity of the site of New Sarum, and encompassed with a large wall. The number of benefices in the dio., returned to the commissioners in 1831, was 398, besides 11 not returned. The average gross yearly income of incumbents in the 398 returned benefices, was £337. The dio. of S. now consists of the whole of the cos. of Dorset and Wilts, except the two deaneries of Reading and Wallingford, situated in the N and NW part of the latter co. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £4,145; nett income £3,939. The average nett income of the dean and chapter of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £3,799; the corporation consisting of a dean and 6 canons.

SALISBURY, an island in Hudson's strait, about 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 10 m. in breadth. Its E point is in N lat. 63° 27'.

SALISBURY, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 16 m. NNW of Concord. It has a diversified surface, bounded on the E by Merrimac river, and drained by Blackwater river. In the NW is a portion of Kearsarge mountain. Pop. in 1840, 1,329; in 1850, 1,228.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 34 m. SW of Montpelier, bounded on the W by Otter creek, and watered by Middleburg river and

Lake Dunmore. It is intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railway. Pop. in 1840, 942; in 1850, 1,027.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 36 m. N by E of Boston, bounded on the N by the state line, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by the Merrimac, and W by Powow river, and drained by several small streams. It is hilly except towards the beach. Pop. in 1840, 2,739; in 1850, 3,100. It has two villages, one of which is situated at the junction of the Eastern and Salisbury Branch railways.—Also a township of Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 53 m. W of Hartford, bounded on the N by Connecticut river, on the E by the Housatonic river, and on the W by New York, and watered by Salmon river. Pop. in 1840, 2,561; in 1850, 3,103. It has a village of the same name on Salmon river.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 73 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by East Canada creek and tributaries of West Canada creek. It has an extensive bed of iron-ore. The soil is chiefly sand and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,859; in 1850, 2,035. It has a village of the same name, with about 250 inhabitants.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 16 m. E of Lancaster. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Piquea creek. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 3,959.—Also a township of Lehigh co., in the same state. Pop. 1,438.—Also a village of Somerset co., in the state of Maryland, 95 m. SSE of Annapolis, on the E side of Wicomico river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Rowan co., in the state of North Carolina, on a branch of Yadkin river, and 108 m. W of Raleigh. Pop. 700.—Also a township of Meigs's co., in the state of Ohio, 98 m. SW of Columbus, bounded on the S by the Ohio. Pop. in 1850, 4,546.—Also a village of Sangamon co., in the state of Illinois, 10 m. NW of Springfield, on a small branch of Sangamon river.

SALISBURY - MILLS, a village of Blooming Grove township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1850, 75.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, an extensive chalk tract, running across the co. of Wilts, from E to W, past Amesbury and to the N of Salisbury, with a tract of downs on the S of that city. In the ancient signification of the name, the country round Salisbury in general was included, comprehending both the tracts above-named, and extending eastward into Hampshire, and westward into Dorsetshire, a length from E to W of 50 m., and from N to S, in some places, of 35 to 40 m. Large portions of this territory are still unenclosed, and occupied entirely as sheep-walks, but much of it is also under tillage, and several populous villages are scattered over it. The soil is naturally fertile, producing even in its wild state the finest grasses, and affording for sheep the most nutritious pasturage. In the dreariest part of this plain, about 6 m. N of Salisbury, stands **STONEHENGE**: which see.

SALIVACOM, a town of Hindostan, 46 m. SW of Madras, in the Carnatic.

SALIVES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Grancey-le-Chateau. Pop. 600.

SALKELD (GREAT), a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. SSW of Kirk-Oswald, on the Eden. Area 3,724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1851, 497.

SALKELD (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Addingham, Cumberland, 3 m. SSE of Kirk-Oswald, on the E bank of the Eden.

SALKEN, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 30 m. S of Bath, near the r. of the Ipoly.

SALKITU, a very lofty mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkhas territory, 26 m. S of Urga.

SALL, a parish in Norfolk, 13 m. NW by N of Norwich, watered by a branch of the Wensum. Area 1,802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 252.

SALLA, a village of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. W of Grätz, in a narrow valley at the foot of Mount Grossing.

SALLAGHA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 210 m. NE of Coomassie, the cap. of the state of Inta.

SALLANCHES, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 15 m. SE of Bonneville, on a small stream of the same name, which flows into the Arve. Pop. 1,500. It has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese. It was greatly devastated by fire in 1840.

SALLARTAIN, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, cant. and 4 m. W of Challans. Pop. 2,100.

SALLE. See **SALÉE**.

SALLE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 18 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 1,100. Silkworms are largely reared here and in the vicinity.

SALLE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Vihiers. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of Monestier, on the l. bank of the Guisane. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Gard, 12 m. ENE of Vigan, in a fine valley in the midst of the Cévennes, and on the l. bank of the Salindrone. Pop. 2,100.—Also an ancient village of Piedmont, 12 m. W of Aosta, on the l. bank of the Dora-Baltea. Pop. 2,200.

SALLEDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. E of Vic-le-Comte. Pop. 1,200.

SALLENOVE, a village of Savoy, 12 m. NW of Annecy, near the confluence of the Usses and Petite-Usses.

SALLENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. N of Huesca, in the valley of Tena, to the SE of the Pic-du-Midi, and at the confluence of the Gallego and the Agalampeda. Pop. 660. In the vicinity are lead and coal mines.

SALLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, 30 m. W of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 1,060.—Also a village in the dep. of Charente, 6 m. S. of Cognac, near the r. bank of the Né. Pop. 750. Also a village in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Grignan, near the r. bank of the Berre. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 3 m. NNE of Bagneres-de-Luchon, on the r. bank of the Pique.—Also a village in the dep. of Tarn, 3 m. W of Monestier, on an affluent of the Aveyron.

SALLES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Noiretable. Pop. 900.

SALLES-COMTAUX, or **SALLES-LA-SOURCE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SE of Marcillac, in a picturesque valley. Pop. in 1846, 2,820. It has a fine castle, and derives its name from an adjacent spring and cascade.

SALLES-COURBATIES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Asprières, on the Diège, a small affluent of the Lot. Pop. 459. Coal is wrought in the environs.

SALLES-CURAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Milhau. The cant. comprises 2 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,888; in 1846, 4,359. The town is 17 m. SE of Rhodéz, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,628.

SALLES-LA-SOURCE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SE of Marcillac. It takes its name from a very abundant spring

which here breaks forth from calcareous rock, forming a fine cascade. There are some curious stalactite caves in the vicinity.

SALLES-LAVAUGUYON (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 9 m. SW of Rochechouart, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Tardouère. Pop. 758. It has several fineries.

SALLES-SUR-LE-LEERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of Castelnau-dary. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,399; in 1846, 5,793. The town is 10 m. WSW of Castelnau-dary, on the l. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. of cant. in 1846, 5,793; of com. 1,083.

SALLETES, a village of France, in the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Monastier, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,000.

SALLIER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, district of Baglana, near the r. bank of the Musson, and 34 m. NW of Shandur.

SALLING-HEAD, a promontory of Denmark, on the Sleswick coast of the Little Belt, forming the W extremity of Venning bay.

SALLINS, a village in co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 2 m. N of Naas. Pop. in 1851, 308.

SALLUM, a port of Barbary, in the territory of Barcah; in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 23° 12'.

SALLYBROOK, a village in the p. of Rathcooney, co. Cork.

SALLYGAP, an alpine defile at the junction point of the parishes of Blessington, Derralossory, and Calary, co. Wicklow. It lies at the elevation of 1,631 ft. above sea-level, and commands a view of the heads of Glenavon, and the glen of Kippure.

SALM, an ancient German principality, which, in the 11th cent., became divided under a senior and junior branch of the house; the elder taking Upper Salm on the E frontiers of Lorraine, and the younger Lower Salm in Luxemburg. The elder branch gave rise to the line of Salm-Neuburg, which became extinct in 1784, and to those of Salm-Salm and Salm-Kyrburg, which are yet in existence. The younger branch gave origin in the 17th cent. to the two lines of Salm-Reifersheid and Salm-Reifersheid-Dyk. The mediatised possessions of the elder line, at the beginning of the present cent., were the territories of Ahaus, Boeholt, and Anholt; those of the junior line were scattered over Bohemia, Moravia, Wurtemberg, and Prussia.

SALM (VIEUX), a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Liege, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Amblève. Pop. 2,500.

SALM, or **KLUSSEATHERBACH**, a river of Prussia, which rises 6 m. SW of Daun, and flows SSE to the Moselle, which it joins on the l. bank, near Klusserath, after a course of 30 m.

SALMBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 9 m. ESE of Wissemburg. Pop. 1,527.

SALMEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. NNE of Ruremonde, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Meuse. Pop. 1,175.

SALMERON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. ESE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,750. It has numerous oil-mills, and some trade in corn.

SALMERONCILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ENE of Guadalaxara.

SALMIEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, 38 m. NE of Homs.

SALMIEH, a river of Russia, which descends from the S flank of the Obshtshei-syrt, and flows in a SSE course to the Sakmara, which it joins on the r. bank, 27 m. NE of Orenburg, after a course of 120 m.

SALMON, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in Tolland co., and flows into the Connecticut. —Also a river of New York, which rises in Lewis co., and flows into Mexico bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario. It has a pretty good harbour at its mouth, and is boatable 14 m. to Orwell, where it has a descent of 107 ft.

SALMONBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. NE by E of Horncastle. Area 991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 110.

SALMON-FALL, a village of Strafford co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 39 m. SW of Portland, on the Boston and Maine railroad. —Also a name given to the river Piscataqua, in part of its course above the great falls.

SALMON-RIVER, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, in N lat. 47°. —Also a river of Canada, which runs into the Pickoungamis, in N lat. 48° 30'. —Also a river of Oregon, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and flows N by W into Lewis-fork of the Columbia river. —Also a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S.

SALMON-RIVER-MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Oregon, extending W from the Rocky mountains, along the S side of Salmon river.

SALMORAL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Salamanca, on the r. bank of the Zamplon. Pop. 700.

SALMSHOHE, a mountain of the Noric Alps, in the circle of Salzburg, near the Gross-Glockner, in N lat. 47° 2' 35". It has an alt. above sea-level of 8,650 ft.

SALMUNSTER, a walled town of Hesse-Cassel, 22 m. SW of Fulda, at the confluence of the Salza and Kinzig. Pop. 1,600. It has woollen manufactures.

SALO, a town of Austrian Italy, on a bay on the W side of the lake of Garda, 14 m. ENE of Brescia, near the base of Mount Pennino. It is well-built, and has about 5,600 inhabitants, who manufacture linen, yarn, thread, and distilled waters. The thread is made from lint raised in the Cremonese, and is celebrated over all Italy. The environs are productive in lemons, citrons, vines, and silk. This town was the scene of several military operations in 1796. The French took it in May; were driven out by the Austrians in the end of July; but recovered possession of it again.

SALOBRENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. SSE of Grenada, within 2 m. of the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock. Pop. 2,450. Sugar and cotton are raised in the vicinity.

SALODECCIO, a village of the Papal States, in the leg. and 40 m. SE of Forli.

SALOMBO. See **SOLOMBO**.

SALOMON ISLANDS. See **SOLOMON ISLANDS**.

SALOMON ISLANDS, a group of eleven islets in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 5° 23', E long. 74° 55'. They are dependent on the Mauritius.

SALON, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 29 m. NW of Marseilles, situated on a height, near the canal of Craponne. Pop. in 1836, 4,446; in 1846, 6,355. It is tolerably well built, and has manufactories of soap, olive-oil, silk twist, and hats; and considerable traffic in the produce of the neighbouring country, viz. corn, cattle, wool, wax, almonds, olives, and silk.

SALONA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 3 m. NE of Spalatro, at the mouth of the Giadro. Though now an insignificant place, it was a town of importance in ancient times, having been destroyed in the reign of Augustus, but rebuilt by Tiberius, who sent thither a Roman colony, and made it the cap. of Illyricum. This rank it long held; but it declined after the reign of Dio-

cletian, and was destroyed by the Avars in 639. Its principal ruins are those of an amphitheatre.

SALONA, a town of Greece, 84 m. WNW of Athens, on the Skitza, and near the gulf of Salona, an inlet from the gulf of Corinth. Pop. 4,000. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated plain, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Amphissa*, of which, however, the vestiges are inconsiderable. The modern town has no fortifications; but contains several well-built mosques and churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. Its trade is considerable, owing in some measure to its situation between the trading town of Zeitun on the E, and the Morea on the W. Its chief manufactures are of tobacco, cotton stuffs, and yellow leather. The surrounding plain is subject to malaria. —The Skala-di-Salona, or port of the town, is a small v., two hours distant from S.

SALONA, a village of Racine co., in Wisconsin, U. S., 117 m. ESE of Madison. —Also a v. of Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, 63 m. NNW of Harrisburg.

SALONICA, or **SALONIKI**, anciently called *Thessalonica*, *Hallia*, and *Therma*, a sanjak and city of Turkey in Europe. —The sanj. lies between the parallels of 39° 55', and 41° 14' N; and is bounded by the sanj. of Ghiustendil and the beglik of Seres on the N; by the sanj. of Gallipoli and the Archipelago on the E; by the Archipelago and Livadia on the S; and by the sanj. of Monastir on the W. It has a length of 80 m. from NW to SE, and a breadth of 36 m. Its surface is mountainous, being covered with ramifications of the Balkans. Its principal rivers are the Indje-Karasu, the Karaismak, the Vardar, the Gallies, and the Karasu or *Strymon*. Wheat, rice, barley, maize, tobacco, opium, and flax, are its chief agricultural productions. —The city of S. is situated at the NE extremity of a great bay, on the coast of Romelia, in N lat. 40° 58', E long. 22° 57'. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill which rises from the shores of the bay; and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, 5 m. in circuit, and surmounted by a fortress with seven towers, rising on the site of its old acropolis. The domes and minarets, seen rising from among other buildings, environed as usual in Turkey by cypresses, and its lofty white-washed walls, give a general air of external magnificence to the place; and the interior, although it presents the irregularity common in Turkish towns, forms in some measure a contrast with most of them, as respects cleanliness and internal comfort. S. is indebted for its modern prosperity to the advantage of its commercial position, the extent of water communication afforded by the gulf rendering it an entrepot for the produce of a great tract of country to the E and W. With the country to the N, one of the most fertile districts in Macedonia, it communicates by land, and by the river Vardar, the ancient *Axius*. The articles collected in S., viz., cotton, tobacco, corn, wax, silk, and wool, are exported to different parts of Europe. The commerce of the place is mainly in the hands of Greek, Jew, and Frank merchants, understanding by the last, French, Italian, English, and Dutch. The pop. is computed at 70,000, of whom 25,000 are Jews. —S. has few antiquities, except the propylæum of its ancient hippodrome. Here is also an edifice, called the Rotunda, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome. The church of St. Sophia, now a mosque, is similar but on a smaller scale to the well-known St. Sophia at Constantinople. Two triumphal arches of Augustus and Constantine must be named among the antiquities of this city. S. is the residence of a Turkish pasha, and likewise of a Catholic and a Greek archbishop. In 1313, it was ceded by the Greek emperor to the Venetians,

who were dispossessed of it about eight years afterwards, by the Turks under Amurath I.—The gulf of S. has its entrance between Cape Pailluri, at the extremity of the peninsula of Cassandra, and Cape Saint Georges at the extremity of the peninsula of Zagora. It has a length of 70 m., with a breadth near its entrance of 30 m. It receives the waters of the Gallico, the Vardar, the Karaismak, and the Salembria.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALOPAR, a town of Ceylon, 18 m. NNW of Trincomalee.

SALOR, or **SOLOR**, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, which descends from the mountains in the S part of the prov. of Caceres; runs NW, and after a sinuous course of about 63 m., joins the Tagus on the l. bank, a little above Rosmanihal. It becomes nearly dry in summer.

SALORE TURCOMANS, a people who inhabit the S confines of Khiva, near the banks of the Tejend, and to the E of Kelat.

SALORINO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Caceres, partido and 12 m. NE of Valencia-de-Alcantara, at the foot of a hill, and 3 m. from the l. bank of the Salor. Pop. 1,918. It contains numerous remains of antiquity, has a parish-church, a chapel, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and tanneries.

SALORNAY-SUR-GUYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Cluny, on the r. bank of the Guye. Pop. 1,267.

SALORNO, or **SALURN**, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, in the regency of Innsbruck and circle of Bolzano, on the l. bank of the Adige.

SALOU, a village and port of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, to the W of a cape of the same name. It has extensive store-houses, and carries on an active trade.

SALLOUKTOUSSIKH, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Schoomagnisk islands, to the SE of the peninsula of Alaska.

SALOUME, or **SALLOUME** (PORT), an arm or estuary of the gulf of Milhr, at the point of junction of the coast of Barcah and Egypt, in N lat. 31° 33', E long. 25° 13'.

SALPERTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NNW of Northleach. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. 145.

SALPI, a lake of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata and district of Foggia, partly in the cant. of Manfredonia, and partly in that of Casale-della-Trinita, and separated from the Adriatic by a narrow tongue of land. It is 12 m. in length from E to W, and 2 m. in breadth, and on its W bank are the ruins of a town of the same name. At its E extremity are extensive salt-works.

SALRUC, or **SALLRUCK**, a stupendous defile in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Galway, at the head of the Little Killery, on the road from Renvyle to Leenane, 5½ m. E of Renvyle, and 6½ m. W of the head of the Great Killery. Both the summit-ground of the defile itself, and the summit of the hill of Salruc which overhangs it, command one of the most picturesque and grandly romantic views in Connemara.

SALSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. W of S. Angelo-de-Lombardi, cant. and 4 m. N of Volturara, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,260.

SALSA, a natural canal or river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which issues from the r. bank of the Rio-Belmonte, about 60 m. above its embouchure, and joins the Pardo or Patype, presenting a total length of about 75 m.

SALSADELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Castellon-de-la-Plana and partido of San-Mateo, on a stony hill. Pop. 900. It is ill and irregularly built. The environs produce wine and silk.

SALSETTE, an island on the W coast of Hindostan, separated from that of Bombay by a strait 200 yds. wide, across which, in 1805, a causeway was carried, and another was completed in 1844. This island is 18 m. long from N to S, by 12 m. broad; and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, flax, and indigo; but much of it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea-salt, of which there is a considerable manufactory. It has a pop. of about 50,000, of whom one-fifth are of Portuguese origin. It is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples, indicate a former state of prosperity and extensive pop. The most remarkable objects are the cave temples at Kennery, which contain two colossal statues of Buddha. One of these caverns was converted by the Portuguese into a church. The first account we have of this island is dated 1330. It was then governed by a Mahomedan judge, but subject to one of the Hindu rajahs on the continent. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in the 16th cent., and was wrested from them by the Mahrattas in 1750. In 1773, during a rupture with the Mahrattas, it was occupied by the British troops, and it has ever since remained in their possession. Its principal town is Tannah; the next in importance is Gorabunder.—A railway has been completed between Bombay and Tannah, with a branch to the fishing-village of Mahim. See BOMBAY.

SALSIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. S of Mas-Gabardes, on the Camazon, an affluent of the Orbiel. Pop. 460. In the vicinity is an iron-mine.

SALSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks and district of the Don, 63 m. E of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Sal.

SALSO, a river of Sicily, which has its source in the mountains of Madonia, prov. of Palermo and district of Cefalu; runs S across the prov. of Girgenti, and after a total course of 75 m., throws itself into the Mediterranean, at Alicata. The tract through which it flows abounds in salt and sulphur.

SALSO-MAGGIORE, a town of the duchy of Parma, 5 m. SW of Borgo-San-Donino, on the l. bank of the Ghiaja, at the confluence of a torrent.

SALSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stockholm, on the gulf of Bothnia.

SALT (LOUGH), a lake and a mountain in co. Donegal, 3½ m. W of Millford. The lake, which lies within a sort of large crater half-way up the mountain, measures ¾ m. in length, and about ½ m. in breadth; has a depth of 204 ft., and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 815 ft.; and possesses a character of singular loneliness, wildness, and scenic power. The mountain attains an alt. of 1,541 ft. above the level of the sea, or 726 ft. above the level of the lake.

SALTA, a province and town of the Argentine confederation. The prov. is bounded by Bolivia on the W and N; the Gran-Chaco on the E; and the prov. of Tucuman on the S. Its chief rivers are the Vermejo and the Salado. Several lofty mountain ranges intersect it.—The town is in S lat. 24° 25'; 850 m. NNW of Buenos-Ayres. Pop. from 8,000 to 9,000. Its houses are good, and it has several churches and a college.

SALTAIRE, a recently erected hamlet in the

neighbourhood of Shipley, W. R. of Yorkshire. It lies in the valley of the Aire, between the line of the Midland railway and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. An immense manufacturing establishment is now being formed at this place. The area appropriated to the buildings is computed at 6 acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, will form a superficies of 55,600 yds., or 11½ acres. The mill is 550 ft. in length, and 72 ft. in height. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stonework in a bold style of Italian architecture. The roof is of iron, and the whole building fire-proof. The windows, of large size, are entirely filled with immense squares of cast plate-glass. The weaving-shed will hold 1,200 looms, and the length of shafting in the works will be 9,870 ft., or nearly 2 m. The steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1,200 horse-power, at a pressure of 30 lb. to the sq. inch; and the 1,200 looms will be capable of producing 30,000 yds. of alpaca cloth, or nearly 18 m. each day. When the works are wholly finished, 4,500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the pop. of S. of from 9,000 to 10,000 persons. To accommodate these, the proprietor of these immense works proposes to erect 700 dwelling houses of various classes, arranged in wide streets and spacious squares, with gardens and ground for recreation, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church.

SALTASH, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of St. Stephen, Cornwall, 18 m. SE by S of Launceston. It is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from Devonshire by a ferry over the Tamar. Pop. in 1801, 1,150; in 1831, 1,637; in 1851, 1,621. The town is situated on a rocky elevation rising from the W bank of the Tamar, and is nearly comprised in three narrow and irregularly formed streets. The summit is crowned by the chapel-of-ease and the town-hall, beneath which is an open market-place. The houses in general have an antique appearance. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen, or connected with the docks at Devonport. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer. An immense suspension bridge is now being erected over the Tamar at this place, in the line of the Cornwall railway. It will be 2,200 ft. in length, and will rest on 20 piers. The iron spans will be 90 ft. in length, and the 2 arches, by which the river itself will be spanned, will be each 450 ft. in length.—This town sent members to parliament from the time of Edward VI., but was disfranchised by the reform act. As one of the passes into Cornwall, S. was the object of many contests in the great civil war.

SALTBAEK-VIG, a bay on the N coast of the Danish island of Siælland, having a narrow, intricate, and shallow entrance between Mølen and Lille-vroy, but good depth of water in the bay itself.

SALTBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 8½ m. NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. 296.

SALTCOATS, a town and port, partly in the p. of Ardsrossan, and partly in that of Stevenston, Ayrshire, 1 m. E of Ardsrossan, 13 m. SSE of Largs, and 24 m. by railway SW of Glasgow. Its situation is about the middle of the NW side of the long but comparatively slender segmentary indentation of the frith of Clyde, called the bay of Ayr. A magnesia-work, in connection with the salt-pans here, was the earliest establishment of its kind in Scotland, and continues to employ a number of workmen. Ship-building has, at various periods, been vigorously conducted; rope-making, too, has been a fluctuating trade. Six or seven vessels, each of from 20 to 70 or 80 tons, and aggregately employing about 50

persons, go annually to the North Highland herring-fishing. Much the largest section of the inhabitants are cotton-weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow and the Paisley manufacturers. The fabrics woven are principally gauzes, lappets, shawls, and trimmings. Pop. in 1851, 4,338.

SALT-CREEK, a river of Indiana, U. S., which flows W. and then SW, into the E fork of White river. It is navigable at high water 30 m.—Also a township of Holmes co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,739.—Also a township of Marion co., in Ohio. Pop. 607.—Also a township of Wayne co., in Ohio. Pop. 461.

SALTEE ISLANDS, two small islands and a group of rocks, in the p. of Kilmore, co. Wexford. The Little Saltee lies 1½ m. S of Crossfarnogue-point, and extends 5 fur. in the direction of S by W. The Great Saltee lies 1 m. SSW of the S end of the Little Saltee, and 10½ m. E by S of Hook-head, and extends 1 m. in the direction of SSW. The entire area of the islands is 309 acres. They comprise about 100 acres of remarkably rich pasturage. A light-ship, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3½ m. S by W of the Great Saltee.

SALTENS-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises on the frontiers of Sweden, and flows in a NW course of above 100 m. to the Saltensford, an inlet of the Arctic sea.

SALTERFORTH, a township in the p. of Barnoldswick, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SW by W of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

SALTERSTOWN, a parish on the coast of co. Louth, 3½ m. SE of Castle-Bellingham. Area 1,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 354; in 1851, 255.

SALTFLEET, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, skirting in the N on Lake Ontario and Barlington bay, and watered by Stoney-creek.

SALTFLEETBY (EAST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. ENE of Louth, on the sea-coast. Area 1,169 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 200.

SALTFLEETBY (MIDDLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. E by N of Louth. Area 2,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 126.

SALTFLEETBY (WEST), a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. E by N of Louth. Area 2,003 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 251.

SALTFORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. WNW of Bath, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 417.

SALT-HILL, a hamlet, partly in the p. of Farnham-Royal, and partly in that of Upton, co. of Bucks, 2½ m. N of Windsor, on a branch of the Thames.

SALTHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Flint channel, 6 m. ESE of Copenhagen. Area 5 sq. m. It has a low flat surface, and is surrounded by shallows.

SALTHOUSE, a parish in Norfolk, 25 m. NNW of Norwich. Area 1,614 acres. Pop. in 1851, 322.

SALTILLO, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Coahuila, on the l. bank of the Tigre, 460 m. NNW of Mexico. Pop. 12,000. It is celebrated for its coarse woollens and ponetos, which are extensively manufactured here.

SALT-LAKE, a celebrated salt lake in Cameron co., Texas, U. S. It is about 8 m. in circumf., and its waters where evaporated in summer leave a deposit of salt from 4 to 5 inches thick, which is exported in immense quantities to Mexico.

SALT LAKE (GREAT). See articles CALIFORNIA and UTAH.

SALT-LAKE CITY, a settlement and city of the Mormonites, situated in the lower valley of the Jordan, a tributary of the Great Salt Lake, at the W base of the Wasatch mountains, an extensive chain of lofty hills forming a portion of the eastern

watershed of the great interior basin of the N. American continent, at an elevation of about 4,000 ft. above sea-level, 171 m. from Council-Bluffs, 1,114 m. from San Francisco, and 2,372 m. from New York via Dubuque. Situated in a valley but lately a barren desert, whose only vegetation was the sage or *artemesia*,—surrounded on all sides by towering mountains whose sparsely timbered sides and canons afford the only fuel for the inhabitants—far away from any navigable stream—a thousand miles from other settlements, over which distance almost every article has been transported by animal power,—in the midst, too, of the most warlike of all American Indians, the daring and treacherous Utahs, whom the mistaken clemency and liberality of government agents have rendered only the more formidable by the supply of fire-arms and ammunition; these adverse circumstances have all been successfully overcome hitherto, and this fact, together with the manners, customs and religious opinions of its remarkable people, serve to invest it with deep interest. The city has been laid out upon a magnificent scale, being nearly 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in width. The streets, running in the direction of the cardinal points, are at right angles 8 rods, or 132 ft. wide, with side walks on either side of 20 ft. The blocks are 40 rods square, and divided into 8 lots, each containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. By a city-ordinance each house is to be placed 20 ft. back from the side walk, the intervening space being designed for shrubbery and trees. By an admirable system of irrigation the mountain streams are made to pass on either side of every street and at any moment to every garden spot; thus spreading life, verdure and beauty over what was heretofore a barren waste. The soil, though rich, is light and spongy, and the scarcity of rain, which seldom falls between April and October, renders irrigation necessary for the production of the slightest plant or tree. It is thus, by skill and unwearied industry, that the Mormons have rendered their hitherto sterile valley one of the most productive and beautiful in the world. The houses, generally of one story, are built of adobes, or sun-dried brick, cemented with common mud; and bear an aspect of neatness rarely excelled if equalled in the Western towns of the American continent. After the lapse of a few years, the adobes and mud mortar become one consolidated mass, as the soil is impregnated with a large proportion of the carbonate of soda and potash, which causes a chemical combination. This material is extensively used in Mexico and California, where the scarcity and stunted growth of timber precludes its application to building purposes; it is also known in Germany and France under the name of *pisé*; in the latter country, there are houses built of this material and stuccoed, which have defied the elements for many years. There are several public buildings. The Tabernacle, a large and commodious house, seating comfortably 3,000 people, without any architectural pretensions, is yet admirably adapted to its purpose as a legislative room. It is to be used as the place of worship until 'the Temple' is finished. The state-house is a neat and tasteful edifice, containing the legislative halls, and rooms for the supreme and district courts. The public library, also in this building, containing several thousand volumes, the gift of Congress, is free to all. The titling-office is the largest house in the city, having large store-houses connected, in which the tenth part of each member's property and income is placed. The foundation of 'the Temple' is laid, and it is to be built upon a scale of the greatest magnificence. There is also a theatre, with an excellent amateur company, which is liberally pa-

tronised. The site for the city is most beautiful. It lies in a curve formed by a projection westward of an immense spur; on the W it is washed by the waters of the Jordan, while to the S, for 25 m., extends a broad level plain, watered by several small streams from the mountains, which form the great element of fertility and wealth to the community. On the E and N the mountains descend by regular steps or terraces to the plain below. Owing to the variety and purity of the atmosphere, objects are seen with wonderful distinctness; and these terraces afford most beautiful landscapes. Far away to the S, at a distance of 90 m., is seen the towering peak of Mount Nebo, its summit covered with snow, and yet so clear and distinct that the outlines of its various ridges and gorges are visible to the naked eye. At its base lies the beautiful Utah lake, stretching towards us for 30 m., its beautiful banks on the E side dotted with thriving villages and farms. Still nearer is the Traverse mountains, a cross range connecting the Wahsatch and Oquirrh mountains. Through this ridge the Jordan breaks in a wild and rocky canon, forming the outlet of the waters of Utah into those of the Great Salt lake. The winding course of this stream can be distinctly traced, and its mouth apparently at your feet, though 20 m. distant. Far away to the N and W stretches the Great Salt lake, with its numerous islands and bays. This lake—which is fully described in Stansbury's Expedition—is the most saturated solution of salt known in the world, not even excepting the waters of the Dead sea! The salt boilers affirm that they obtain two measures of salt to three of the brine, and have therefore christened it the Great Briny shallow. The lake shore is thickly dotted with warm springs of different temperature. Capt. Stansbury mentions, in one instance, that within the space of 30 ft. there are three springs, one very hot, one tepid, and the third delightfully cool and drinkable. One of the most remarkable is the Boiling Spring 3 m. N of the city, the waters of which are led by wooden pipes to a large bathing house, which, for a nominal sum, is accessible to all persons. The city is now being surrounded by an immense wall, 6 ft. thick and 12 ft. high, built of a mixture of mud and straw, which is taken from a ditch on the outside. See article UTAH.

SALT-LICK, a town of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,191.—Also a township of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,243.

SALTMARSH, a township in the p. of Howden, Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Howden, on the S bank of the Humber.

SALTMILLS, a village in the p. of Tintern, co. Wexford, 3 m. N of Fethard. Pop. in 1851, 131.

SALTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Pickering. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 379.

SALTON, a parish in the western division of Haddingtonshire, with a superficial extent of about 8 sq. m. Pop. of p. in 1831, 786; in 1851, 697. The v. of E. Salton stands on the N slope of the Skimmer-hills, on the Lammermuir-road between Edinburgh and Dunse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Haddington. Pop. 275. West Salton is situated about 1 m. to the W, and not far from the Tyne. Pop. 190. The celebrated Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was rector of this parish from 1665 till 1669.

SALT-RANGE, a mountain-chain of India, extending from the Khyber range on the NE frontier of Afghanistan to the Jelum river in the Punjab, a distance of upwards of 200 m. Its geological formation is limestone, sandstone, and clay, all pervaded by salt, which also presents itself in this range in beds of enormous thickness.

SALT-RIVER, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which rising in Mercer co., flows N. and then W., and enters the Ohio 20 m. below Louisville. It is 200 yds. wide at its mouth, and is boatable for 150 m.—Also a river of Missouri, which rises in Iowa, and flows S., then NE, and then SE, until it joins the Mississippi, 85 m. above the Missouri, after a course of 250 m.

SALTSBURG, a village of Indiana co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E bank of the Conemaugh, 179 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

SALT-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a village of Monroe co., in Virginia, U. S., 232 m. W of Richmond. There are mineral springs of considerable reputation.

SALTWOOD, a parish in Kent, 1 m. N by E of Hythe, and 14 m. S of Canterbury. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 609. An old castle here is said to have been first erected by the son of Hengist; and rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. The walls encircle an extensive area, of an elliptical form, surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, having two lofty round towers in front, flanking the entrance.

SALUDA, a village of Newbury district, in the state of S. Carolina, U. S., on the N side of a river of the same name, and on the Greenville and Columbia railway, 61 m. W by N of Columbia. The river S. rises in the E division of the Alleghany mountains; flows SE, crosses Lexicon district, and unites with Broad river at Columbia, when the united stream takes the name of Congaree.

SALUDES-DE-CASTROPONCE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, and partido of La Baneza, 45 m. NNW of Valladolid, on a dry and arid height. Pop. 360. It was formerly enclosed by a mud wall, and had a castle, of which some traces are still to be found.

SALUEN. See *THALEAYN*.

SALUGIA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alessandria, prov. and 24 m. W of Vercelli, and mand. of Cigliano. Pop. 2,400.

SALUM, or **SALEM**, a state of Senegambia, bounded on the N and NE by that of Jaloff; on the E by the state of Nyani; on the S by the states of Sanjalin, Badibu, and Barra; and on the W by that of Sin. It is fertile and populous. Its most remarkable production is the incense-tree, which here attains a great size. Its chief place Kahone, on a river also named Salum, which forms the boundary-line between the states of Sin and Barra, and flows into the Atlantic at Funsavel point, about 40 m. N of the embouchure of the Gambia.

SALUMAH, a village of Sumatra, on the SW coast, about 30 m. SSE of Bencoolen, in S lat. 4° 12'. Its chief article of trade is pepper, of which from 200 to 250 tons are exported annually.

SALUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 18 m. N of Manikpur, and 72 m. SE of Lucknow.—Also a town in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Northern Circars, district and 45 m. NNW of Vizagapatam.

SALURIA, a port of Calhoun co., in Texas, U. S., on the NE end of Matagordo island, 147 m. SSE of Austin.

SALURN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 18 m. SSW of Botzen, and 10 m. NNE of Trento, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,100.

SALUS, a town of Persia, in the W part of the Mazanderan. It was formerly a considerable town, and was the place of interment of several of the kings of Persia.

SALUT, or **DEVIL'S ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of French Guayana,

about 50 m. NE of Cayenne. The most westerly of the group is in N lat. 5° 28', and W long. 52° 35'.

SALUZZO, a prov. and town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni. The prov. extends between 44° 29', and 44° 50' N lat., is bounded on the N by the provs. of Pignerol and Turin; on the NE by that of Alba; on the E by Mondovi; on the S by that of Coni; and on the W by the French dep. of the Upper Alps, and comprises an area of 159,888 hect., of which 83,922 are under cultivation, and 22,243 in wood. Pop. in 1839, 148,112. It is covered in the W by the Maritime Alps, by which it is separated from France, and watered by the Po, to which it gives rise, and by its tributaries the Maira and Vraita. The climate is mild, and the soil generally fertile. Corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk, are its chief productions. It possesses large herds of cattle and goats, and has quarries of marble and slate. It has manufactories of linen and silk fabrics, several limekilns, two blast-furnaces, and numerous forges. The prov. comprises 14 mandementi and 52 communes. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 15 m. NNW of Coni, at the foot of a hill between the Po and Vraita, and at an alt. of 940 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 14,426. It consists of an Upper and a Lower town. The former has steep streets, commanding a fine view of a great part of Piedmont, and although tolerably well-built and clean, is less populous than the Lower town, which extends between the hill and the plain. S. has a fine cathedral, a college, a theological seminary, an hospital, and several convents, and a prison. It has manufactories of silk, hats, cutlery, and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in wine, grain, cattle, and forage. This place occupies the site of the *Augusta-Vagunorum* of the ancients. It was the capital of the marquisate of Saluzzo, which was joined as fief of the dauphin by Francis I. to the crown of France, but which Henry IV. exchanged in 1601, with the Duke of Savoy, for Bresse, Begy, and the territories of Gex and Valmorey. Under the French empire it was the capital of the sous-prefecture in the dep. of the Stura.

SALUZZOLA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and 36 m. NE of Turin, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 12 m. SSE of Biella, on the r. bank of the Elvo, and on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,000. An adjacent mountain contains veins of gold and silver.

SALVADOR, or **SAN-SALVADOR**, a republic of Central America, bounded on the N and NE by Honduras; on the E by Nicaragua; on the SE and S by the bay of Fonseca and the Pacific; and on the NW by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio-Paza. The surface rises from the Pacific coast with a gentle ascent for about 12 to 20 m., when it becomes broken and rugged, and within a brief distance rises into mountains of great altitude, amongst which are the volcanic peaks of Isalco, San-Vincente, and San-Salvador. The largest river is the Lempa, which forms the frontier-line on the side of Honduras; the next in magnitude are the Sirama and the Paza. All three-rivers flow into the Pacific. Lake Guija has a length of about 15 m. and breadth of 5 m. The soil is fertile, especially in the alluvial plains skirting the base of the mountains. The principal articles of produce are sugar, indigo, tobacco, mahogany, cedar-wood, balsam of Peru, sarsaparilla, and several dye woods. The pop. has been estimated at from 280,000 to 350,000, of whom about 70,000 are whites, 70,000 Indians, and the rest Ladinos or Mulattoes. The state is administratively divided into the 4 districts of San-Miguel, San-Vincente, San-Salvador, and Sonsonate.

SALVADOR (SAN), or **CUSCUTLAN**, the capital of the

above state, is situated in N lat. 13° 45', W long. 89° 10', in a valley closed in on the NE; at the distance of about 10 m., by the volcanic mountain of the same name, and near to the Rio-de-Aselhuate, a branch of the Lempa. It is laid out with considerable regularity, and contains a cathedral, and a large plaza or square. Its pop. is about 18,000. Its principal manufactures are ironware, cutlery, and cotton-stuffs; and it has an active trade in them, and in the export of tobacco and indigo.

SALVADOR (SAN), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the dio. and prov., and 6 m. NW of Alessandria, on a hill. Pop. 5,200. It has 4 churches and 3 convents. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

SALVADOR (SAN), a town of Ecuador, 135 m. ESE of Quito, on the r. bank of the Payamino, in a warm, damp, and unhealthy, but fertile locality.

SALVADOR (SAN), a port of the Falkland islands, in E. Falkland island, on the NE coast, in Marville bay. Its long narrow entrance, the rapidity of the tides and the wind generally prevailing out, render it difficult of entrance, but it affords good anchorage, and safe and spacious accommodation. Its coves and creeks abound with fish, and its shores with cattle, rabbits, wild fowl, heath, fuel, and good water.

SALVADOR. See articles **BAHIA**, **BAYAMO**, **CAT ISLAND**, and **JUJUY**.

SALVADOR (SAO), or **BANZO-CONGO**, a town of Lower Guinea, capital of Congo, on the plateau of an elevated rocky mountain, near the l. bank of the Zaire, in S lat. 5° 2', and E long. 15° 50'. Pop. 30,000. The palace of the king is in an extensive enclosure, containing also separate dwellings for the women and servants. The houses of the natives, constructed of reeds and straw, are scattered around. The Portuguese occupy a separate quarter, and have houses substantially built of stone, and two churches.

SALVADOR-DOS-CAMPOS-DE-GOITACAZIS (SAN). See **CAMPOS**.

SALVADOR-DE-CONTAMUDA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 78 m. N of Palencia, partido and 9 m. N of Cervera-de-Rio-Pisuerga, in a plain, at the foot of the Cantabrian mountains, near the r. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 220. The parish church is an ancient collegiate. This town was to a great extent destroyed in the war of independence in 1810.

SALVADOR-PEQUENO (SAN), an island of the Bahama archipelago, a little to the W of Cat island, in N lat. 24° 32', and W long. 76°. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in breadth.

SALVADOR-DE-TOLO (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Lerida, and partido of Tremp, in a mountainous but fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Gavet, an affluent of the Noguera-Pallaresa. Pop. 545.

SALVADORE (SAN), a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Nice, on the Var. Pop. 400. * It has a considerable trade in corn, butter, and chestnuts.

SALVADOU (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Riepeyroux, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. 969.

SALVADOUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 4 m. NE of Seilhac, at the foot of mountains. Pop. 1,400.

SALVAGE ISLANDS, or **THE SALVAGES**, a group of uninhabited islands, in the N. Atlantic, to the N of the Canary islands, and 240 m. NW of Cape Juby, on the NW coast of the Sahara. They consist of two distinct groups, separated from one another by a space of 12 or 14 m. In the NE is Great Sal-

vage island, in N lat. 30° 8', W long. 15° 50', surrounded by rocks and islets. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and contains two lofty mountains. The SW group consists of the Little Salvage islands, of which the principal, the Great Piton, is surrounded by numerous shoals. These islands, except to the E of the Great Salvage, are difficult of approach. They afford large quantities of orchilla, and abound in sea birds. These islands are claimed by the Portuguese.

SALVAGNAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Gaillac. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,554; in 1846, 5,968. The town is 11 m. W of Gaillac, finely situated on a height, near the r. bank of the Tescou. Pop. 1,300. It formerly had a strong fortress.

SALVAGNAC - LES - CAJARC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 11 m. WNW of Villeneuve, on the l. bank of the Lot, by which it is separated from Cajarc. Pop. 258.

SALVA-LEON, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz and partido of Jerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 2,540. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SALVALEON-DE-IGUEY. See **HIGUEY**.

SALVANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Clermont-en-Argonne and com. of Froidos, near the l. bank of the Aire. It has manufactories of china.

SALVATERRA - DO - EXTREMO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. E of Castello Branco, on the r. bank of the Eljas, which here marks the Spanish frontier. Pop. 400. It is advantageously situated, and is well defended by a castle. The environs are fertile, and contain several mineral springs.

SALVATERRA-DE-MAGOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 20 m. SSW of Santarem, and 34 m. NE of Lisbon, in an extensive plain, near the l. bank of the Tagus, with which it is connected by a spacious canal. Pop. 2,140. It has an old royal castle, now much dilapidated. The town is well and regularly built, and has an hospital and an almshouse. It carries on an active trade in grain and fish. It was founded in 1295, and erected into a town by Don Manuel, in 1517.

SALVATIERRA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava. The partido comprises 89 pueblos.—The town is 18 m. E of Vitoria, near the Zadorra, on a height commanding a fine view of the valley of that name. Pop. 1,593. It is enclosed by an ancient wall, with towers and other fortifications substantially built of stone. On one of the gates is a Latin inscription in honour of Charles V. The streets are broad and well paved, and the houses are built of stone. It has two churches, several chapels, a convent, and several tanneries. In the vicinity are quarries of fine white stone, and of marble of different colours, and a copper mine.—Also a town of Aragon, in the prov. and 75 m. N of Zaragoza and partido of Sos, in the valley of Verdun, on an affluent of the Aragon. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Leon, in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. S of Alba-de-Tormes, on the l. bank of the Tormes. Pop. 268. It has a castle, now in ruins, and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan and 90 m. NW of Mexico. Pop. 1,200, of whom 900 are Indians. The environs are noted for their fruit, especially melons.

SALVATIERRA (SAN LORENZO-DE), a town of